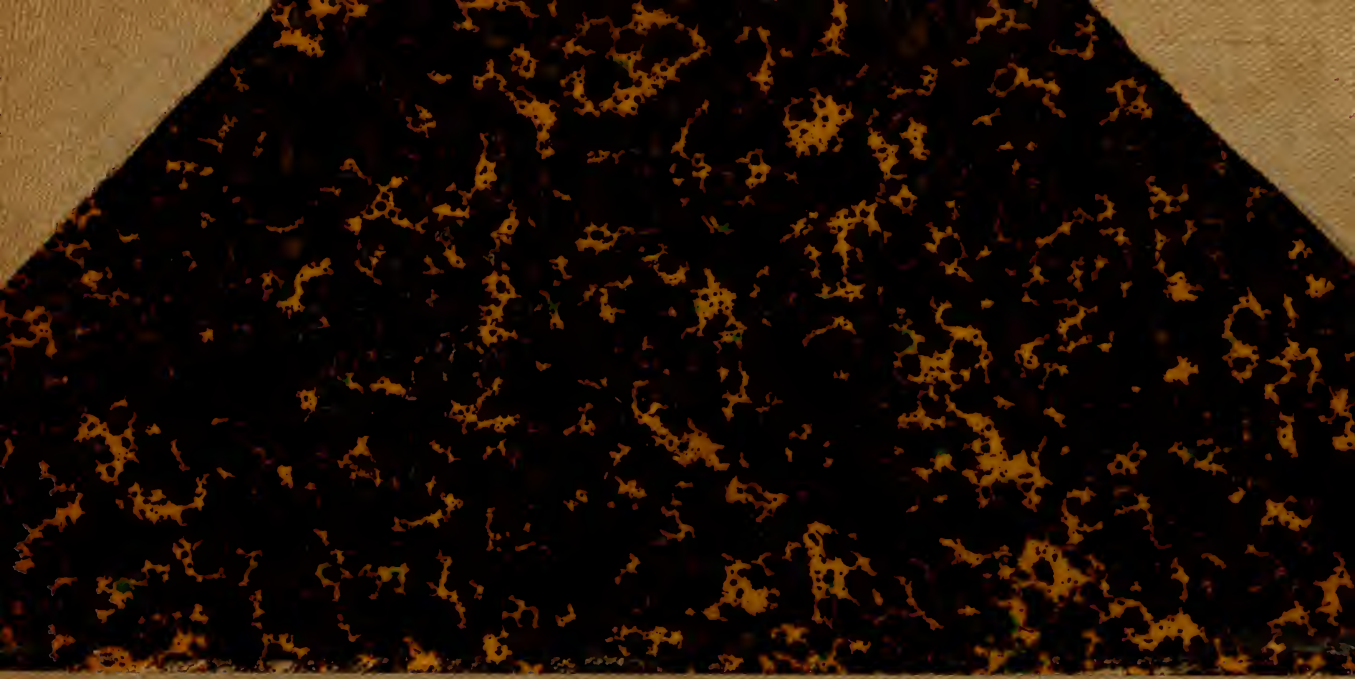

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VIRI ROMÆ;

WITH

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES,

INTENDED AS A

FIRST BOOK IN THE STUDY OF LATIN.

WITH

ENGLISH NOTES.

BY

FREDERIC P. LEVERETT

AND

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PART FIRST.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

I. LESSONS IN ETYMOLOGY.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Luna nocturna.
Aquĭlas rapāces.
Linguam Latīnam.
Columbæ timĭdæ.
Insŭla Sicilia.
Olĕa fert *olīvas.*
Silvæ multas *feras* alunt.
Terræ figūra est rotunda.
Ciconiæ ranas devŏrant.
Vitæ summa brevis est.
Luna circum *terram* movētur.
Terra herbis vestītur.

Talpæ sub terrâ degunt.
Comētæ sunt rari.
Regīna fugit cum duābus *filiābus.*

Epitŏme accurata.
Alŏen amāram.
Crete insŭla magna est, famigerāta multis fabŭlis Eurōpæ, et *Pasiphăës.*

Ænēas Anchīsen e flammis Trojæ eripuit.
Borĕas frigĭdus *Ossæ* silvas quatit.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Probi *puĕri* amantur.
In *socĕri* locum *gener* mittĭtur.

Viros bonos.

Cultrum acūtum habeo.
Magister laudat puĕros bonos.
Permulti *libri* Græcōrum.
Aper agros vicīnos vastābat.

Deus mundum condĭdit.
Parvi *rivŭli* magnos *fluvios* efficiunt.
Romāni coluērunt multos *deos*.
Hippopotămus in *Nilo, Ægypti fluvio*, et nonnullis Asiæ *fluviis* vivit.
Etiam subter undis *thesauri* reperiuntur.
Gallīna sub alas suas *pullos* recondit.
Torva leæna *lupum* sequĭtur, *lupus* ipse capellam.

Ira *initium* insaniæ est.
In *bello ferrum* dominātur.
Gallīnæ *ova* parĭunt.
Bacchus *vinum* invēnit.
Taurus *colla jugo* submittĕre didĭcit.

Humus graminea.
Carbăsus alba inflātur.

Noxium *virus*.
Sardinia Afrĭcum *pelăgus* attingit.
Scindĭtur incertum *vulgus* in contraria studia.

Vetĕres pro *diis* hastas *coluēre*.
Fili mi!

THIRD DECLENSION.

Ænigma difficĭle.
Poëmăta dulcia.

Ab *altarĭbus* fugātus.
Retia rara.
Græcia inter duo *maria* porrigĭtur.
Bestiæ *cubilĭbus* delitescunt.
Fucos a *præsepĭbus* arcent.
Lupus circum *ovilia.*

Africa *leōnes* gignit.
Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.

Omnes *perturbatiōnes* animi ex *aspernatione ratiōnis* eveniunt.
Cicerōnis *oratiōnes.*

Ab *origĭne* mundi.
Hirundĭnes quotannis trans mare migrant.
Philosophia inānes *solicitudĭnes* pellit.
Testudĭnes miræ *magnitudĭnis* Indĭcum mare emittit.
Ratio *hominem* facit terræ dominum.
Nemo vivit sine Dei auxilio.
Scipio ipsas *Carthagĭnis* portas obsidiōne quatiēbat.
Caro columbārum salūbris est.
Calypsūs filius.
Amor *Herûs* et Leandri Seston memorabĭlem reddĭdit.

Copia *lactis.*
Dulcia *mella.*
Caro *salĭbus* aspersa.
Multa *animalia* repunt.
Parsimonia magnum *vectīgal* est.
Halec colōrem mutat.
Universus populus Cicerōnem *consŭlem* declarāvit.
In Campo Martio comitia *consŭlum* habebantur.

Delphīnes velōces.
Vitanda est improba *Siren,* desidia.
Villārum *culmĭna* fumant.
Carmĭna nova canam.
Multōrum *flumĭnum nomĭna.*
Carminĭbus Circe socios mutāvit Ulyssis.

Venit ab æthĕre *fulgur.*
Auspicia nunc a Romānis *auguribus* ignorantur.

Romŭlus duodĕcim *vultŭres* vidit.
Hamilcar in Hispaniam duxit filium Hannibălem.
Rivus *murmŭre* labĭtur.
Fissĭle *robur* cuneis scindĭtur.
Victimārum *jecinŏra.*

Acti *labōres* jucundi sunt.
Vapōres in *aĕrem* ascendunt.
Olōres et *ansĕres* natant.
Lachrўmans in *carcĕre mater* assidēbat.
Ira odium genĕrat, concordia nutrit *amōrem.*
Furor brevis ira est.
Universa terra *aĕre* circumdătur.
Aquĭlæ nidifĭcant in *arborĭbus.*
Romæ *senatōres* vocabantur *Patres.*
Accipĭtres corda avĭum non edunt.
Cerĕbrum, *cor*, pulmōnes, jecur, sunt domicilia vitæ.
Sedilia e *marmŏre* sunt.

Ego *humanitātem* tuam dilĭgo.
Homĭnis *utilitāti* omnes agri et maria parent.
Brutus *libertātem* Romānam instituit.
Cum *gigantĭbus* bella gessērunt Dii.
Lacedæmonii castellum *Arcădum* expugnant.

Super altis *rupĭbus* aquĭlæ nidos constrŭunt.
Claudius Cæsar Nerōnem imperii *hærēdem* fecit.
Furor est *comes* repentīni mali.
Sub arbŏre opācâ dulcis *quies* est.
Enna famam habet ob *Cerĕris* templum.

Latet *anguis* in herbâ.
Aves per aĕrem volant.
Seditio *civium*, *hostium* occasio est.
Lupus *oves* devŏrat.
Gutta *lapĭdem* cavat.
Milĭtes *pulvĕris* et sudōris pleni erant
Area jam *cinĕre* opplēta est.
Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffundĭtur.
Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscĭde.*
Philosŏphi ætātem in *litĭbus* contĕrunt.
Hostes apud *Salamīna* classem suam constituērunt.

Improba consortia bonos *mores* corrumpunt.
Oculi tanquam *custodes*.
In *ore* sita lingua est.
Ossa ab *ore* rapta jejuni canis.
Herōum fortia facta.

Animi non cum *corporibus* moriuntur.
Tectis septi *frigŏra* caloresque pellimus.
Terra humani *generis* domicilium est.
Enumĕrat miles *vulnĕra*, oves pastor.
Gloria *virtūtem* sequĭtur.
Elephantus odit *murem* et *suem*.
Lepŏres sunt timĭdi.

Mos erat leges incidĕre in *æs*.
Laudum immensa cupīdo.

Muscōsi *fontes*.
Euphrātes et Tigris ex Armeniæ *montĭbus* profluunt.
Darius Scythārum *genti* bellum intŭlit.
Romŭlus *urbem* Romam condĭdit.
Nemo *mortem* effugĕre potest.
Supercilia sudōrem a *fronte* defluentem repellunt.
Frondes decĭdunt.
Princĭpum munus est resistĕre levitāti multitudĭnis.

Papavĕrum *capĭta* decussit.

Luna *lucem* a sole accĭpit.
Philosophia *dux* est vitæ.
Artificem commendat opus.
Leges sine morĭbus vanæ sunt.
Milites *phalangem* hostium perfregērunt.

Camēli diu *sitim* tolĕrant.
Amulius Romŭlum et Remum in *Tibĕrim* abjēcit.

Valĭdam *navem* vincit Auster.
Ventus *navim* jactat.

Ardentem conjēcit *lampăda* Turnus.
Ultra fluvium *Thermodonta* habĭtant Mossȳni.
Cinxērunt *æthĕra* nimbi.

Chlamȳdem aurātam victōri dedit.
Pisistrătus *tyrannĭdem* occŭpat.
Cuncta flumĭna ibi nata in *Mœōtim* decurrunt.
Fabŭlæ Scyllam et *Charybdin* peperēre.
Insecūtæ *Orphea* silvæ.

In Ægæo *mari* multæ sunt insŭlæ.
Liquĭdo distendunt *nectăre* cellas.

Stat celsâ in *puppi.*
Uvæ teguntur *cute.*

Sidĕra ab ortu ad occāsum commĕant.
Ægyptii colunt multa *animalia.*

Aër annuas *frigŏrum* et *calōrum* varietātes facit.

Aurium et *narium* judicium mirabĭle est.
Montium nemorumque custos.
Themistŏcles non effūgit *civium* suorum invidiam.
Ætas *parentum.*
Sagacitāte *canum* ad utilitātem nostram abutĭmur.

Boum cervīces natæ sunt ad jugum.
Magna utilĭtas ex *bubus* percipĭtur.
Cimon apud flumen Strymŏna magnas copias *Thracum* fugavit.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Quinque habēmus *sensus; visum, audītum, olfactum, gustum* et *tactum.*
Ante *obĭtum* nemo dici debet beātus.
Alpes cum *exercĭtu* transit.
Sensus in capĭte, tanquam in arce, collocāti sunt.
Manus natūra dedit homĭni, artium ministras.
Aqua *potui* jucunda est.

Cervi *cornua* alta sunt.
Tubæ *cornuăque* cecinērunt.

Fici radīces longæ sunt.
Alcibiădes educātus est in *domo* Perĭclis.

Hirundo et passer in *domĭbus* nidulantur.
Subjiciunt *verŭbus* prunas, et viscĕra torrent.
Manet *domi*.
Emptor *domûs*.
Somnus lenis non humĭles *domos* fastīdit.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Crocodīlus *dies* in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ.
Inter paucos *dies*.
Supra *spem* homĭnum.
Tua profectio *spem* meam debilĭtat.
Per mare *pauperiem* fugĭmus, per saxa, per ignes.

Requiem peto.
Requiētem quærit ex magnis occupationĭbus.

HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS.

Benigna invitatio, et liberāles *joci*, et studiōrum honor.
Homĭnum ratio usque in *cælum* penetrāvit.
Alexander Clitum inter *epŭlas* occīdit.
Sonĭpes ferox *frœna* spumantia mandit.
Loca amœna milĭtum anĭmos mollivĕrant.
In seria et *joca* Philippus artĭfex erat.

HETEROCLITES.

Antistĭtes Alexandrum, ut *Jovis* filium, salūtant.
Omnes oblĭgat *jurejurando*.
Nullæ sunt homĭnum *vires* adversùs deos.

DEFECTIVE.

Fas atque *nefas* discernit.
Equos ante regiam primo *mane* eduxērunt.

Naves *noctu* conscendunt.
Artaxerxes fratrem Cyrum *compedĭbus* aureis vinxit.

Italiam non *sponte* sequor.

Movēre senātum *preces* fratrum.

Grates tibi ago.
Apes parvŭlum *melle* aluēre.

Opem ferunt.
Apud bonos pietātis jura plùs, quàm omnes *opes* valent.
Terra est vestīta florĭbus, arborĭbus, *frugĭbus*.

Hæc prima mali *labes* fuit.

Aurum et *argentum* aspernantur.
Popŭlum ad obsequia, princĭpes ad *justitiam* formāvit.
Quàque fuit tellus, illìc et *pontus* et *aër*.
Supellex modĭca, non multa.
Ver erat æternum.
Litĕræ ac facundia *Athēnas*, velŭti templum, habent.
Primōrum libĕros in carcĕre retĭnet.

In virtūte *divitiæ* sunt.
Milĭtes redeunt mœsti in *castra*.

Victor *Abantiădes* patrios cum conjŭge muros intrat.
Misit *Æsonĭdes* jacŭlum.
Fallax *Æetias* igni impōnit purum latĭcem.

Per terrarum orbem *Atheniensium* facta celebrantur.

Solatiŏlum sui dolōris.
Hic *homŭlus* ex argillâ et luto factus.
Hos ego *versicŭlos* feci.
Horridŭlæ orationes Catōnis.
Tullĭola, deliciŏlæ nostræ, tuum *munuscŭlum* flagĭtat.

ADJECTIVES.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Cunctis esto benignus, *nulli* blandus, paucis familiāris, omnĭbus æquus.
Cyrus nihil *aliud*, quàm regnum, Astyăgi abstŭlit.
Ita linguam *utramque* colo, ut *neutra altĕri* officiat.
Homĭnes annum *unius* astri redĭtu metiuntur.
Totius opĕris gloriam filius consummāvit.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Patre usus est *diligente, indulgente* et *diti.*
Hi pro *vetĕre* gloriâ, illi pro salūte certābant.
Nos patriæ fines et *dulcia* linquĭmus arva.
Dispăres mores *disparia* studia sequuntur.
Græcos *vetĕrum* bellorum memoria accendēbat.
Vetĕra Macedoniæ fata.
Ætna *complurĭbus* locis flammas et fumum eructat.

NUMERALS.

Omnis civĭtas Helvetia est divīsa in *quatuor* pagos.
Romŭlus *duodĕcim* vultŭres vidit, Remus *sex.*
In *una* mœnia convenēre.
Lacedæmonii *duos* reges ex *duābus* familiis habēbant.
Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanōrum fuit Dionysius.
Caligŭla vixit *undetriginta* annis.
Asia per *mille quingentos* annos vectigālis fuit.
Oppĭdum abĕrat octo *millia* passuum.
Occīsi sunt sex *millia* homĭnum.
Mardonius, cum ducentis *millĭbus* pedĭtum et viginti *millĭbus* equĭtum, fugātus est.
Cæsar centēna passuum *millia* confēcit.

Milĭtes *decĭmæ* legiōnis.
Isocrătes librum scripsit *quarto* et *nonagesĭmo* anno.

COMPARISON.

Nihil est *amabilius* virtūte.
Nihil est prudentiâ *dulcius.*
Natūra ocŭlos membrānis *tenuissĭmis* vestīvit et sepsit.
Demosthĕnes *præstantissĭmus* Græcōrum oratōrum fuit.
Tu es *prudentior* quàm *felicior.*
Leo est animalium *fortissĭmus.*
Fraxĭnus in silvis *pulcherrĭma* est, pinus in hortis.

Caius, vir *optĭmus*, rem bene egit.
Hannĭbal tres exercĭtus *maxĭmos* comparāvit.
Eurōpa *minor* est, quàm Asia.

Concordia *maxĭma*, *minĭma* avaritia erat.
Rhenus in *plures* diffluit partes.

Inter omnes bestias simia *simillĭma* homĭni est.

Attingens *summam* aquam.
Conon fuit prætor *extrēmo* bello.
Byzantium in *extrēmâ* Europâ posuēre Græci.
Ex omnĭbus stellis luna *citĭma* terris est.

Liberalissĭmi sunt et *benevolentissĭmi*.
Ad altiōra et *magnificentiōra* nati sumus.
Regŭlus, omnium bipĕdum *nequissĭmus*.

Primo in agmĭne.
Cæsar in Galliam *ulteriōrem* contendit.
Thales *primus* ratiōnem defectûs solis investigāvit.
Proxĭmum Italiæ promontorium, Rhegium dicĭtur.

Inclўta justitia Numæ Pompilii erat.
Dixit *novissĭma* verba.

Exercĭtum *junioribus* supplet, *seniōres* ad tutēlam regni relinquit.

PRONOUNS.

Quum de *me* apud *te* loquor.
Per *me* nulla est mora.
Nos non imperium, neque divitias petĭmus, sed libertātem.
Patria est commūnis omnium *nostrûm* parens.
Nostri melior pars est anĭmus.
Auxilium de *vobis* petunt.
Ago *tibi* gratias, quòd ad *me* librum misisti.
Ob eam rem *tibi hæc* scribo.
Si *tu* et Tullia valētis, *ego* et Cicĕro valēmus.
Alcibiădes *se* in Thraciam supra Propontĭdem abdĭdit.
Se ad meos pedes prostrāvit lachrўmans.

Publium *mihi ipsi* antepōno.
Non potest exercĭtum *is* continēre imperātor, qui *se ipsum* non contĭnet.
Apud *eum* Sulpitius sedēbat.

Ad eam laudem aspirāre non possunt.
Illæ eos in domum perdūcit.
Celerĭtas atque vis quadrupĕdum *nobis ipsis* affert vim et celeritātem.

Quid oves aliud affĕrunt, nisi ut homĭnes vestiantur?
Quæ multitūdo et variĕtas insulārum? *Quæ* amœnitātes orārum et litŏrum?
Fruges et relĭqua, *quæ* terra pariat, a diis immortalĭbus tribuuntur.
Duæ erant factiones, *quarum* una popŭli causam agēbat, altĕra optimātum.
Qui admŏnent amīcè, docendi sunt; *qui* inimīcè insectantur, repellendi.
Quod omnes laudes habet, id est optĭmum.
Nostri sunt amnes, *nostri* lacus.

Remŏve *isthæc*.
Eccum, video ipsum foras exīre.
Uxōres liberosque Scythæ *secum* in plaustris vehunt.
Socii in *semetipsos* arma vertērunt.
Cæsar verba *hujuscemŏdi* locūtus est.
Cæsar Galliam subēgit, *īdem* Pompeium devīcit.
Quidquid honestum, *ĭdem* est utĭle.

Trahit sua *quemque* voluptas.
Quisquis virtūtem amat, felix est.
Nec *quidquam* aliud est philosophia, quàm studium sapientiæ.
Vir bonus utilitāti omnium plùs, quàm unīus *alicūjus* consŭlit.
Utracunque pars vicisset, *alĭqua* reipublĭcæ forma futūra esset.
Rogāvit me *numquid* vellem.
Levĭter *unumquodque* tangam.
Ĕădem est utilĭtas *uniuscujusque* et universōrum.
Nos onĕra *quibusdam* bestiis imponĭmus.
Quoscunque amas, eos amo.

SUM.

Ego *sum* homo.
Cedrus *est* arbor celsissĭma.

Quatuor *sunt* anni tempŏra.

Erant nulla præsidia.

Socrătes vir *fuit* sapientissĭmus.
Cicĕro et Demosthĕnes oratōres celeberrĭmi *fuērunt*
Atheniensium res gestæ magnifĭcæ *fuēre.*

Probi homĭnes *erunt* beāti.

Qualis *sit* anĭmus, ipse anĭmus nescit.
Sit sermo lenis, minimèque pertĭnax.

Quid censes, si ratio *esset* in belluis?

Si putâsset esse deos, tam impūrus *fuisset?*

Salus popŭli suprēma lex *esto.*

Cupio me *esse* clementem.
Orpheum poētam docet Aristotĕles nunquam *fuisse.*

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Active.

Ego *laudo.*
Tu *vitupĕras.*
Ille *judĭcat.*
Leo alias bestias *dilacĕrat.*
Multæ gentes solem *adōrant.*

Ego *stabam.*
Romāni sociis atque amīcis auxilia *portābant.*
Incitābant corrupti civitātis mores.

Scipio ingenti gloriâ *triumphāvit.*
Ii vivunt, qui ex corpŏrum vincŭlis *evolavērunt.*
Narro huic, quæ tu *narrâsti* mihi.
Gloria Themistŏclis *emicuit.*
Ninus Assyrios *perdomuit.*

Labōres et periclŭla facilè *toleravĕrant.*

Quæ me aut herum *pessundăbunt.*
Duræ quercus *sudābunt* roscĭda mella.
Natūram si sequēmur ducem, nunquam *aberrabĭmus.*

Ubi te socordiæ tradidĕris, nequicquam deos *implōres.*
Quis *dubĭtet,* quin in virtūte divitiæ sint?
Te oro, ut me *adjŭves* in hâc re.

Nulla est excusatio peccāti, si amīci causâ *peccavĕris.*
Nemo dubĭtat, ut popŭlus Romānus omnes gentes virtūte *superavĕrit.*

Scias ipsum plurĭmis virtutĭbus *abundāre,* qui aliēnas amat.

Xerxes *inflammâsse* templa Græciæ dicĭtur.

Passive.

Fortūna simul cum morĭbus *immutātur.*
Tempŏra *mutantur,* nos et *mutāmur* in illis.

Hi Patres *appellabantur.*
Dum ea Romāni parant, jam Saguntum summâ vi *oppugnabātur.*

Damnātus et in insŭlam *relegātus est.*
Virtūtum adjūtrix amicitia *data est,* non comes vitiōrum.
Aures in altis corpŏrum partĭbus rectè *collocātæ sunt.*
Fortūna belli cum duce *mutāta est.*

Fortes *laudabuntur,* ignāvi *vituperabuntur.*

Pylădes Orestem se esse dixit, ut pro illo *necarētur.*

Adeò excellēbat Aristīdes abstinentiâ, ut justus *appellātus sit.*

Aquâ calĭdâ *lavāri,* Hispāni a Romānis didicēre.
Necesse est ab alĭquâ mente tantos natūræ motus *gubernāri.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Omne animal sensus *habet*.
Violāre alterum, naturâ *prohibēmur*.
Si voluisset, *paruissem*.
Lycurgus omnes convivāri publicè *jussit*.
Sedet æternùmque *sedēbit*.
Motus terræ quasdam civitātes *absorbuit*.
Assentatio, vitiōrum adjūtrix, procul *amoveātur*.
Micantes *fulsēre* gladii.
Hoc admiratiōnem *auxit*.
Natūra non patītur, ut aliōrum spoliis nostras opes *augeāmus*.
Regīna bellum *ciēbat*.
Tota manus imbrĭbus et fulminĭbus *delēta est*.
Diuturnam sitim *explēre* cupiens.
Græcia *replētur* exulĭbus, quos civitātes recipĕre prohibebantur.
Graviōra vectigalia Augustus *abolēvit*.
Gustātus ore *continētur*.
Mens immōta *manet*.
Lacedæmonii soli *remansērunt*.
Popŭlus nullis legĭbus *tenebātur*.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Sophŏcles ad summam ætātem tragœdĭas *fecit*.
Ego me *cupio* non mendācem putāri.
Luna eam lucem, quam e sole *accēpit*, mittit in terras.
Lapĭdum conflictu *elĭci* ignem vidēmus.
Victi Persæ in naves *confugērunt*.
Nihil divīnum *suscipĕre* possunt, qui suas omnes cogitatiōnes *abjecērunt* in voluptātem.
Multi divitias *despiciunt*.
Aër efflŭens huc et illùc ventos *effĭcit*.

Obducuntur cortĭce trunci, quò sint a frigorĭbus calori busque tutiōres.
Cato Græcas litĕras senex *didĭcit*.
Quid fœdius avaritiâ *dici* potest?

Philosophia nos docuit, ut nosmetipsos *noscerēmus*.
Qui se ipse *nôrit*, sentiet se habēre alĭquid divīnum.

Haud istuc dicas, si me *cognovĕris.*

Vites clavicŭlis, tanquam manĭbus, adminicŭla *apprehendunt.*
Intempĕrans adolescentia effœtum corpus *tradit* senectūti.
Bestiis sensum et motum natūra dedit: homĭni ratiōnem *addĭdit.*
Semirămis Babyloniam *condĭdit.*
Tua laus cum republĭcâ *cecĭdit.*

Natūra homĭnem solum *erexit*, ad cælique aspectum excitāvit.
Non est consentaneum eum *frangi* cupiditāte, qui metu non *frangātur.*
Vivit semperque vivet; virtus enim illĭus viri *extincta* non *est.*
Tanta vis probitātis est, ut eam in hoste *diligāmus.*

Omnes ducĭmur et *trahĭmur* ad scientiæ cupiditātem.

Solem e mundo *tollĕre* videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ *tollunt.*
Omnis sensus homĭnum multò *antecellit* sensĭbus bestiārum.

Quum anĭmus voluptātem *oppressĕrit*, et puram religiōnem suscepĕrit, tum se ipse noscet.

Sunt qui voluptātem *contemnant* ac gloriam neglĭgant.
Fruges et fructus terra *gignit* animantium causâ.
Relēvi omnia dolia.

Profluens amnis vix *corrumpĭtur.*

Non virĭbus corpŏrum, sed consilio magnæ res *geruntur.*

Pro patriâ quis bonus dubĭtet mortem *oppetĕre*?
Mors fugĭtur, vita *expetĭtur.*
Virtūtis laus omnis in actiōne *consistit.*
Cæsar omnia jura divīna atque humāna *pervertit.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Impĕdit consilium voluptas, ratiōni inimīca.
Natūra ocŭlos tenuissĭmis membrānis *vestīvit.*
Nos æris, argenti, auri venas *invenĭmus.*
Zoroaster dicĭtur artes magĭcas *invenisse.*
Nullus dolor est, quem non longinquĭtas tempŏris minuat ac *molliat.*
Pauci *veniunt* ad senectūtem.
Credēbam te, cùm *audisses* me recitâsse, simul *audisse,* quid recitâssem.
Eloquendi vis nos legum urbiumque societāte *devinxit.*
Hæc lex in amicitiâ *sanciātur,* ut neque rogēmus, nec faciāmus res turpes.

Largitio fontem ipsum benignitātis *exhaurit.*
Potentiâ amicōrum *fulcītur.*

Patria bona *abligurîĕrat.*
Legātos in urbe *sepeliĕrant.*

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

Nulla ars potest *imitāri* solertiam natūræ.
Piscem Syri *venerantur.*
Tiberius Gracchus regnum occupāre *conātus est.*

Nemo, cunctam *intŭens* terram, de divînâ ratione dubitāret.

Non lugenda est mors, quam immortalĭtas *consequātur.*
Sapientiam nemo *assequĭtur.*
In omnĭbus negotiis, priusquam *aggredīāre,* adhibenda est præparatio dilĭgens.
Præterĭtum tempus nunquam *revertĭtur.*
Non nobis solis *nati sumus.*
Omnes omnium caritātes patria *complexa est.*
Multi se *adipisci* tranquillitātem posse arbitrantur, si opes magnas habeant.
Qui *adipisci* veram gloriam volet, justitiæ officiis *fungātur.*

Magnos homĭnes virtūte *metiuntur,* non fortūnâ.
Tuam benevolentiam *expertus sum.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Studium semper *adsit*, cunctatio *absit*.
Illud semel *profuit*, hoc semper *prodĕrit* civitāti.
Nulla in cælo nec fortūna, nec temerĭtas nec errātio *inest*.
Multi, cùm *obesse vellent*, *profuērunt*, et, cùm *prodesse* *obfuērunt*.

Domum *ibo*.

Nos philosŏphi esse *volŭmus*.

Ipse ad oppĭdum accedĕre *noluit*.

In Asiam confūgit et ad hostes se *contŭlit*.
Tranquillĭtas anĭmi constantiam *affert*.
Victus cultusque corpŏris ad valetudĭnem et ad vires *referantur*, non ad voluptātem.
Magnum *fac* anĭmum habeas et bonam spem.
Fit ex urbe omnium fuga.
Balneum *calefiĕri* jubet.
Solētis dicĕre, nihil esse, quod deus efficĕre non possit; sic numĭne deōrum omnia fingi, movēri, mutarique posse.
Poētæ *solent* Musas appellāre Pierĭdas.
Adolescentes senum præceptis *gaudent*.
Athenienses propriis virĭbus *confidēbant*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Quæ natio crudēles ingratosque non *odit?*
Memĭni Catōnem mecum et cum Scipiōne disserĕre.
Irātus erat Ætōlis, quos *meminĕrat* obtrectāre gloriæ suæ.
Aves eum circumvolāre *cœpērunt*.
Fluctus albescĕre *cœpit*.
Quid *ait?*
Patrem hìc adstāre *aiēbas?*
Ego verò, *inquam*, vobis satisfaciam.
Cave, *faxis* quidquam te indignum.
Quid facies, *cĕdo?*
Salve, amīce mi.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Inter omnes gentes *constat* esse deos.
Nos prospicĕre futūros casus reipublĭcæ *oportet.*
Non vos offendi *decēbit.*
Peccāre *licet* nemĭni.

Debet nobis *persuāsum esse,* nihil injustè faciendum esse.
Natūrâ *constitūtum est,* ut non liceat, sui commŏdi causâ, altĕri nocēre.
Cùm satìs *erit ambulātum,* requiescēmus.
Cavendum est, ne major pœna, quàm culpa sit.

REDUNDANT, INCEPTIVE, AND DESIDERATIVE VERBS.

Qui e nuce nucleum *esse* vult, frangit nucem.
Anĭmum *exest* ægritūdo.

Diogĕnes in dolio *cubitāvit.*
In agrum *ventĭtat.*

Conticescēbat tumultus.
Hoc malum *integrascit.*
In senectūte *hebescunt* sensus.

Syllatŭrit et *proscriptŭrit.*

Quid *murmurillas* tecum?
Prata *albĭcant* pruīnis.

Qui laudem *petissunt,* nullum fugiunt dolōrem.

PARTICIPLES.

Lex est nihil aliud, nisi recta ratio, *impĕrans* nonesta, *prohĭbens* contraria.
Alexander ad Jovem pergit, *consultūrus* de origĭne suâ.
Panem date homĭni *peritūro.*
Librum misi *exigenti* tibi: *missūrus* etsi non exegisses.
Romŭlus urbem a se *condĭtam* appellābat Romam.
Pavo *laudātus* pandit caudam.
Virtus per se *colenda* est.
Pecuniæ cupidĭtas *fugienda* est.

Roma, caput *triumphāti* orbis.
Sola gens fœmĭnis *regnāta.*
Singulāre exemplum *ausæ,* Amazŏnes rempublĭcam sine viris agunt.
Reversus domum tuas litĕras invēni.

Plura *locutūros* abīre jussit.
Omnia frustrà *conāti,* ad regem suum reversi sunt.

Epaminondas, *gratulabundus* patriæ, expirāvit.
Hanno, *vitabundus* castra hostium, urbi appropinquāvit.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Alia animalia *gradiendo,* alia *serpendo* ad pastum accēdunt, alia *volando,* alia *nando.*
Homĭnis mens *discendo* alĭtur, *videndique* et *audiendi* delectatiōne ducĭtur.
Cæsar in *ulciscendo* lenissĭmus erat.

Agesilāus Ephĕsum *hiemātum* exercĭtum reduxit.
Athenienses misērunt *consultum.*
Difficĭle erat *intellectu.*
Palpĕbræ mollissĭmæ sunt *tactu.*
Pudet *dictu.*

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Vita, mors, divitiæ, paupertas omnes homĭnes *vehementissĭmè* permŏvent.
Sapientiùs tulit secundam, quàm adversam fortūnam.
Multi non *minùs* sævitiam regis, quàm hostem timēbant.
Simulatio amicitiæ *maxĭmè* repugnat.
Sæpissĭme Nestor de virtutĭbus suis prædĭcat.
Voluptātes agricolārum ad sapientis vitam *proxĭmè* accēdunt.
Illi in morbum incĭdunt *tardiùs,* et recreantur *ociùs.*

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

II. LESSONS IN SYNTAX.

RULE 1. Apud *Herodŏtum, patrem* historiæ, sunt innumerabĭles fabŭlæ.

Themistŏcles, imperātor, bello Persĭco servitūte Græciam liberāvit.

2. *Eæ res* in *Galliam Transalpīnam* celerĭter perferuntur.
Lĭtĕra scripta manet, *vox audīta* perit.
Ultĭmum omnium mors est.
Turpe est aliud *loqui*, aliud *sentīre*.
Labor *omnia* vincit.
Amīcus certus in re incertâ cognoscĭtur.
Summus mons a Tito Labiēno tenebātur.

3. *Sol ardet; luna splendet; stellæ coruscant.*
Homĭnes, dum *docent, discunt.*
Dum *spiro, spero.*
Semper *avārus eget.*
Ego reges *ejēci*, *vos* tyrannos *introducĭtis.*
Nos, consŭles, *desŭmus.*
Apud Persas summa laus *est* fortĭter *venāri.*
Imperāre sibi maxĭmum *est* imperium.
Partim virōrum cecidērunt in bello.
Senātus diis *agĕre* gratias.
Conclāmat omnis *multitūdo.*
Turba ruunt.
Magnus undĭque *numĕrus* celerĭter *convēnit.*

Pars epŭlis *onĕrant* mensas.
Gens universa Venĕti *appellāti.*

4. Video *te esse* tristem.
Tradĭtum est, *Homērum* cæcum *fuisse.*
Te reditūrum esse gaudeo.
Facĭnus est, *vincīri cīvem* Romānum.
Lysander existimābat, *se* Afros faciliùs *corruptūrum.*

5. *Consuetūdo est* altĕra *natūra.*
Justĭtia erga Deum *religio dicĭtur,* erga parentes *piĕtas.*
Exstĭtit Brutus vindex nostræ libertātis.
Post Romŭlum *Numa Pompilius rex creātus est.*
Intĕrest *omnium esse bonos.*
Semirămis puer *credĭta est.*
Paupertas mihi *onus visum est.*
Vobis necesse est, fortĭbus *viris esse.*
Expĕdit *bonos esse vobis.*
Medios esse jam non licēbit.

6. Honor est *præmium virtūtis.*
Somnus est *imāgo mortis.*
Varia sunt *homĭnum judicia.*
Difficĭlis est *cura rerum alienārum.*
Mithridātes *Ponti rex* erat.
Perrūpit Acheronta *Herculĕus* labor.
Senātus habĭtus est ad *Apollĭnis.*
Transfigĭtur scutum *Pulfiōni.*
Mors *labōrum* ac *miseriārum* quies est.
Pars *tui* melior immortālis est
Nostri melior pars anĭmus est
Meum solĭus peccātum corrĭgi non potest.
Voluntāti vestræ omnium pareo.
Omne anĭmal *se ipsum* dilĭgit.
Nemo est tam senex, qui *se* annum non putet posse vivĕre.

7. Tarquinius fratrem habuit Aruntem, *mitis ingenii* juvĕnem.
Cimon, Atheniensis, fuit vir *summâ liberalitāte.*
Cicĕro erat *tenuissŭnâ valetudĭne.*
Latīni corōnam aurĕam in Capitolium tulêre *parvi ponděris.*
Senecta, alba *comas,* est veneranda.

8. Sol universis *idem lucis calorisque* largītur.
Multum habet *jucunditātis* soli cœlique mutatio.
Tibi *idem consilii* do, quod mihĭmet ipsi.
Habet iracundia *hoc mali*, non vult regi.
Est *multum mali* in exemplo.
Deus bonis omnĭbus explēvit mundum, *mali nihil* admiscuit.
Galli certam, etsi non speciōsam, pacem, quàm *incerta belli* præoptābant.

9. *Opus* est mihi *libro*.
Acūto homĭne nobis *opus* est
Viginti usus est mihi *minis*.
Magni labōris et *multæ impensæ opus* est.
Nummi mihi *opus* sunt.
Nobis *exempla opus* sunt.
Illud quidem sentio, literārum studiōso *nummos opus* esse.
In arcem *transcurso* opus est.
De amicitiâ nostrâ quid *opus* est tam valdè *affirmāre*.
Tibi *opus* est, ægram *ut* te *assimŭles*.

10. Natūrâ *tenacissĭmi* sumus *cōrum*, quæ rudĭbus annis percepīmus.
Vetĕres Romāni semper *appetentes gloriæ* atque *avĭdi laudis* fuērunt.
Natūrâ sumus *studiosissĭmi appetentissimique honestātis*.
Socrătes se *omnium rerum inscium* fingēbat.
Conscia mens *recti* famæ mendacia ridet.
Conon et *prudens rei militāris*, et dilĭgens erat imperātor.
Romāni *laudis avĭdi*, pecuniæ liberāles erant.
Pythagŏras *sapientiæ studiōsos* appellat philosŏphos.
Vetĕra extollĭmus, *recentium incuriōsi*.
Omnes *immemŏrem beneficii* odērunt.
Darĭus *nullĭus salūbris consilii patiens* erat.

11. *Nemo mortalium* omnĭbus horis sapit
Incertum est quàm longa *nostrûm cujusque* vita futūra sit.
Socrătes est *omnium sapientissĭmus* oracŭlo Apollĭnis judicātus.
Tarquinius Superbus, *septĭmus* atque *ultĭmus regum Romanōrum*, Volscos vicit.
Sylla *centum viginti suōrum* amīsit.
Indus est omnium flumĭnum *maxĭmus*.

Velocissĭmum omnium *animalium* est delphīnus.
Pauci de nostris cadunt.
Optĭmus popŭli Romāni judicātus est Scipio.
Uter nostrûm est populāris? tune, an ego?
Tribūni legem promulgârunt, ut *consŭlum alter* ex plebe crearētur.
Trajānus *solus omnium* intra urbem sepultus est.

12. *Voluptatĭbus maxĭmis* fastidium *finitĭmum* est.
Attĭcus non *fortūnæ*, sed *hominĭbus* solēbat esse *amīcus*.
Omnis voluptas *honestāti* est *contraria*
Canis nonne *simĭlis lupo* est?
Noxæ pœna *par* esto.
Invia virtūti nulla est via.
Antonīnus Pius *nulli acerbus*, *cunctis benignus* fuit.
Interea, quodcunque fuit *populabĭle flammæ*, Mulcĭber abstulĕrat.
Illa *canenda* est *mihi*.
Nero *bonis omnĭbus hostis* fuit.
Rufus ad amīcos deferēbat, se esse *hærēdem Fabio Gallo*.
Vera voluptas *sapientum propria*.
Amicōrum omnia sunt *communia*.
Omni ætāti mors est *communis*.
Numa in civitāte bellicōsâ plures *Romŭli*, quàm *Numæ*, *similes* reges putābat fore.
Homĭni multa *communia* sunt *cum cætĕris animantĭbus*.
Nullĭus sibi conscius culpæ dormit secūrus.
Terra, quæ *vitĭbus apta* est, etiam *arborĭbus* est *utĭlis*.
Pallium *aptum* est *ad omne* anni *tempus*.
Nobis dicto audientes sunt.
Homĭnes *proniōres* sunt *ad voluptātem*, quàm *ad virtūtem*.
Proxĭmus est *Senatoriæ dignitāti* ordo Equester.
Crassus cum legiōne septĭmâ *proxĭmus mare Oceănum* hiemābat.
Jugurtha *propior montem* cum omni equitātu suos collŏcat.
Eădem illis censēmus.
Est anĭmus erga te *idem ac* fuit.

13. Excellentium homĭnum virtus *imitatiōne*, non *invidiâ digna* est.
Quàm multi *indigni luce* sunt! et tamen dies orĭtur.
Liberiùs scribo, *fretus conscientiâ* officii mei.

Epicurus confirmat, deos *membris humānis* esse *præditos.*
Caius Lælius, quum ei quidam *malo genĕre natus* dicĕret *indignum* esse *suis majorĭbus:* "At Hercŭlè," inquit, "tu *tuis* haud *indignus.*"
Non ego sum *dignus salūtis.*
Macte virtūte diligentiâque esto.
Macte virtūtis estōte.

14. *Plena errōrum* sunt omnia.
Roma *externæ opis indĭga* est.
Insŭla Delos *referta divitiis* fuit.
Germania *pecŏrum fœcunda* est.
Maxĭma quæque domus *servis* est *plena superbis.*
Omnes homĭnes, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, *ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ* atque *misericordiâ vacuos* esse decet.
Certè omnes *virtūtis compŏtes* beāti sunt.

15. Xerxis classis *mille* et *ducentārum navium longārum fuit.*
Titus *facilitātis tantæ fuit* et *liberalitātis,* ut nulli quidquam negāret.
Imbecilli anĭmi est superstitio.
Improbi homĭnis est mendacio fallĕre.
Judĭcis est, non quid ipse velit, sed quid lex et religio cogat, cogitāre.
Meum puto *esse,* quid sentiam, ostendĕre.
Vestrum est, princĭpes, decernĕre, quod optĭmum vobis reique publĭcæ sit.
Et facĕre et pati fortia, *Romānum est.*
Tuum est hoc *munus.*
Omnia, quæ *mulĭĕris fuērunt, viri fiunt* dotis nomĭne.
Pergămum, Smyrnam, Tralles, Ephĕsum, Milētum, Cyzĭcum, totam denique Asiam, *popŭli Romāni factam esse* scimus.
Tyrus, urbs, mare vicīnum *ditiōnis suæ fecit.*

16. *Miscrēre mei.*
Heraclītus *miserebātur omnium,* qui sibi læti occurrēbant.
Arcadii, quæso, *miserescĭte regis.*
Xanthippe, Socrătis uxor, *irārum* et *molestiārum* per dies perque noctes *satagēbat.*
Ego *anĭmi pendēre* soleo.

Desĭne mollium tandem *querelārum.*
Audio te *anĭmo angi.*

17. Pelopĭdas *omnĭbus periclŭlis adfuit.*
Aristīdes *interfuit pugnæ navāli* apud Salamīna.
Non semper idem *florĭbus est* color.
An nescis, longas *regĭbus esse* manus?
Aliis consilium, *aliis* anĭmus, *aliis* occasio *deest.*
Amicōrum meōrum *temporĭbus* nunquam *deĕro.*
Cui Gellius *benedixit* unquam?
Siquis *mihi maledīcit,* petŭlans aut planè insānus esse videtur.
Ego vero, inquam, *vobis satisfaciam.*
Tuscus ager *Romāno adjăcet.*
Omnes particĭpes sumus ratiōnis, præstantiæque eius, quâ *antecellĭmus bestiis.*
Sanguĭne *tibi cohæreo.*
Catōnis sermōni multum auctoritātis *inĕrat.*
Alexander, dum *obequitābat mœnĭbus,* sagittâ ictus est.
Ut *magistratĭbus* leges, ita *popŭlo præsunt* magistrātus.
Judĭcis est *innocentiæ subvenīre.*
Neque deesse, neque *superesse reipublĭcæ* volo
Ossa superstābant volūcres *inhumāta* marīnæ.
Cicĕro unĭcè *cavit concordiæ publĭcæ.*
Bonis nocet, qui *malis parcit.*
Probus *invĭdet nemĭni.*
Epaminondas se *patriæ irasci* nefas esse ducēbat.
Nemo, qui *suæ confīdit,* alterĭus *virtūti invĭdet.*
Venus *nupsit Vulcāno.*
Zeuxis longè *cætĕris excellĕre pictorĭbus* existimabātur.
Fortis anĭmus nec metuit, nec *cuiquam supplĭcat.*
Optātis meis fortūna *respondit.*
Tua *me* infortunia *lædent.*
Offende nemĭnem re, vultu, verbo.
Audentes fortūna *juvat.*
Amor *jussit me scribĕre.*
Torquātus *filium suum necāri* jussit.
Natūra *sensĭbus ratiōnem adjunxit.*
Parvis componĕre magna solebam.
Hannĭbal *magnum terrōrem injēcit exercitui* Romanōrum.
Virtūtes anĭmi *bonis* corpŏris *anteponĭmus.*
Moderāri anĭmo et *oratiōni,* quum sis irātus, non mediōcris ingenii est.

Boni viri, non voluptāte, sed officio, *consilia moderantur.*
Temperāre mihi non possum, quò minùs bonos laudem.
Lycurgus Lacedæmoniōrum *rempublĭcam temperāvit.*
Helvetios Cæsar non *temperatūros ab injuriâ* et *maleficio* existimābat.
Atheniensis Clisthĕnes Junōni Samiæ, quum *rebus timēret suis*, filiārum dotes credĭdit.
De republicâ timeo.
Nemĭnem equĭdem *timeo*, præter Deum immortālem.
Deus *consŭlit rebus humānis*, nec solùm *universis*, verùm etiam *singŭlis.*
Athenienses *consulēbant Apollĭnem.*
Nemo jam parens *filio horret.*
Omnes gentes Alexandri *nomen horrēbant.*
Ad Pomponium perrexĭmus omnes.
It clamor *cælo.*

18. Mercātor *refĭcit quassas naves.*
Hannĭbal *tres exploratōres* ad Scipiōnis castra *misit.*
Nimia familiarĭtas *parit contemptum.*
In primis *venerāre Deos.*
Mirum somniāvi somnium.
Ingenui sunt, quorum majōrum nemō *servitūtem servīvit.*
Nec vox *homĭnem sonat*, O Dea.
Morte obiit repentīnâ.

19. Anĭmus *memĭnit præteritōrum.*
Dux Helvetiōrum hortabātur Cæsărem, ut *reminiscerētur* et *vetĕris incommŏdi* populi Romāni, et *pristĭnæ virtūtis* Helvetiōrum.
Homo imprŏbus aliquando cum dolōre *flagitiōrum recordabĭtur.*
Cohortātus est Cæsar Æduos, ut *controversiārum* ac *dissensiōnum obliviscerentur.*
Obliviscor injurias, depōno memoriam dolōris mei.
Est opĕræ pretium, *diligentiam majōrum recordāri.*
Athēnis *audīre* ex Phædro meo *memĭni*, Gellium philosŏphos convocâsse.
Ad me *adīre quosdam memĭni.*
Illius memĭnit.
Memĭni de te.

20. *Abundârunt* semper *auro* regna Asiæ.
Quotidie nos ipsa natūra admŏnet, quàm *paucis*, quàm *parvis rebus egeat.*
Nihil honestum esse potest, quod *justitiâ vacat.*
Antiochīa quondam *eruditissĭmis hominĭbus affluēbat.*
Gravĭtas morbi facit, ut *medicīnæ egeāmus.*
Italia *externæ opis indĭget.*
Nihil *a Deo vacat.*

21. Commŏda, *quibus utĭmur*, lucemque, *quâ frŭimur*, spiritumque, quem ducĭmus, a Deo nobis dari atque impertīri vidēmus.
Multi intemperanter *abutuntur otio* et *litĕris.*
Solus *potītus est imperio Romŭlus.*
Irātus *aliēno malo gaudet.*
Salus homĭnum non *veritāte* solùm, sed etiam *famâ nitĭtur.*
Haud equĭdem *tali* me *dignor honōre.*
Juvĕnis *gaudet equis canibusque.*
Anĭmo constāmus et *corpŏre.*
Dion *totīus ejus partis* Siciliæ potītus *est*, quæ sub Dionysii potestāte ineĕrat.
Tute attentè illōrum *officia fungĕre.*

22. *Exitio* est *avĭdis* mare *nautis*
Pergĭte, adolescentes, atque in id studium, in quo estis, incumbĭte, ut et *vobis honōri*, et *amīcis utilitāti*, et *reipublĭcæ emolumento esse* possītis.
Pausanias, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, *venit Attĭcis auxilio.*
Timothĕus *Ariobarzāni auxilio profectus est.*
Idem amor *exitium pecŏri* est, pecorisque *magistro.*
Pausanias, quos cepĕrat, regis *propinquos ei munĕri misit.*
Pittăco Mitylenæi *multa millia* jugĕrum agri *munĕri dabant.*
Perĭcles *agros suos dono reipublĭcæ dedit.*
Non *est admiratiōni* una arbor, ubi in eandem altitudĭnem tota silva surrexit.
Syracūsis est fons aquæ dulcis, *cui nomen Arethūsa est.*
Inter primōres juvĕnum C. Marcius erat, *cui cognōmen* postea *Coriolāno fuit.*
Nomen Mercurii est mihi.

23. Fannius *Verrem insimŭlat avaritiæ* et *audaciæ.*
Annon intellĭgis, *quales viros summi scelĕris arguas.*
Scelĕris condemnat genĕrum suum.
Cæsar *Cornelium Dolabellam repetundārum postulāvit.*
Hujus culpæ te nec libĕro, nec *arguo.*
Grammatĭcos officii sui commonēmus.
Vetĕris te amicitiæ commonefacio.
Non committam posthac, ut *me accusāre de epistolārum negligentiâ* possis.
Si in me inīquus es judex, *condemnābo eōdem* ego *te crimĭne.*
Pharnabāzus in epistŏlâ *Lysandri avaritiam perfidiamque accusāvit.*
Si *id me* non *accūsas,* tu ipse objurgandus es.

24. *Hephæstiōnem* Alexander *plurĭmi fecit.*
Voluptātem virtus *minĭmi facit.*
Multi *sua parvi pendĕre,* aliēna cupĕre, solent.
Lælius non eò dictus est sapiens, quòd non intelligĕret, quĭd suavissĭmum esset, sed quia *parvi id ducĕret.*
Ego, quæ tu loquĕre, *flocci non facio.*
Fortè *parvo te æstĭmas.*
Si vos, Ætŏli, nec cura Argōrum civitātis, nec periclŭlum movet; nos, Romāni, *æqui bonīque facĭmus.*

25. Sæpè *conferĭmus parva magnis.*
Da hoc amīcis ac *familiarĭbus tuis, da patriæ.*
Quamŏbrem discēde, atque *hunc mihi timōrem erĭpe.*
Facĕre amīcum tibi me potes *sempiternum.*
Tiberius *Germanĭco Cæsări proconsulāre imperium petīvit.*
Pisistrătus *sibi,* non *patriæ, Megarenses vicit.*
Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello.
Cicerōni popŭlus Romānus *immortalitātem donāvit.*
Omnes Thessaliæ civitātes *Pelopĭdam corōnis aureis* et *statuis æneis, liberosque* ejus *multo agro donârunt.*
Semirămis Babyloniam condĭdit, *murumque urbi circumdĕdit.*
Servius *aggĕre* et *fossis* et *muro circumdat Romam.*
Pontis atque itinĕrum angustiæ *multitudĭni fugam interclusĕrant.*
Ariovistus castra fecit, eo consilio, ut *frumento commeatuque Cæsărem intercludĕret.*
Ad prætōrem homĭnem traxit.

26. *Cicerōnem* Minerva *omnes artes edocuit.*
Racilius *me* primùm *sententiam rogāvit.*
Illud te ad extrēmum *rogo*, ut in negotio tuo diligentissĭmus sis.
Me frumentum flagitābant
O virum simplĭccm, qui *nos nihil celat.*
Athenienses *auxilium a Lacedæmoniis petivērunt.*
Quid est tam arrŏgans, quàm *de religiōne, de rebus divīnis,* pontifĭcum *collegium docēre* conāri ?

27. Deus *bonis omnĭbus explēvit mundum.*
Democrĭtus dicĭtur *ocŭlis se privásse.*
Lĭbĕra te metu mortis.
Ego *hoc te fasce levābo.*
Multitudĭnem justæ religiōnis implet.

28. Themistŏcles absens *proditiōnis damnātus est.*
Thrasybūlus legem tulit, ne quis *anteactārum rerum accusarētur.*
Ego a meis me amāri et *magni pendi* postŭlo.
Magno ubīque *pretio* virtus *æstimātur.*
Parva *magnis* sæpè rectissĭmè *conferuntur.*
Porcius Cato *rogātus est sententiam.*
Hipponiātes, sub Hannibăle magistro, *omnes* belli *artes edoctus est.*
Orni *viduantur foliis.*
Athenienses virtūte Codri, regis, *bello liberantur.*
Lacedæmoniis crimĭni datum, quòd arcem Thebānam, induciārum tempŏre, occupâssent.
Laudātur ab his, culpātur ab illis.
Artĭbus ingenuis *quæsīta est* gloria *multis.*
Cui non *sunt audītæ* Demosthĕnis vigiliæ ?
Cicerōnis libros *tibi* tam valdè *probāri* gaudeo.
Nonne hæc justa *tibi videntur ?*
Protĭnus *induĭtur faciem cultumque* Diānæ.
Nunc tertia *vivĭtur ætas.*
Non faciliùs indomĭtæ *stultitiæ*, quàm *torrenti resistĭtur.*

29. *Illis timĭdis* et *ignāvis licet* esse.
Peccāre *nemĭni licet.*
Non *omnĭbus contingit* esse *crudītis.*
Ripæ non bene *credĭtur.*

Per virtūtem *potest iri* ad astra.
Faciat quod *libet*.
Refert omnium, animadverti in malos
Discipulōrum intĕrest, multa discĕre
Refert omnium fugĕre vitium et colĕre virtūtem.
Nihil intĕrest mea, quantus circa mortem meam tumultus fit.
Cuja interest, si cupio excurrĕre in Græciam ?
Civitātum hoc multārum in Græciâ *interfuit*.
Magni intĕrest mea, cum amīco unà esse.
Faciam quod *maximè reipublicæ interesse* judicābo.
Quid id *ad me*, aut *ad meam rem refert*, Persæ quid rerum gerant ?
Quid refert, utrùm voluĕrim fiĕri an gaudeam factum ?
Me non solùm *piget stultitiæ meæ*, sed etiam *pudet*.
Eōrum nos magis *misĕret*, qui nostram misericordiam non requīrunt, quàm qui illam efflagĭtant.
Non *me pœnĭtet vixisse*.
Non *me pudet fatēri nescīre*, quod nesciam.
Quòd te offendi, me pœnĭtet.
Me quidem *hæc conditio* nunc non *pœnĭtet*.
Menedēmi vicem misĕret me.
Decemvirōrum Romānos pertæsum est.
Obsĕcro ejus ut memineris, atque *inōpis* nunc *te miserescat mei*.
Oratōrem irasci minĭmè *decet : simulāre* non *dedĕcet*.
Decet verecundum *esse adolescentem*.
Narratiōnem oportet tres *habēre* res, ut brevis, ut aperta, ut probabĭlis sit.
Misĕros *convicia* non *decent*.
Quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectāre debētis.
Me ipsum *ames oportet*, non mea, si veri amīci futūri simus.
De Dionysio *fūgit me* ad te antea *scribĕre*.
Profundat, perdat, pereat; nihil *ad me attĭnet*.
Ex eo oppĭdo *pons ad Helvetios pertĭnet*.

30. Mater timĭdi *flere* non *solet*
Qui *mentīri solet*, *pejerāre consuēvit*.
Præterĭta *mutāre* non *possŭmus*.
Erat tum *dignus amāri*.

Et jam *tempus* equûm fumantia *solvĕre* colla.
Ire prior Pallas.
Scit Latīnè.
Imperāre sibi maxĭmum est imperium.
Omnia prætereunt præter *amāre* Deum.
Da mihi *fallĕre.*

31. Cæsar, *Alexandrîâ potītus,* regnum Cleopătræ dedit.
Ædui legātos ad Cæsărem mittunt, *rogātum auxilium.*
Parsimonia est scientia *vitandi sumptus supervacuos* aut ars *re familiāri* moderātè *utendi.*
Regĭbus boni quàm mali *suspectiōres* sunt.
Germāni *Romānis perōsi* sunt.
Plebs regum *superbiam perōsa* erat.
Epaminondas *gratulabundus patriæ* expirāvit.
Justitia est *obtemperatio scriptis legĭbus.*

32. Suo *cuique* judicio *utendum est.*
Juvĕni parandum, seni utendum est.
Hìc *vincendum,* aut *moriendum,* milĭtes, *est.*

33. Sapientia *ars vivendi* putanda est.
Homĭnes *bellandi cupĭdi* magno dolōre afficiebantur.
Quidam canes *venandi gratiâ* comparantur.
Ambiŏrix hortātur Nervios, ne *sui* in perpetuum *liberandi* atque ulciscendi Romānos occasiōnem dimittant.

34. Charta emporetĭca *inutĭlis* est *scribendo.*
Mercātor ille non est *solvendo.*

35. Ut ad cursum equus, *ad arandum* bos, *ad indagandum* canis; sic homo ad duas res, *ad intelligendum* et *agendum,* natus est.
Vēni *propter* te *redimendum.*
Faciendum mihi putāvi, ut tuis litĕris brevì respondērem.
Adhibenda est *in jocando* moderatio.
Prudentia *ex providendo* est appellāta.
Homĭnis mens *discendo* alĭtur et *cogitando.*
Nerva optĭmè reipublĭcæ consuluit, Trajānum *adoptando.*

36. *Vitanda* est ostentatiōnis *suspicio.*
Romŭlum Remumque cupīdo cepit, in iis locis, ubi expositi atque educāti erant, *urbis condendæ.*
Demosthĕnes *Platōnis* studiōsus *audiendi* fuit.

Galli Transalpīni haud procul inde, ubi nunc Aquileia est, locum *oppĭdo condendo* cepērunt.
Pythagŏras Babyloniam *ad perdiscendos* siderum *motus, originemque* mundi *spectandam*, profectus est.
Hannĭbal ad mare proxĭmum Neapŏlim descendit, cupĭdus maritĭmi *oppĭdi potiundi*.

37. Philippus a Pausaniâ, quum *spectātum* ludos *iret*, juxta theātrum occīsus est.
Agesilāus Ephesum *hiemātum* exercĭtum *reduxit*.
Fuēre cives, qui se reique publĭcæ *perdĭtum irent*.
Simo audierat, non *datum iri* filiæ uxōrem suo.
Hannĭbal patriam *defensum revocātus est*.

38. Quod *optĭmum factu* videātur, faciēs.
Multa incĭdunt *dura tolerātu*.
Ita *dictu opus* est, si ne vis servum esse.
Paterfamilias primus *cubĭtu surgat*, postrēmus cubĭtum eat.
Oratōrem puto esse eum, qui verbis *ad audiendum* jucundis uti possit.

39. *Spērāri hæc*, sed *evēnit multò aliter*.
Multa *facētè dicta* a sene Catōne collecta sunt.
Non est ausus *vīlè* et *amplè loqui*, quum *demissè humiliterque sentīret*.
Ratiōnem bestiæ *non habent*.
Omne ferè genus bestiārum Ægyptii consecravērunt.
Nemo non ingrātus est, qui malus est.
Mihi liber esse non vidētur, qui *non* aliquando *nihil* agit.
Verres, *cùm* rosam vidĕrat, tunc incipĕre ver arbitrabātur.
Alexander, *cùm interemisset* Clitum, familiārem suum, vix a se manus abstinuit.
Lacedæmoniōrum gens fortis fuit, *dum* Lycurgi leges *vigēbant*.
In re rustĭcâ opĕræ *ne parcas*.
Homĭnem mortuum, inquit lex in duodĕcim tabŭlis, in urbe *ne sepelīto, neve urīto*.
Cæsar nunquam ad suōrum quenquam litĕras misit, *quin* Attĭco *mitterĕt*.

40. Persārum gens *tunc tempŏris* obscūra erat.
Ubi loci sunt opes meæ?
Rhodum aut *alĭquò terrārum* migrandum est.

Terrōrum et *fraudis abundè* est.
Cimon habēbat *satìs eloquentiæ.*
Affătim homĭnum est, qui nihil agunt.
Pausanias barbăros apud Platæas delēvit, *ejusque victoriæ ergó* Apollĭni donum dedit.
Quidam Romāni habēbant domos *instar urbium.*
Postridie ejus diēi præter castra Cæsăris suas copias transduxit.
Pridie Nonas Junias, quum essem Brundisii, litĕras tuas accēpi.
En causa, cur domĭnum accūsat.
Ecce misĕrum homĭnem! si dolor summum malum est.

41. Is, dum hanc sequor, fit *mihi obviàm.*
Propinquiùs tibi sedet, quàm *mihi.*
Antĭochus, si parēre voluisset Hannibăli, *propiùs Tibĕri,* quàm *Thermopўlis,* de summâ imperii dimicâsset.
Proxĭmè Hispaniam Mauri sunt.
Summum bonum a Stoïcis dicĭtur. *convenienter natūræ* vivĕre.

42. Ariovistus legātos *ad Cæsărem* mittit.
Haruspĭces jussērunt simulācrum Jovis *ad orientem* convertĕre.
Laodicēa in Syriâ est *ad mare.*
Propōne *ante ocŭlos* Deum.
Alexander Clitum *inter epŭlas* transfōdit.
Cæsar *adversùm Pompeium* dimicāvit.
Infra Saturnum Jovis stella fertur.
Rari comētæ, et *ob hoc* mirabĭles sunt.
Non queo, quod *ponè me* est, servāre.
Infra lunam nihil est, nisi mortāle et cadūcum, *præter anĭmos* homĭnum.
Supra lunam sunt æterna omnia.
Circĭter meridiem advenĭmus.
Condĭta Massilia est *prope ostia* Rhodăni amnis.
Hannĭbal *Romam versùs* contendit.
Medus amnis *ad meridiem versùs* fluit.

43. Vapōres *a sole ex aquis* excitantur.
Cantābit vacuus *coram latrōne* viātor.
Parĭter *cum vitâ* sensus amittĭtur.

Ex vitâ discēdo, tanquam *ex hospitio*, non tanquam *ex domo*.
Loqui *præ mœrōre* non potui.
Etiam *sine magistro* vitia discuntur.
Alexander omnia *Occăno tenus* vicit.
Omnia mea porto *mecum*, inquit Bias.
Procul domo mortuus est.

44. *In fugâ* fœda mors est, *in victoriâ* gloriōsa.
Timothĕus Corcȳram *sub imperium* Athenienſium redēgit.
Sæpè est etiam *sub palliŏlo sordĭdo* sapientia.
Animi piōrum, quum e corporibus excessĕrint, *in cælum*, quasi *in domicilium suum*, perveniunt.
Super *tabernacŭlum* Darii imāgo solis fulgēbat.
Virtus omnia *subter se* habet.
Themistŏcles fecit idem, quod viginti annis *antè* fecĕrat Coriolānus.
Non *cōdem* semper *loco* sol orĭtur aut occĭdit.
Habitābat rex *ad Jovis Statōris*.
Senātus habĭtus est *ad Apollĭnis*.

45. Alexander *adīre* Jovis Hammōnis *oracŭlum* statuit.
Alpes nemo unquam cum exercĭtu ante Hannibălem *transĭĕrat*.
Alexander *fines* Indiæ *ingressus est*.
Darius equo *suos est circumvectus*.
Timoleon incredibĭli felicitāte Dionysium *totâ Siciliâ depŭlit*.
Qui *ad nos* intempestīvè *adeunt*, molesti sæpè sunt.
Alcibiădem Athenienses *e civitāte expulērunt*.
Historia non debet *ægrĕdi veritātem*.

46. *O te dementem;* si tunc mortem times, quum tonat.
Heu me misĕrum! cur senātum cogor, quem laudāvi semper, reprehendĕre?
O dii boni! quid est in homĭnis vitâ diù?
Proh Jupĭter! tu, homo, adĭgis me ad insaniam.
47. *Hei misĕro mihi!*
Væ misĕro mihi, quantâ de spe decĭdi.
Ah virgo infēlix! quæ te dementia cepit?

48. Spem *pretio* non emo.
Matris Magnæ fanum *pecuniâ grandi* vendĭtum est.
Viginti talentis unam oratiōnem Isocrătes vendĭdit.

Multo sanguĭne Pœnis victoria stetit.
Vendo meum frumentum non *pluris*, quam cætĕri; fortasse etiam *minōris*, quum major est copia.
Minōre pretio vendĭdi, quàm emi.
Cœlius conduxit in Palatio, non *magno*, domum.

49. *Concordiâ* res parvæ crescunt, *discordiâ* maxĭmæ dilabuntur.
Agesilāus claudus fuit *altĕro pede*.
Parĭtur pax *bello*.
Sunt quidem homĭnes non *re*, sed *nomĭne*.
Magnos homĭnes *virtūte* metĭmur, non *fortūnâ*.
Dente lupus, *cornu* taurus petit.
Mirâ celeritāte rem perēgit.
Summâ cum humanitāte tractāvit homĭnem.
Cum canĭbus timĭdi venient ad pocŭla damæ.
Naves totæ factæ *ex robŏre*.

50. Quid *Romæ* faciam?
Athēnis jamdiu doctrīna interiit.
Babylōne Alexander est mortuus.
Ut *Romæ* consŭles, sic Carthagĭne quotannis annui bini reges creabantur.
Talis *Romæ* Fabricius, qualis Aristīdes *Athēnis* fuit.
Hannĭbal in Italiâ erat victor *ad Cannas*.
Archĭas poëta *Antiochiæ* natus est, *celebri* quondam *urbe* et *copiōsâ*.
Cassius est *in oppĭdo Antiochiæ* cum omni exercĭtu.
Cimon *in oppĭdo Citio* est mortuus.

51. Curius primus *Romam* elephantos quatuor duxit.
Plato *Tarentum* venit et *Locros*.
Multæ natiōnes quondam *Delphos* ad Apollĭnis oracŭlum profectæ sunt.
Carthagĭni nuncios mittam.
Messānam litĕras dedit.

52. Cæsar *Tarracōne* discēdit.
Dionysius Platōnem *Athēnis* arcessīvit.
Alexander equo *per Babylōnem* vectus est.

53. Condiunt Ægyptii mortuos, et eos *domi* servant.
Aristotĕles, Theophrastus, Zeno, innumerabilesque alii philosŏphi, nunquam *domum* revertērunt.

Socrătes eunuem vultum *domum* referēbat, quem *domo* extulĕrat.
Manlius *rure* juventam egit.
Quintus *ruri* agĕre vitam constituit.
Lælius et Scipio *rus* ex urbe, tanquam e vincŭlis, evolābant.
Quum Tullius *rure* rediĕrit, mittam eum ad te.
Alcibiădi erat tota respublĭca *domi bellique* tradĭta.
A Romānis nihil publĭcè sine auspiciis nec *domi* nec *militiæ* gerebātur.
Procumbit *humi* bos.
Romæne et *domi tuæ*, an Mitylēnis aut Rhodi malles vivĕre.

54. Ipse *in Italiam* profectus est.
Legantur *in Africam* majōres natu nobĭles.
E Ciliciâ decēdens Rhodum vēni.
Ab Athēnis proficisci in animo habēbam.
Fabius Pictor legātus *a Delphis* Romam rediit.
Hannĭbal in Lavicānum agrum venit: inde Algĭdo *Tusculum petiit.*
Lycurgus *Cretam* profectus est.

55. Milĭtes aggĕrem, latum *pedes trecentos*, altum *pŏdes octoginta*, extruxērunt.
Arăbes gladios habēbant tenues, longos *quaterna cubĭta.*
Zama quinque diērum *iter* ab Carthagĭne abest.
Cæsar ab exploratorĭbus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris *millĭbus* passuum *viginti quatuor* abesse.
A Chalcĭde Aulis trium millium *spatio* distat.
Alyzia locus est citra Leucădem *stadia centum* et *viginti.*
Turres *denis pedĭbus* quàm murus altiōres sunt.
Areas latas *pedum denûm*, longas *pedum quinquagēnûm* facĭto.
Agathŏcles castra *quinto lapĭde* a Carthagĭne statuit.
Britanniæ longitūdo ejus latitudĭnem *ducentis quadraginta milliarĭbus* supĕrat.

56. Themistŏcles fecit idem, quod *viginti annis* antè fecĕrat Coriolānus.
Lælius sermŏnem de amicitiâ habuit *paucis diēbus* post mortem Africāni.
Totas noctes somniāmus.

Quædam bestĭŏlæ *unum diem* vivunt.
Tredĕcim annis Alexander regnāvit.
Xerxes bellum adversus Græciam *quinquennium* instruxit.
Mithridātes regnāvit *annis sexaginta*, vixit *septuaginta duōbus*, contra Romānos bellum habuit *annis quadraginta*.
Hannĭbal Italiam *per annos sexdĕcim* variis cladĭbus fatigāvit.
Phaëthon currus paternos *in diem* rogat.
Cato primum stipendium meruit *annōrum decem septemque*.
Epirōtæ Pyrrhum *annōrum undĕcim* in regnum revocavērunt.
Carthāgo dirŭta est, quum stetisset annis sexcentis sexaginta septem, *abhinc annos centum septuaginta septem*.

57. *Deus* est, *qui* omnem hunc mundum regit.
Justitia est, *quæ* suum cuique distribuit.
Nullum *anĭmal*, *quod* sanguĭnem habet, sine corde esse potest.
Arbŏres serit agricŏla, *quarum* fructus ipse aspiciet nunquam.
Ea est jucundissĭma *amicitia*, *quam* similitūdo morum conjugāvit.
Nihil est turpius, quàm cum *eo* bellum gerĕre, *quîcum* familiarĭter vixĕris.
Omne *id*, *quo* gaudēmus, est voluptas.
Bestiæ, in *quo loco* natæ sunt, ex *eo* se non commŏvent.
Helvetii *diem* dicunt, *quâ die* ad ripam Rhodăni omnes conveniant.
Homĭnes *domicilia* conjuncta, *quas urbes* dicĭmus, mœnĭbus sepsērunt.
Flumen est in Britanniâ, *quod* appellātur *Tamĕsis*.
Lacedæmonii Agin regem, *quod* nunquam antea apud eos acciderat, necavērunt.
Ego idem sum, *qui* et infans *fui*, et puer, et adolescens.
Laudāre fortūnas *meas*, *qui* gnatum habērem tali ingenio prædĭtum.
Venio a *fratre tuo*, *is* se tibi commendat.
Xerxes cum *tantis* Græciam copiis invāsit, *quantas* neque antea, neque postea habuit quisquam.
Quales sunt cives, *talis* est civĭtas.
Quisnam igĭtur *liber ? sapiens*.
De *quo* emisti istum Terentium ? de *Clemente*, bibliopōlâ.

Non pudet *vanitātis? minĭmè*
Quanti emit? *viginti minis.*

58. Is mihi *vivĕre et frui* anĭmâ vidētur.
Plato *Tarentum* venit *et Locros.*
Etiam sub *marmŏre atque auro* servĭtus habĭtat.
Gloria virtūtem, *tanquam umbra,* sequĭtur.
Mortem, ut finem miseriārum, expecto.
Cæsar dicĕre solēbat, non tam *sua quàm reipublĭcæ* interesse, utì salvus esset.
Assuesce *et* dicĕre verum *et* audīre.
Aut nomen *aut* mores muta.
Viri nobĭles *vel* corrumpĕre mores civitātis *vel* corrigĕre possunt.
Contemnuntur ii, qui *nec* sibi *nec* altĕri prosunt.
Pax *cùm* jucunda *tum* salutāris est.

59. *Augustus Octavianus et* ante eum *Caius Cæsar* sub dictatūræ nomĭne atque honōre *regnavērunt.*
Beneficium et gratia sunt vincŭla concordiæ.
Ego ac tu simplicissĭmè inter nos hodie *loquĭmur.*
Meo facto et *tu et omnes mei corruistis.*
Mulcibĕris *capti Marsque Venusque* dolis.
Ad *Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges* legāti *missi sunt.*
Inter se *contraria* sunt *beneficium* et *injuria.*
Labor voluptasque societāte quâdam inter se naturāli sunt *juncta.*
Statilius cognōvit manum et *signum suum.*
Nihil hìc nisì *carmĭna desunt.*
Cibo et potiōne *fames sitisque depellĭtur.*
Demosthĕnes cum cætĕris in exilium *erant expulsi.*
Ipse dux cum alĭquot principĭbus capiuntur.
Cassander *filium* Alexandri *cum matre* in arcem Amphipolitānam *custodiendos* mittit.
Pompeius, Scipio, Afranius fœdè *periērunt.*

60. *Ut* plurĭmis *prosīmus,* enīti debēmus.
Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas.
Licèt ipsa vitium *sit* ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtūtum est.
Hoc te rogo, *ne demittas* anĭmum.
Utĭnam, ut culpam, sic etiam suspiciōnem vitāre *potuissem.*

Multi omnia recta et honesta neglĭgunt, *dummŏdo* potentiam *consequantur.*
Sunt *qui censeant* unà anĭmum et corpus occidĕre.
Pyrrhus ad Romānos legātum misit, *qui* pacem æquis conditionĭbus *petĕret.*
Quis est, *qui* non *odĕrit* libidinōsam, protervam adolescentiam?
Parvi sunt forìs arma, *nisì est* consilium domi.
Non potest jucundè vivi, *nisì* cum virtūte *vivātur.*
Hamilcar, *etsi* flagrābat bellandi cupiditāte, *tamen* paci serviendum putāvit.
Tu quod egĕris, id *velim* Deus *approbet.*
Nolo existĭmes, me adjutōrem venisse, sed auditōrem.
Magnum *fac* anĭmum *habeas* et spem bonam.
Quos vicĕris, amīcos tibi esse *cave credas.*
Sol effĭcit, *ut* omnia *floreant.*
Manlius Torquātus bello Gallĭco filium suum, *quòd* is contra ımperium in hostem *pugnavĕrat*, necāri jussit.
Omnes labōres te excipĕre video: *timeo ut* sustineas.
Vereor ne, dum minuĕre velim labōrem, augeam.
Pavor cepĕrat milĭtes, *ne* mortifĕrum esset vulnus Scipiōnis.

61. *Vilius* argentum est *auro*, *virtutĭbus* aurum.
Nihil est *amabilius virtūte.*
Marco Tullio nemo Romanōrum fuit *eloquentior.*
Risu inepto nulla res *ineptior.*
Honesta mors *turpi vitâ potior.*
Melior tutiorque certa pax, *quàm* sperāta *victoria.*
Certè ignoratio futurōrum malōrum *utilior* est, *quàm scientia.*
Solem mathematĭci confirmant *majōrem* esse, *quàm terram.*
Amplius sunt *sex menses.*
Dionysius, rex Siciliæ, non *contemptior* omnĭbus, *quàm invisior* fuit.
Formam totĭus negotii *opiniōne majōrem meliōremque* video.
Vidēris mihi *tristior.*
Nihil me infortunatius, *nihil* fortunatius Catŭlo.
Pompeius *biennio major* fuit, quàm Cicĕro.
Hibernia est *dimidio minor*, quàm Britannia.
Homĭnes *quo plura* habent, *eo ampliōra* cupiunt.
Tanto brevius omne tempus, *quanto felicius* est.

Patria mihi vitâ meâ *multo* est *carior*.

62. Græci Thermopylas, *advenientibus Persis*, occupavêre.

Hannibal in Italiam pervēnit, quinto decĭmo die *Alpibus superātis*.

Maxĭmas virtūtes jacēre omnes necesse est, *voluptāte dominante*.

Artes innumerabiles repertæ sunt, *docente natūrâ*.

Perditis rebus omnibus, ipsa virtus se sustentāre posse vidētur.

Domitius flumen Albim transcendit, longiùs *penetrātâ Germaniâ*, quàm quisquam priōrum.

Darīus, *nuntio* de adversâ valetudĭne Alexandri *accepto*, maxĭmâ celeritāte ad Euphrātem contendit.

Camillus, dictātor, Romam ad scribendum novum exercĭtum redit, *nullo detrectante* militiam.

Caligŭla saltandi canendique artes studiosissĭmè appetēbat, facĭlè id sanè *Tiberio patiente*.

Theopompus Lacedæmonius, *permutāto* cum uxōre *habĭtu*, e custodiâ, ut mulier, evāsit.

Plerīque scripsērunt, Themistŏclem, *Xerxe regnante*, in Asiam transiisse.

Lachrўmæ cadunt, *nolentĭbus nobis*.

Natūrâ duce, errāri nullo pacto potest.

Brutus collēgam sibi creāvit Valerium, *quo* adjutōre, reges ejecĕrat.

Galba, orātor puĕris *nobis*, magno in honōre erat.

Hannĭbal Ibērum copias trajēcit, *præmissis*, qui Alpium transĭtus specularentur.

Alexander, *audīto* Darīum movisse ab Ecbatānis, fugientem insĕqui pergit.

Absente nobis, turbātum est domi.

PART SECOND.

LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS ROMANS

BOOK I.

BIRTH OF ROMULUS. BUILDING OF ROME.

1. A. U. 1—245. A. C. 752—507.* Proca, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitōrem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum relīquit; sed Amulius, pulso fratre, regnavit, et, ut eum sobŏle privaret, Rheam Silviam, ejus filiam, Vestæ sacerdotem fecit, quæ tamen Rŏmŭlum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognĭto, Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alveo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc fortè super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagītum accurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

2. Quum lupa sæpius ad parvulos, velŭti ad catulos, reverteretur, Faustŭlus, pastor regius, rem animadvertit; eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Laurentiæ conjŭgi dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primò ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre, deinde venando saltus peragrare cœperunt, tum la-

* A. U. stands for Anno Urbis, in the year of the city; that being the era used by the Romans. A. C. Ante Christum, before Christ.

trones a rapinâ pecorum arcere. Quare iis insidiati sunt latrones, a quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus, necessitate compulsus, indicavit Romulo, quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

3. Interea Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset; Remus itaque a rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est: at Numĭtor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium teneret, repentè Romulus supervēnit, fratrem liberavit, et, Amulio interfecto, avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

4. Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt; sed orta est inter eos contentio, uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque regeret; adhibuêre auspicia. Remus prior sex vultŭres, Romulus postea, sed duodĕcim, vidit. Sic Romulus, augurio victor, Romam vocavit; et, ut eam priùs legibus quàm mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irrīdens transilivit; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis: "Sic deinceps malo afficietur, quicunque transiliet mœnia mea." Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

ROMULUS, FIRST KING OF ROME.

5. Romulus imaginem urbis magìs quàm urbem fecerat: deĕrant incŏlæ. Erat in proximo lucus: hunc asȳlum fecit. Eò statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confŭgit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicīnas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquam benignè legatio audita est: ludibrium etiam additum: "Quidni fœminis quoque asȳlum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium." Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat: indīci deinde finitimis spectaculum ubet. Multi convenêre studio etiam videndæ novæ urbis, maximè Sabīni cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit, eòque deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt: et hæc fuit statim causa bellorum.

6. Sabīni ob virgines raptas bellum adversùs Romanos sumpserunt, et, quum Romæ appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ, causâ sacrorum, hauriendæ descenderat. Hujus pater Romanæ præĕrat arci. Titus Tatius, Sabinorum dux, Tarpeiæ optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gerebant, videlĭcet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolosè promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui præcepit: nam et scuta in lævis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celeri pœnâ vindicata est.

7. Romulus adversùs Tatium processit, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impĕtu, vir inter Romanos insignis, nomine Hostilius, fortissimè dimĭcans cecĭdit; cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant: "Vicimus perfĭdos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt longè aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris." Tunc Romulus arma ad cælum tollens, Jovi Statori ædem vovit, et exercitus seu fortè seu divinitus restitit. Prælium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres, crinibus passis, ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre; et hinc patres, inde viros, deprecatæ, pacem conciliârunt.

8. Romulus cum Tatio fœdus percussit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit; populum a Curĭbus, oppido Sabinorum, Quirītes vocavit. Centum ex senioribus elēgit, quorum consilio omnia ageret; qui ex auctoritate *Patres*, ob senilem ætatem *Senatus*, vocati sunt. Tres Equitum centurias constituit; plebem in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinatis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercitum lustraret, subitò coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus e conspectu ablatus est: eum ad Deos abiisse vulgò creditum est; cui rei fidem fecit Procŭlus vir nobilis. Ortâ enim inter Patres et plebem seditione, is in concionem processit, et jurejurando affirmavit, Romulum a se visum augustiore formâ quàm fuisset, eundemque præcipere ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent. Ita Romulus pro Deo cultus et Quirīnus est appellatus.

NUMA POMPILIUS, SECOND KING OF ROME.

9. Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius, vir inclўtâ justitiâ et religione. Is Curibus, oppido Sabinorum, accītus

est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestæ consecravit, et ignem in arâ perpetuò alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem, Jovis sacerdotem, creavit, eumque insigni veste et curŭli sellâ ornavit. Duodecim Salios, Martis sacerdotes, legit, qui ancilia, quædam imperii pignora e cælo, ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et ritè saltantes, solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad cursum lunæ descripsit: nefastos fastosque dies fecit: portas Jano gemino ædificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli: nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus verò pacatos circà omnes populos, significabat.

10. Leges quoque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut verò majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum Deâ Ægeriâ esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia, quæ ageret, facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aquâ: eò sæpè Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum Deæ: ita omnium animos religione imbuit, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minùs quàm legum et pœnarum metus, cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati profuit quàm Romulus. Morbo extinctus, in Janicŭlo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos; Numa tres et quadraginta.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, THIRD KING OF ROME.

11. Mortuo Numâ, Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solùm proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante, bellum inter Albānos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Fuffetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quoque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent ferro. Fœdus ictum est eâ lege, ut unde victoria, ibi quoque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Consederant utrinque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes magnorum exercituum animos gerentes concurrunt.

12. Ut primo concursu increpuêre arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim

duo Romani alius super alium expirantes cecĭdērunt: tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes tota deserebat. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit, ut singulos per intervalla secuturos separatim aggrederetur. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt unum Curiatium haud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et dum Albanus exercitus inclāmat Curiatiis ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occīdĕrat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset consĕqui, interfecit.

13. Jam singuli superĕrant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterĭus erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminātâ victoriâ ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu, trahebat corpus. Nec illud prælium fuit. Romanus exultans malè sustinentem arma confĭcit, jacentemque spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum dedūcunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia præ se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quæ desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere cœpit. Movit feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico; stricto itaque gladio transfīgit puellam, simul eam verbis incrĕpans: "Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum; oblīta fratrum, oblīta patriæ. Sic eat quæcunque Romana lugebit hostem."

14. Atrox id visum est facĭnus Patribus plebique, quare raptus est in jus Horatius et apud judices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor injiciebatque laqueum. Tum Horatius ad populum provocavit. Interea pater Horatii senex proclamabat filiam suam jure cæsam fuisse; et juvenem amplexus, spoliăque Curiatiorum ostentans, orabat populum ne se orbum liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lachrymas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis, quàm jure causæ. Ut tamen cædes manifesta expiaretur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit: quod tigillum *sororium* appellatum est.

15. Non diù pax Albana mansit: nam Fuffetius, dux Albanorum, quum invidiosum se apud cives videret, quòd bellum uno paucorum certamine finîsset, ut rem corrigeret,

Veïentes adversùs Romanos concitavit. Ipse a Tullo in auxilium arcessītus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli experiretur ac sequeretur. Quâ re, Tullus, intellectâ, dixit clarâ voce, suo illud jussu Fuffetium facere, ut hostes a tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito, hostes territi victique sunt. Posterâ die Fuffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrīgis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

16. Roma interim crevit Albæ ruīnis: duplicatus est civium numerus: mons Cælius urbi additus, et, quò frequentiùs habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiæ cepit, ibique deinde habitavit. Auctarum virium fiduciâ elatus bellum Sabinis indixit; pestilentia insecuta est: nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus salubriora militiæ quàm domi esse juvenum corpora; sed ipse quòque diuturno morbo est implicitus: tunc fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacris operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrâsse. Tullus magnâ gloriâ belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

ANCUS MARCIUS, FOURTH KING OF ROME.

17. Tullo mortuo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numæ Pompilii nepos Ancus Marcius erat, æquitate et religione avo similis. Tunc Latīni cum quibus, Tullo regnante, ictum fœdus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquam eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit qui res repeteret, cumque morem posteri retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modo fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, a quibus res repetuntur, capite velato, ait: "Audi, Jupiter; audite, fines hujus populi. Ego sum publicus nuncius populi Romani: verbis meis fides sit." Deinde perăgit postulata. Si non deduntur res, quas exposcit, hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus, qui eâ de re mittitur, *feciālis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

18. Legato Romano res repetenti superbè responsum est a Latinis; quare bellum hoc modo eis indictum est. Ancus, exercitu conscripto profectus, Latinos fudit, et oppidis deletis cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tantâ hominum

multitudine facinora clandestīna fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediâ urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ ædificavit: muro lapideo urbem circumdĕdit, et Janiculum montem, ponte sublicio in Tiberim facto, urbi conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immaturâ morte præreptus, non potuit præstare, qualem promiserat regem.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, PRISCUS, (THE ELDER,) FIFTH KING OF ROME.

19. Anco regnante, Lucius Tarquinius, urbe Tarquiniis profectus, cum conjuge et fortunis omnibus Romam commigravit. Additur hæc fabula: scilicet ei advenienti aquĭla pileum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans, rursus capiti aptè reposuit; inde sublimis abiit. Tanăquil conjux auguriorum perīta, regnum ei portendi intellexit: itaque virum complexa jussit eum alta sperare. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecuniâ et industriâ dignitatem atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est; a quo tutor liberis relictus, regnum intercepit, et ita administravit, quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

20. Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in quo bello Equitum centurias numero auxit; nomina mutare non potuit, deterritus, ut ferunt, Attii Navii auctoritate. Attius, eâ tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi aves addixissent; iratus rex, in experimentum artis, eum interrogavit, fierine posset quod ipse mente conceperat: Attius, augurio acto, fieri posse respondit. "Atqui hoc," inquit rex; "agitabam, an cotem illam secare novaculâ possem." "Potes ergo," inquit augur, et secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius Sabinos vicit, et filium tredĕcim annorum, quòd in prælio hostem percussisset, prætextâ et bullâ donavit, unde hæc ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse cœperunt.

21. Superĕrant duo Anci filii, qui, ægre ferentes se paterno regno fraudatos esse, regi paraverunt insidias. Ex pastoribus duos ferocissimos delīgunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii, simulatâ rixâ in vestibulo regiæ tumultuantur. Quum eorum clamor penĭtus in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem pergunt. Primò uterque simul vociferari cœpit, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere. Quum verò jussi essent invĭcem di-

cere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dumque intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et, relicto telo, ambo foras se proripiunt.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, SIXTH KING OF ROME.

22. Servius Tullius matre nobili, sed captivâ, natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, ferunt prodigium visu eventuque mirabile accidisse. Flammæ species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit; conjugi suasit, ut eum non secus ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquam adolevit, a Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tanaquil, celatâ ejus morte, populum ex superiori parte ædium allocuta, ait regem, gravi quidem, sed non lethāli vulnere accepto, petere, ut interim, dum convalescit, Servio Tullio dicto audientes essent. Servius Tullius quasi precariò regnare cœpit, sed rectè imperium administravit.

23. Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tum inclytum erat Diānæ Ephesiæ fanum. Id communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum fama ferebat. Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romæ fanum Dianæ cum populo Romano ædificarent. Quo facto, bos miræ magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata dicitur, et responsum somnio datum, eum populum summam imperii habiturum, cujus civis bovem illam immolâsset. Latinus bovem ad fanum Dianæ deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. Sacerdos callidus dixit, eum debere priùs vivo flumine manus abluere. Dum Latinus ad Tiberim descendit, sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civibus, sibique gloriam vindicavit.

24. Servius Tullius, filiam alteram ferocem, mitem alteram, habebat. Duo quoque Tarquinii Prisci filii longè dispares moribus erant. Tullia ferox Tarquinio miti nupserat; Tullia verò mitis Tarquinio feroci; sed mites, seu fortè, seu fraude, perierunt; feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Statim Tarquinius Superbus, a Tulliâ incitatus, advocato senatu, regnum paternum repetere cœpit: quâ re auditâ, Servius, dum ad curiam contendit, jussu Tarquinii gradibus dejectus, et, domum refugiens, interfectus est. Tullia, carpento vecta, in forum properavit, virum e curiâ evocavit, et prima regem

salutavit: a quo jussa e turbâ decedere, quum domum rediret, viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere præcepit. Unde vicus ille *Sceleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quatuor et quadraginta.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, (THE PROUD,) SEVENTH AND LAST KING OF ROME.

25. Tarquinius Superbus regnum scelestè occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus hostes domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redēgit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indignè ferret eam urbem a patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabīnos se contulit, patris in se sævitiam querens. Benignè a Gabinis exceptus est, et paulatim eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo, dux belli electus est. Tum e suis unum ad patrem mittit sciscitatum, quidnam se facere vellet. Pater nuncio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente nuncio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuncius, fessus expectando, redit Gabios. Sextus, cognito silentio patris simul ac facto, intellexit, quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ullâ dimicatione tradidit.

26. Postea Tarquinius Superbus Ardĕam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatīnus, sorore regis natus, fortè cœnabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incĭdit de uxoribus mentio: quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus in convivio et luxu deprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collatiam. Lucretiam, Collatini uxorem, inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo cæteris præstare judicatur. Paucis interjectis diebus, Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiæ vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se cultro, quem sub veste texerat, occīdit. Conclāmant vir paterque, et in exitium regum conjurant. Tarquinio Romam redeunti clausæ sunt urbis portæ, et exilium indictum.

BOOK II.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, FIRST CONSUL.

1. A. U. 245—490. A. C. 507—262. JUNIUS BRUTUS, sorore Tarquinii natus, quum eandem fortunam timeret, in quam frater inciderat, qui ob divitias et prudentiam fuerat ab avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brutus dictus est. Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apollĭnem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum inclusum Deo donum tulit. Peractis deinde mandatis patris, juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt, quisnam ex ipsis Romæ regnaturus esset. Responsum est, eum Romæ summam potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem oscularetur. Tunc Brutus, perinde atque casu prolapsus terram osculatus est, quòd ea communis sit mater omnium mortalium.

2. Expulsis regibus, duo consules creati sunt, Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatīnus, Lucretiæ maritus. At libertas modò parta, per dolum et proditionem pæne amissa est. Erant in juventute Romanâ adolescentes aliquot, sodales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur, ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit: rem ad consules detulit. Scriptæ ad Tarquinium literæ manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula conjecti sunt, deinde damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati juvenes nobilissimi, sed præ cæteris liberi consulis omnium in se oculos convertebant. Consules in sedem processêre suam, missique lictores nudatos virgis cædunt, securique feriunt. Supplicii non spectator modò, sed et exactor erat Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

3. Tarquinius deinde bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus præerat Aruns Tarquinii filius: rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur: obviàm hosti consules

eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus irâ: "Ille est vir," inquit, "qui nos patriâ expulit; en ille, nostris decoratus insignibus, magnificè incedit." Tum concitat calcaribus equum, atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brutus avidè se certamini offert. Adeò infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo, hastâ transfixi, ceciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit; Bruti collegæ funus, quanto potuit apparatu, fecit. Matronæ Brutum ut parentem annum luxerunt.

HORATIUS, SURNAMED COCLES.

4. Porsĕna, rex Etruscorum, ad restituendum Tarquinios cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. Primo impĕtu Janiculum cepit. Non unquam aliàs antè tantus terror Romanos invasit: ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto, tuta videbatur. Pons sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, nisì unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, (illo cognomine, quòd in alio prælio oculum amiserat.) Is pro ponte stetit, et aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons a tergo interrumperetur: ipsâ audaciâ obstupefecit hostes; ponte rescisso, armatus in Tiberim desiluit, et incolumis ad suos transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantùm agri datum est, quantùm unâ die circumarari potuisset. Statua quòque in comitio posita.

QUINTUS MUCIUS, SURNAMED SCÆVOLA.

5. Quum Porsena Romam obsideret, Mucius, vir Romanæ constantiæ, senatum adiit, et veniam transfugiendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Acceptâ potestate, in castra Porsenæ venit. Ibi in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc fortè militibus dabatur; et scriba cum rege pari ferè ornatu sedebat. Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occīdit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus, dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injecit; hoc supplicii ab eâ exigens, quòd in cæde peccâsset. Attonitus miraculo rex, juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tum Mucius, (cui Scævŏlæ cognomen a clade dextræ manûs inditum,) quasi beneficium remunerans, ait, trecen-

tos, sui similes, adversùs eum conjurâsse. Quâ re ille territus, bellum, acceptis obsidibus, deposuit.

THE MAIDEN CLŒLIA.

6. Porsena Clœliam, virginem nobilem, inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, Clœlia, deceptis custodibus, noctu egressa, equum quem fors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nunciatum est, primò ille, incensus irâ, Romam legatos misit ad Clœliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex fœdere restituerunt. Tum rex, virginis virtutem admiratus, eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se dixit, permisitque ut ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus, Clœlia virgines puerosque elegit, quorum ætatem injuriæ obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in fœminâ virtutem novo genere honoris, statuâ equestri, donavêre. In summâ Viâ Sacrâ fuit posita virgo insĭdens equo.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS, SURNAMED PUBLICOLA.

7. Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quòd invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Itaque consul creatus est Publius Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco habebat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito, apud populum questus est, quòd de se tale aliquid timuissent, et misit, qui domum suam diruerent. Dempsit etiam secures fascibus, eosque in populi concione submisit, quasi major populi, quàm consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Indè Valerio cognomen Publicŏlæ datum est. Quum quartùm consul fuisset, mortuus est adeò pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collectis a populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

THE THREE HUNDRED AND SIX FABII.

8. Vexabantur incursionibus Veïentium Romani. Tum Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul Fabius pro gente loquitur: "Vos alia bella curate: Fabios hostes Veïentibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est." Ei

gratiæ ingentes actæ sunt. Consul e curiâ egressus, comitante Fabiorum agmine, domum rediit. Manat totâ urbe rumor: Fabios ad cælum laudibus ferunt; Fabii posterâ die arma capiunt. Nunquam exercitus, neque minor numero, neque clarior famâ et admiratione hominum, per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremĕram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo præsidio. Hostes, non semel fusi, pacem supplices petunt.

9. Veïentes pacis impetratæ brevì pœnituit. Itaque, redintegrato bello, inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat: quum igitur palati passim agros popularentur, pecora a Veïentibus obviàm acta sunt; ad quæ progressi Fabii, in insidias circa ipsum iter locatas delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit: porta, quâ profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omnino superfuit ex eâ gente, qui, propter ætatem impuberem, domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum, qui Hannibălem morâ fregit.

AULUS POSTHUMIUS, THE DICTATOR.

10. Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculānum, generum suum, confugerat: quum ille, concitato Latio, Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romæ dignitas creata est, quæ dictatūra appellata est, major quàm consulatus. Tunc creatus est magister equitum, qui dictatori etiam obsequeretur. Aulus Posthumius, dictator factus, cum hostibus apud Regillum lacum conflixit, ubi, quum victoria nutaret, magister equitum equis frænos detrăhi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur: itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse dicitur, in eâque urbe senio et ægritudine esse confectus.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA.

11. A. U. 261. A. C. 491. Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter Patres plebemque restituit: nam quum plebs a Patribus secessisset, quòd tributum et militiam non toleraret, Agrippa, vir facundus, ad plebem missus est; qui, intromissus in castra, nihil aliud, quàm hoc, narrâsse fertur:

"Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordârunt conspirâruntque ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent. At dum ventrem domare vellent, ipsi quòque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit: inde apparuit ventris haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos per omnia membra disserere, et cum eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus, quasi unum corpus, discordiâ pereunt, concordiâ valent."

12. Hâc fabulâ Menenius flexit hominum mentes; plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversùs nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulò pòst mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vitâ pariter Patribus ac plebi carus; post restitutam civium concordiam carior plebi factus. Is tamen in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut eum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, locum sepulcro senatus publicè daret. Potest consolari pauperes Menenius, sed multò magis docere locupletes, quàm non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS.

13. Æqui consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant: id ubi Romæ nunciatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra, hostes obsiderent: quum autem in altero consule parum esse præsidii videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. Quintius Cincinnātus, omnium consensu, dictator est dictus. Ille, spes unica imperii Romani, trans Tiberim quatuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati, nudum eum arantem offenderunt. Salute datâ invicem redditâque, Quintius togam properè e tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatûs mandata togatus audiret.

14. Postquam absterso pulvere ac sudore, togâ indutus processit Quintius, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, quantus terror in exercitu sit, exponunt. Quintius igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, cæsis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa prælata: secutus est exercitus prædâ onustus; epulæ in-

structæ ante omnium aomos. Quintius sexto decimo die dictaturâ, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricŏla.

CAIUS MARCIUS, SURNAMED CORIOLANUS.

15. Caius Marcius gentis patriciæ a captis Coriŏlis, urbe Volscorum, Coriolānus dictus est. Patre orbatus adhuc puer sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Sortitus erat a naturâ nobiles ad laudem impetus, sed, quia doctrina non accessit, iræ impotens, obstinatæque pervicaciæ fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset adolescens, e multis prœliis, quibus interfuit, nunquam rediit, nisì donatus coronâ aliove militari præmio. In omni vitæ ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat, quàm ut matri placeret: quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut coronâ donari videret, tum demum felicem se putabat. Eâ oblectandâ et colendâ satiari non poterat. Illâ cupiente uxorem duxit: illius in ædibus cum uxore habitavit.

16. Coriolanum, post insignem victoriam ejus operâ maximè partam, Posthumius consul apud milites laudavit: eum militaribus donis onerare voluit; agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus quantùm sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus verò nihil ex his omnibus accepit, præter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi annonâ advectum e Siciliâ frumentum, magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros, non seditiones, coleret. Quâ de causâ damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversùs Romanos concitavit. Imperator a Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et agrum Romanum est populatus.

17. Missi sunt Româ ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum retulerunt; iterum deinde missi, ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quòque, suis infulis velati, ad eum iverunt supplices, nec magìs animum ejus flexerunt: stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolani mater, et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus: "O patria," inquit, "vicisti iram meam admotis matris meæ precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono." Complexus inde suos, castra movit, et exercitum ex agro

Romano abduxit. Coriolanus postea a Volscis, ut proditor, occisus dicitur.

LUCIUS VIRGINIUS, THE CENTURION.

18. A. U. 300. A. C. 452. Anno trecentesimo ab urbe conditâ, pro duobus consulibus decemvĭri creati sunt, qui allatas e Græciâ leges populo proponerent. Unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, virginem plebeiam adamavit, quam quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret: facilè victurus, quum ipse esset et accusator et judex. Lucius Virginius, puellæ pater, tunc aberat militiæ causâ. Cliens igitur virgini venienti in forum injecit manum, affirmans suam esse servam: eam sequi se jubet; ni faciat, minatur se cunctantem vi abstracturum. Pavidâ puellâ stupente, ad clamorem nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abducere, eam vocat in jus ipso Appio judice.

19. Interea missi nuncii ad Virginium properant. Is primâ luce Romam advĕnit, quum jam civitas in foro, expectatione erecta, staret. Virginius statim in forum, lachrymabundus et civium opem implorans, filiam suam deducit. Appius, obstinatum gerens animum, in tribūnal ascendit, et Virginiam clienti suo addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxilii vidit: "Quæso," inquit, "Appi, ignosce patrio dolori; sine me filiam ultimò allŏqui." Datâ veniâ pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab lanio cultrum arripit, et pectus puellæ transfigit. Tum ferro sibi viam facit, et respersus cruore ad exercitum profŭgit. Concitatus exercitus montem Aventīnum occupavit; decem tribunos militum creavit; decemviros magistratu se abdicare coēgit, eosque omnes aut morte aut exilio multavit: ipse Appius Claudius in carcere necatus est.

CAIUS LICINIUS STOLO.

20. Fabius Ambustus ex duabus filiabus majorem Aulo Sulpicio patricio, minorem Licinio Stoloni plebeio, conjugem dedit. Aulus Sulpicius tribunus militum erat potestate consŭlari. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiæ inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, fortè incĭdit, ut Sulpicius de foro domum se reciperet, et ejus lictor forem, ut mos est, virgâ per-

cuteret; minor Fabia, moris ejus insueta, id expavit: risui sorori fuit miranti sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est, eam esse causam doloris, quòd viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem videat. Indè consilia inire cœpit cum genero, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit, ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex, resistentibus patribus, lata tamen est, et primus Licinius Stolo consul e plebe factus.

MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS.

21. A. U. 361. A. C. 391. Quum Marcus Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsideret, ludimagister plurimos et nobilissimos inde pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit: quibus Camillo traditis, non erat dubium quin Falisci, deposito bello, sese Romanis dedituri essent; sed Camillus, perfidiam proditoris detestatus: "Non ad similem tui," inquit, "venisti; sunt belli, sicut et pacis, jura: arma habemus, non adversùs eam ætatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur; sed adversùs armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnaverunt." Denudari deinde ludimagistrum jussit, eum, manibus post tergum alligatis, in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberarent. Statim Falisci, beneficio magìs, quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

22. Camillus post multa in patriam merita, judicio populi damnatus, exulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens a Diis precatus esse dicitur, ut, si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium sui facerent ingratæ patriæ quamprimùm: neque multò postea res evēnit. Nam Galli Senŏnes Clusium, Etruriæ oppidum, obsederunt. Clusīni, novo bello exterriti, ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Româ tres legati qui Gallos monerent, ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quâ re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis, nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium cecīdērunt, die decimo sexto Calendas Augusti: qui dies, inter nefastos relatus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

23. A. U. 365. A. C. 387. Galli victores paulò ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquam hostes adesse nunciatum est, juventus Romana, duce Manlio, in arcem conscendit; seniores verò, domos ingressi, adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo expectabant. Qui inter eos curules magistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus, in vestibulis ædium eburneis sellis insedêre, ut quum venisset hostis, in suâ dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli, domos patentes ingressi, vident viros ornatu et vultûs majestate Diis simillimos: quum Galli ad eos, veluti simulacra, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo, barbam suam permulcenti, scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occīdit: ab eo initium cædis ortum est. Deinde cæteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

24. Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primò militem, qui tentaret viam, præmiserunt. Tum, nocte sublustri, sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios, in summum saxum evaserunt tanto silentio, ut non solùm custodes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, solicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellêre, quibus in summâ inopiâ Romani abstinuerant, quia aves erant Junōni sacræ; quæ res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius, vir bello egregius, cæteros ad arma vocans, Gallos ascendentes dejecit: unde mos iste incessit ut solemni pompâ canis in furcâ suffixus feratur; anser verò, velut triumphans, in lectīcâ et veste stragulâ gestetur.

25. Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exilio Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque dictator absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum urgebat: at, ne Galli putarent Romanos eâ necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Eâ re adducti sunt Galli, ut haud magnâ mercede obsidionem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondo auri. Nondum omni auro appenso, Camillus dictator intervĕnit, collectis Romani exercitûs reliquiis; auferri aurum de medio jubet, denunciatque Gallis, ut se ad prælium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem, et Gallos internecione occīdit. Ne nuncius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator, recuperatâ ex hostibus patriâ, triumphans urbem ingressus

est, et a militibus, parens patriæ, conditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

TITUS MANLIUS, SURNAMED TORQUATUS.

26. Titus Manlius, ob ingenii et linguæ tarditatem, a patre rus relegatus fuerat. Quum audîsset patri diem dictam esse a Pomponio, tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultro succínctus, manè in urbem, atque a portâ confestim ad Pomponium pergit: introductus, cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans, se eum transfixurum minatur, nisi ab incœptâ accusatione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippe qui cerneret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quòd animum ejus acerbitas paterna a pietate non avertisset, ideòque eodem anno tribunus militum factus est.

27. Quum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem, trans Aniēnem fluvium, castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripâ fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat: tunc Gallus eximiâ corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem processit, et quàm maximâ voce potuit: "Quem nunc," inquit, "Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat, utra gens bello sit melior." Diù inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit: "Injussu tuo," inquit, "imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam; si tu permittis, volo isti belluæ ostendere, me ex eâ familiâ ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen e rupe Tarpeiâ deturbavit." Cui imperator: "Macte virtute," inquit, "Tite Manli, esto: perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta.

28. Armant deinde juvenem æquales: scutum capit, Hispāno cingitur gladio ad propiorem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolidè lætus, et linguam ab irrisu exerens. Ubi constitêre inter duas acies, Gallus ensem cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius verò insinuavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfŏdit, jacenti torquem detraxit, quem, cruore respersum, collo circumdĕdit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos. Romani alăcres obviàm militi suo pro-

grediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius inde Torquati nomen accepit.

29. Idem Manlius, postea consul factus bello Latīno, ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit, ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret. Fortè filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium: is, qui Latino equitatui præerat, ubi consulis filium agnovit, "Visne," inquit, "congrĕdi mecum, ut singularis prælii eventu cernatur, quantùm eques Latinus Romano præstet?" Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrectandi certaminis pudor. Oblītus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Extemplo, filium aversatus, consul milites classĭco advocat; qui postquam frequentes convenêre: "Quandoquĭdem," inquit, "tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnâsti, oportet ut disciplinam pœnâ tuâ restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salūbre juventuti eris. I, lictor, deliga ad palum." Metu omnes obstupuêre; sed, postquam, cervice cæsâ, fusus est cruor, in questus et lamenta erupêre. Manlio, Romam redeunti, seniores tantùm obviàm exierunt: juventus et tunc eum et omni deinde vitâ execrata est.

PUBLIUS DECIUS MUS.

30. P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum exercitus Romanus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto præsidio, verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in æquiorem locum. Ipse, intempestâ nocte, per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est coronâ civicâ, quæ dabatur ei, qui obsidione cives liberâsset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato. Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset, eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in prælio cecĭdisset, convēnit inter eos, ut is, cujus cornu in acie laboraret, Diis se Manibus devoveret: inclinante suâ parte Decius se et hostes Diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios hostes immisit. Corruit obrŭtus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

MARCUS VALERIUS, SURNAMED CORVINUS.

31. Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam, magnitudine atque armis insignis, ante alios progressus est; quatiensque scutum hastâ, quum silentium fecisset, unum e Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui priùs sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit: tunc res, visu mirabilis, accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repentè in galeâ ejus corvus insedit in hostem versus. Ales non solùm captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetiit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum, Valerius obtruncat. Corvus, e conspectu elatus, orientem petit. Indè Valerius Corvīnus dictus est.

32. Valerius Corvinus, annos tres et viginti natus, consul creatus, Samnītes bis prælio fudit. Non aliàs dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis viriumque certamina inter se æquales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem, qui se offerret. Semper comis et eodem vultu, seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum postea in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum a cæteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversùs eos Valerius dictator missus est: qui ubi in conspectum venit, benignè milites allocutus, extemplo omnium iras permulsit, seditionemque compressit: adeò hominum animos conciliant comitas affabilitasque sermonis!

SPURIUS POSTHUMIUS.

33. A. U. 433. A. C. 319. Spurius Posthumius consul, quum bellum adversùs Samnites gereret, a Pontio Thelesīno, duce hostium, in insidias inductus est: is namque simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanos monerent, Luceriam, Apuliæ urbem, a Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium, quin Romani Lucerīnis, bonis ac fidelibus sociis, opem ferrent. Luceriam duæ viæ ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio brevio-

rem elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *Furcŭlæ Caudĭnæ* vocabatur, et fraus hostīlis apparuisset, retro viam, quâ venerant, repetunt; at eam hostium præsidio clausam inveniunt: sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi ademptâ, intuentes alii alios diù immobiles silent; deinde erumpunt in querelas adversùs duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tum cibi, tum quietis immemores traduxerunt.

34. Nec Samnītes ipsi, quid sibi faciendum in re tam lætâ, sciebant. Pontius accītum patrem Herennium rogavit, quid fiĕri placeret. Is, ubi audivit inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit, aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur. Neutra sententia accepta fuit: interea Romani, necessitate victi, legatos mittunt, qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est eâ lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deinde singulæ legiones: circumstabant armati hostes, exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis e saltu egressis lux ipsâ morte tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Serò Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque ædibus abdiderunt.

35. Deliberante senatu de pace Caudinâ, Posthumius sententiam dicere jussus: "Turpi sponsione," inquit, "quâ me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quando ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex eâ, præter corpus meum, debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque: in me unum sæviant; exolvam religione populum." Senatus hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus, Posthumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur Posthumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctæ sunt; quumque apparitor, verecundiâ majestatis, Posthumium laxè vinciret: "Quin tu," inquit ipse Posthumius, "adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio?" Tum ubi in cœtum Samnitium venit, factâ deditione, Posthumius fecialis femur genu, quantâ potuit vi, percussit, et clarâ voce ait, "se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum: fecialem a se contra jus gentium violatum; eò justius bellum adversùs Samnites fore." Accepta non fuit a Samnitibus ista deditio, Posthumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rediit.

LUCIUS PAPIRIUS, SURNAMED CURSOR.

36. Lucius Papirius, quum dictatorem se adversis ominibus contra Samnites profectum esse sensisset, ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac priùs Quinto Fabio, magistro equitum, edixit, ut sese loco teneret, neu, absente se, manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius, post dictatoris profectionem, opportunitate ductus, acie cum Samnitibus conflixit. Neque meliùs res geri potuisset, si affuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit. Viginti millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur. Haud multò post dictator advēnit, plenus minarum iræque. Statim, advocatâ concione, spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac secures expediri jussit. Tum Fabius militum fidem implorare cœpit. Clamor in totâ concione est ortus; alibi preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem est dilata.

37. Magister equitum noctu clàm ex castris Romam profugit: quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit. Tum Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Romanus, ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem, ut veniam adolescentiæ Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris cœperunt, iramque deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non animi solùm vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Præcipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam dedit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quâdam die inambulans ante tabernaculum, prætorem Prænestīnum, qui per timorem segniùs suos in prælium duxerat, vocari jussit, et postquam eum graviter increpuit: "Lictor, expĕdi," inquit, "secures;" et quum prætorem vidisset metu mortis attonitum: "Agedum, lictor," inquit, "excinde radicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus." Deinde prætorem, multâ dictâ, dimisit.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS.

38. A. U. 472. A. C. 280. Tarentīnis, quòd Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrhus, rex Epirotarum, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Lævīnus, qui, quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per cas-

tra Romana circumduci, tumque incolumes dimitti, ut ea, quæ vidissent, Pyrrho renuntiarent. Mox commissâ pugnâ, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agmen agi jussit; tuncque mutata est prælii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superastantium armatorum species turbavit. Equi etiam, ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exterriti, sessores aut excutiebant, aut secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox prælio finem fecit.

39. Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo honore habuit; occisos sepelivit, quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere cerneret, manus ad cælum tulisse dicitur cum hâc voce: "Ego talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subegissem." Deinde ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit: omnia igne et ferro vastavit; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviàm venit Lævīnus cum novo exercitu; quo viso, rex ait, sibi eandem adversùs Romanos esse fortunam, quam Hercŭli adversùs Hydram, cui tot capita renascebantur, quot præcisa fuerant: deinde in Campaniam se recepit; missos a senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorificè excepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognitâ jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

40. Erat Pyrrho utpote magno et forti viro, mitis ac placabilis animus; solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia. Ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini: ii scilicet, quum serò intellexissent, se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querebantur, et de Pyrrho multa temere effutiebant, maximè ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque arcessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio protervè locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpæ discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset, an ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent? "Et hæc diximus," inquiunt, "rex; et nisi vinum defecisset, longè plura et graviora dicturi fuimus." Pyrrhus, qui malebat vini, quàm hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

41. Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore, pacem et fœdus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum Cineam, qui pacem æquis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnâque apud eum gratiâ valebat. Dicere solebat Pyrrhus, se plures urbes, Cineæ eloquentiâ, quàm armorum vi, expugnâsse. Cineas tamen

regiam cupiditatem non adulabatur: nam quum in sermone Pyrrhus ei sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque se velle Italiam ditioni suæ subjicere, respondit Cineas: "Superatis Romanis, quid agere destinas, ô rex?" "Italiæ vicīna est Sicilia;" inquit Pyrrhus, "nec difficile erit eam armis occupare." Tunc Cineas: "Occupatâ Siciliâ, quid postea acturus es?" Rex, qui nondum Cineæ mentem perspiciebat: "In Africam," inquit, "trajicere mihi animus est." Pergit Cineas: "Quid deinde, ôrex?" "Tum denique, mi Cinea," ait Pyrrhus, "nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur." "Quin tu," respondit Cineas, "isto otio jam nunc fruĕris?"

42. Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domos principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquam verò receptus est. Non a viris solùm, sed et a mulieribus, spreta ejus munera. Introductus deinde in curiam, quum regis virtutem, propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret, et de conditionum æquitate dissereret, sententia senatûs ad pacem et fœdus faciendum inclinabat; tum Appius Claudius senex et cæcus in curiam lectīcâ deferri se jussit, ibique gravissimâ oratione pacem dissuasit: itaque responsum Pyrrho a senatu est, eum, donec Italiâ excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse. Senatus quòque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquam bina hostium spolia retulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est: a quo quum Pyrrhus quæreret, qualem Romam comperisset, respondit; urbem sibi templum, senatum verò consessum regum, esse visum.

CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS.

43. Caius Fabricius unus fuit ex legatis, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquam audivit Pyrrhus, magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodum pauperis, eum præ cæteris benignè habuit, eique munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die, quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis, ut bellua post aulæum admoveretur Fabricio, secum colloquenti. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato, remotoque aulæo, repentè bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super

Fabricii caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrisit, Pyrrhoque dixit: "Non me hodie magis tua commŏvet bellua, quàm herì tuum aurum pellexit."

44. Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secretò invitavit, ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quartâ etiam regni sui parte oblatâ; cui Fabricius respondit: "Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin verò malum, cur me ambis?" Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandæ ablatâ, Fabricius, consul factus, contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex, admiratus eum, dixisse fertur: "Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol a suo cursu, posset averti."

45. Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cineam audivit narrantem esse quendam Athēnis, qui se sapientem profiteretur, eundemque dicere, omnia, quæ faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamâsse ferunt: "Utinam id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quò faciliùs vinci possint, quum se voluptatibus dederint!" Nihil magis ab ejus vitâ alienum, quàm voluptas et luxus. Tota ejus supellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patellâ ad usum sacrorum, quæ tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Cœnabat ad focum radīces et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati a Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt; quibus respondit: "Quamdiu cupiditatibus imperare potĕro, nihil mihi istâ pecuniâ opus erit: hanc ad illos reportate, qui eâ indĭgent."

46. Caius Fabricius cum Rufīno, viro nobili, simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ille pecuniæ contemptor esset, hic verò avārus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregiè fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur: quumque is deinde Fabricio gratias ageret, quòd se homo inimicus consulem fecisset: "Nihil est," inquit Fabricius, "quòd mihi gratias agas, si malui compilari, quàm venire." Eundem postea Fabricius, censor factus, senatu movit, quòd argenti facti

decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosâ paupertate exegit, adeòque inops decessit, ut, unde dos filiarum expediretur, non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et, datis ex communi ærario dotibus, eas collocavit.

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS.

7. Manius Curius, contra Samnites profectus, eos ingentibus præliis vicit. Romam regressus, in concione ait: "Tantum agri cepi, ut solitudo futura fuerit, nisi tantum hominum cepissem: tantum porrò hominum cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisi tantum agri cepissem." Ex tam opulentâ victoriâ adeò ditari noluit, ut, quum a malevŏlis interversæ pecuniæ argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato, juraverit, se nihil ampliùs de prædâ hostĭli in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnītum aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret, "Malo," inquit, "hæc in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare." Agri captivi septēna jugĕra populo virītim divisit: quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quàm singulis fuerat datum dixitque malum esse civem, cui non idem, quod aliis, satis esse posset.

48. Postea Curius, consul creatus, adversùs Pyrrhum missus est: quumque eâ de causâ delectum haberet, et juniores tædio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribŭbus, primum nomen urnâ extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastæ subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuriâ sibi factâ graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quòque vendidit, dixitque non esse reipublicæ opus eo cive, qui parēre nesciret: neque tribuni plebis adolescenti auxilio fuerunt; posteaque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut, delectu ritè acto, qui militiam detrectaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc terrore cæteri adacti, nomina promptiùs dederunt.

49. His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecīdit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quatuor elephanti cum turribus suis tum primùm Romæ visi. Victus rex Epīrum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Taren-

tinâ præsidio, fidem sui reditûs fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur, Manium Curium iterum consulem fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, a juvene quodam Argīvo lanceâ leviter vulneratus est: mater adolescentis, anus paupercula, cum aliis mulieribus e tecto domûs prælium spectabat; quæ, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota, protĭnus tegulam corripuit, et utrâque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.

BOOK III.

FIRST PUNIC WAR.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, SURNAMED CAUDEX.

1. A. U. 488—511. A. C. 264—241. Appio Claudio consule, cœptum est primum adversùs Pœnos bellum. Quum Messānam, Siciliæ urbem, Carthaginienses et Hiĕro, rex Syracusānus, obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberandam missus est. Consul primò ad explorandos hostes nave piscatoriâ trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem venerunt nuncii ab Hannōne, Pœnōrum duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum verò consul nullas conditiones admitteret, nisì Pœni ab oppugnatione desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit, se non esse passurum Romanos vel manus in mari Sicŭlo abluere. Non tamen potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem traduceret, et Pœnos Messānâ expelleret. Deinde Hiĕro apud Syracūsas victus est. Qui, eo periculo territus, Romanorum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate postea constanter permansit.

CAIUS DUILIUS.

2. Caius Duilius Pœnos navali prælio primus devicit. Is, quum videret naves Romanas a Punĭcis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas corvos vocavêre, instituit. Ea machĭna Romanis magno usui fuit: nam, injectis illis corvis, hostilem navem apprehendebant, deinde superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio, velut in pugnâ terrestri, dimica-

bant; unde Romanis, qui robŏre præstabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captæ sunt, tredecim mersæ. Duilius victor Romam reversus est, et primus navālem triumphum egit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. Itaque Duilio concessum est, ut per omnem vitam prælucente funali et præcinente tibicĭne a cœnâ publicè rediret.

3. Hannĭbal dux classis Punicæ e navi, quæ jam capienda erat, in scapham saltu se demisit, et Romanorum manus effūgit. Veritus autem ne in patriâ classis amissæ pœnas daret, civium offensam astutiâ avertit: nam ex illâ infelici pugnâ, priusquam cladis nuncius domum perveniret, quendam ex amicis Carthagĭnem misit; qui curiam ingressus: "Vos," inquit, "consulit Hannibal, quum dux Romanorum, magnis copiis maritĭmis instructus, advenerit, an cum eo confligere debeat?" Acclamavit universus senatus: "Non est dubium, quin confligendum sit." Tum ille, "Fecit," inquit, "et victus est." Ita non potuerunt factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effūgit: nam eo pœnæ genere dux, re malè gestâ, apud Pœnos afficiebatur.

AULUS ATILIUS CALATINUS.

4. Atilius Calatīnus, consul, paucis navibus magnam Pœnorum classem superavit: sed postea, quum temere exercitum in vallem inīquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii, tribuni militum, servavit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eique: "Censeo," inquit, "jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem, inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profectò est, ut hostes propĕrent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat: at tu interea tempus habebis exercitûs ex loco infesto educendi. Alia nisi hæc salutis via nulla est." Respondit consul: "Fidum quidem et provĭdum hoc consilium videtur; sed quisnam erit, qui ducat quadringentos illos milites ad eum locum?" "Si alium," inquit Calpurnius, "neminem repĕris, me ad hoc consilium perficiendum uti potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicæ animam do."

5. Consul tribuno gratias egit, et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admŏnens quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio: "Moriamur," inquit, "commilitōnes, et morte nostrâ eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones." Omnes nullâ spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi, proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primò hostes eam militum manum ad se venire. Deinde ubi cognitum est eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversùs illos arma verterunt. Romani repugnant: fit prælium diù anceps. Tandem superat multitudo: quadringenti omnes, perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti, cadunt. Consul interim, dum ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

6. Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna: nam ita evēnit ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen in capite vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuos multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus est: convaluit, sæpèque postea operam reipublicæ strenuam navavit. Ei merces egregii facinŏris data est, corōna graminea: quâ nulla nobilior corona fuit in præmium virtutis bellicæ apud populum terrarum principem, et quæ ab universo exercitu servato decerni solebat.

MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS.

7. Marcus Regŭlus Pœnos magnâ clade affecit. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginiensis venit quasi de pace acturus, sed revēra ut tempus traheret, donec novæ copiæ ex Africâ advenirent. Is ubi ad consulem accessit, exortus est clamor, auditaque vox: "Idem huic faciendum esse quod paucis antè annis Cornelio Romano a Pœnis factum fuerat." Cornelius porrò per fraudem veluti in colloquium evocatus a Pœnis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula conjectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit. "Hoc vos," inquit, "si feceritis, nihilò eritis Afris meliores." Consul tacere jussit eos, qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanæ responsum dedit: "Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat." De pace non convēnit, quia nec Pœnus seriò agebat, et consul victoriam quàm pacem malebat.

8. Regulus deinde in Afrĭcam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantùm, sed etiam cum monstris

dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagrădam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verbere elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitûs afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippe qui durissimâ squamarum loricâ omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et, advectis balistis, tanquam arx quædam munīta, dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum, Romam misit Regulus.

9. Regulo, ob res bene gestas imperium in annum proximum prorogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui villĭcum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum, occasionem nactum, aufugisse ablato instrumento rustico, ideoque petere se, ut sibi successor in Afrĭcam mitteretur, ne, deserto agro, non esset unde uxor et liberi alerentur. Senatus acceptis literis, res, quas Regulus amiserat, publicâ pecuniâ redĭmi jussit: agellum colendum locavit, et alimenta conjugi ac liberis præbuit. Regulus deinde crebris prœliis Carthaginiensium opes contŭdit, eosque pacem petere coëgit, quam quum Regulus nollet nisì durissimis conditionibus dare, illi a Lacedæmoniis auxilium petierunt.

10. A. U. 497. A. C. 255. Lacedæmonii Xanthippum, virum belli peritissimum, Carthaginiensibus miserunt, a quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicie: duo tantùm millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrâsset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primùm, ne sententiam diceret, recusavit, causatus se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem. Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute: cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

11. Regulus deinde quum retineretur a propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit: neque verò tunc ignora-

bat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisīta supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt: palpebris enim resectis aliquandiu in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt; deinde, quum sol esset ardentissimus, repentè eductum intueri cælum coëgerunt; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undĭque clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dum fessum corpus, quòcunque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo extinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus, ipsâ quoque vitâ, licèt per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

12. Appius Claudius vir stultæ temeritatis, consul adversùs Pœnos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palàm reprehendebat, seque, quo die hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse jactitabat. Antequam navale prælium committeret, auspicia habuit: quumque pullarius ei nunciâsset pullos non exire e caveâ neque vesci, irridens jussit eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent. Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit: commisso deinde prælio magna clades a Romanis accepta est; quorum octo millia cæsa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quare Claudius a populo condemnatus est: ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiæ, consulis sorori; nam quum illa a ludis publicis rediens a turbâ premeretur, dixit: "Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterum duceret," significans optare se, ut nimis magna civium frequentia minueretur. Ob istam vocem impiam Claudia quòque damnata est.

CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS.

13. Caius Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nunciatum est, maximam classem Pœnorum ex Africâ venire: erant autem quadringentæ naves onustæ commeatu, quem ad exercitum portabant, cui in Siciliâ præerat Hamilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis, Hanno, nobilis Pœnus, cui animus erat naves onere levare, easque deinde acceptis ab Hamilcăre delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus prævertere Hannōnis

adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditâ confligere, adversùs eum ad Ægātes insulas cursum intendit; nec longa fuit victoriæ mora; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevì aut captæ aut depressæ sunt. Ingens fuit præda: Pœni victi pacem postulârunt, quæ eis hac conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis, quæ sunt inter Italiam et Africam, decederent, et certum populo Romano vectīgal per viginti annos pendĕrent.

BOOK IV.

SECOND PUNIC WAR.

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS, SURNAMED CUNCTATOR.

1. A. U. 534—564. A. C. 218—188. HANNĬBAL, Hamilcăris filius, novem annos natus a patre aris admotus, odium in Romanos perenne juravit. Quæ res maximè videtur concitâsse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam Hamilcare mortuo, Hannibal causam belli quærens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis fœderatam, evertit. Quapropter Româ missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Hannibălem, mali auctorem, sibi dedi postularent. Tergiversantibus Pœnis, Quintus Fabius legationis princeps, sinu ex togâ facto: "Hìc ego," inquit, "porto bellum pacemque; utrum placet, sumite." Pœnis bellum succlamantibus, Fabius, excussâ togâ, bellum dare se dixit. Pœni accipere se responderunt, et, quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.

2. Hannibal, superatis Pyrenæi et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticīnum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimēnum, profligavit. Adversùs hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius, dictator, Hannibălis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristĭnis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se committebat; castris, nisì quantùm necessitas cogeret, tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasioni rei benè gerendæ deerat, siqua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Hannibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita e levibus prœliis superior discessit,

militemque cœpit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ pœnitere.

3. His artibus Hannibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitûs detrimento se expedivit. Nempe arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit: metus flammæ relucentis ex capite boves, velut stimulatos furore, agebat. Hi ergò accensis cornibus per montes, per silvas huc illùc discurrebant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt: ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egrĕdi vetuit. Interea Hannibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Hannibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem a se suspicionem propulsavit: nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

4. Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio; eumque pro cauto timidum, pro considerato segnem, vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictatorem criminando: illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quò diutius in magistratu esset, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio æquavit. Quam injuriam æquo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio divisit. Quum postea Minucius temere prælium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius. Cujus subito adventu compressus Hannibal receptui cecĭnit, palàm confessus a se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse. Eum quòque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt: "Nubes ista, quæ sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procellâ imbrem dedit." Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat, patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parēre non abnuit.

5. Postea Hannibal Tarento per proditionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim ferè juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspiraverant. Hi nocte, per speciem venandi, urbe egressi, ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Hannibal, monuitque, ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et prædam, veluti ex hoste factam, præfecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterum sæpiusque ab iis factum, eòque consuetudinis ad-

ducta res est, ut, quocunque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Hannibal eos nocte mediâ cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portæ appropinquârant, nota juvenum vox vigĭlem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dum belluæ magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Pœni cæteros vigiles sopītos obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passim trucidantur. Livius Salinātor Romanorum præfectus, cum iis, qui cædi superfuerant, in arcem confŭgit.

6. Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum, urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimùm adjūvit res levis momenti. Præfectus præsidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfugâ Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpŭlit. Fabius vigiliâ primâ accessit ad eam partem muri, quam præfectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros inscenderunt. Indè, proximâ portâ refractâ, Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Hannibal, auditâ Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit: quumque ei esset nunciatum urbem captam esse: "Et Romani," inquit, "suum Hannibalem habent: eâdem, quâ ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus." Quum postea Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quòd arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, diceretque eum suâ operâ Tarentum recepisse; "Certè," respondit Fabius, "Tarentum nunquam recepissem, nisì tu perdidisses."

7. Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviàm patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterîerant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri, ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tum desiliens: "Non ego, fili," inquit, "tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui, an scires consulem agere." Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insīta ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tum gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS AND TERENTIUS VARRO.

8. A. U. 536. A. C. 216. Hannibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversùs eum Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Paulus Æmilius et Terentius Varro. Paulo solers Fabii cunctatio magìs placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui *Cannæ* appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varroni temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium prælìorum successu aluerat: itaque invìto collegâ aciem instruxit et signum pugnæ dedit. Victus cæsusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquam graviori vulnere afflicta est respublica. Paulus Æmilius telis obrŭtus cecĭdit: quem quum mediâ in pugnâ oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum: "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum, et fuge, Æmĭli." "Quin tu potiùs," respondit Paulus, "abi, nuncia Patribus, ut urbem muniant, ac, priusquam hostis victor adveniat, præsidiis firment: tu me patĕre in hac militum meorum strage expirare." Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

9. Hannibali victori quum cæteri gratularentur, suaderentque ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret, unus ex ejus præfectis Maharbal, minimè cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortabatur ut statim Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Hannibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit: "Vincere scis, Hannibal, sed victoriâ uti nescis." Mora hujus diēi satìs creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primùm illuxit, ad spolia legenda Pœni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis equitum et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Hannibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis et ipse et exercitûs ardor elanguit.

10. Nunquam tantùm pavoris Romæ fuit, quantùm ubi acceptæ cladis nuncius advēnit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; imò! Varroni, calamitatis auctori, obviàm itum est, et gratiæ ab omnibus ordinibus actæ, quòd de republicâ non desperâsset: qui si Carthaginiensium dux fuisset, temeritatis pœnas omni supplicio dedisset. Dum Hannibal Capuæ segniter et otiosè ageret, Romani interim respirare cœperunt. Arma non erant: detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat ærarium: opes

suas senatus libens in medium protulit, Patrumque exemplum imitati sunt Equites. Deerant milites: nomina dederunt quidam adhuc prætextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur: empti sunt publicè, et armati servi. Id magis placuit, quàm captivos, licèt minore pretio, redimere.

11. Quum Hannibal redimendi sui copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam eâ de re missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidĕi ab iis postulavit Hannibal, quàm ut jurarent, se, si non impetrâssent, in castra redituros. Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parvâ pecuniâ fieri potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis e castris egressus, velut aliquid oblītus paulò pòst reversus fuerat in castra, deinde comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat. Is ergo re non impetratâ domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendi, et vinctum duci ad Hannibalem. Ea res Hannibalis audaciam maximè fregit, quòd senatus populusque Romanus, rebus afflictis, tam excelso esset animo.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

12. Claudius Marcellus prætor Hannibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad Nolam Hannibal accessisset, spe urbis per proditionem recipiendæ, Marcellus, instructâ ante urbis portam acie, cum eo conflixit, et Pœnos fudit. Pulsus Hannibal exercitum ad Casilīnum, parvam Campaniæ urbem, duxit. Parvum erat in eâ præsidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat ut nimiùm hominum esse videretur. Hannibal primò cives verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas cœpit allicere: deinde quum in fide Romanâ perstarent, moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tum ex urbe, ingenti cum tumultu, erumpunt cohortes duæ intus instructæ, stragemque Pœnorum faciunt. Pudor Hannibalem ab incœpto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilīnum præsidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiĕmis exercitum in tectis habuit.

13. Mitescente jam hieme, Hannibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiæ adduxerat. Marcellum, cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium, Vulturnus amnis inflatus aquis tenebat: at Gracchus, qui cum

equitatu Romano Casilino assidebat, farre ex agris undique convecto complura dolia implevit, deinde nuncium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia, quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne defluxerunt. Æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum: id postero quòque die ac tertio factum est. Re detectâ, Hannibal, catenâ per medium flumen injectâ, intercepit dolia. Tum nuces a Romanis sparsæ, quæ aquâ defluente Casilinum deferebantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquandiu sublevata est.

14. Postremò ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut Casilinātes lora manderent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervidâ molliebant aquâ, nec muribus aliove animali abstinuerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum maluit ducentis denariis vendere, quam eo ipse vesci, leniendæ famis gratiâ. Utrique venditori nempe et emptori, sors merita obtigit: nam avaro, fame consumpto, non licuit suâ pecuniâ frui; emptor verò, cibo comparato, vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et, quum hostes locum exarâssent, Casilinates raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Hannibal exclamavit: "Eòne usque dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum!" Et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum æquas deditionis conditiones non repudiavit.

15. Postea quum Sicilia a Romanis ad Pœnos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracūsas, urbem Siciliæ nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio; nec eam nisì post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celeriùs, nisì unus homo eâ tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimēdes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevì disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximiâ hominis prudentiâ delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur, edixit. Archimedes, dum in pulvere quasdam formas describeret attentiùs, patriam suam captam esse non senserat. Miles, prædandi causâ, in domum ejus irrūpit, et minantis voce, quisnam esset, eum interrogavit. Archimedes, propter cupiditatem illud investigandi, quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter a milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem ægre tulit Marcellus, sepulturæque curam habuit.

16. Marcellus, receptâ Siciliâ, quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit, ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non

impetravit; sed tantùm ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridie injussu senatûs in monte Albano triumphavit; inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum perlata sunt multa urbis ornamenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusæ; quæ omnia ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis ædibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterum adversùs Hannibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punĭca et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at priùs locum ipse explorare voluit. Eò cum paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidias delapsus est, et lanceâ transfixus occubuit. Hannibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnificè sepeliri jussit.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO AND MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR.

17. Hasdrŭbal, frater Hannibalis, ex Hispaniâ profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Hannibali potuisset. Itaque Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Claudius Nero et Livius Salinātor; hic in Galliam Cisalpīnam, ut Hasdrubăli ab Alpibus descendenti occurreret; ille verò in Apuliam, ut Hannibali se opponeret. Fuerant Livio cum Nerōne veteres inimicitiæ; tamen ubi ei collega datus est, injuriæ, quam gravissimam acceperat, oblītus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam respublica malè administraretur. Eâ gratiæ reconciliatione lætus senatus digredientes in provincias consules prosecutus est. Ii porrò id in mente habebant, ut uterque in suâ provinciâ hostem contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur.

18. Inter hæc Hasdrŭbal Italiam ingressus, quatuor equites cum literis ad Hannibalem misit: qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Hasdrubalis consilio, audendum aliquid improvīsum ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et, inscio Hannibale, pæne totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervēnit; amboque collatis signis Hasdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Cæsa sunt eo prælio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Hasdrubal, ne tantæ cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecĭdit. Nero eâ nocte, quæ pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, quâ venerat, in cas-

tra sua rediit, antequam Hannibal eum discessisse sentiret Caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum curâ attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Hannibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: "Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis.'

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, SURNAMED AFRICANUS.

19. Publius Cornelius Scipio, nondum annos pueritiæ egressus, patrem singulari virtute servavit: nam quum is, in pugnâ apud Ticinum contra Hannibalem commissâ, graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea, ædilitatem petenti, favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondum ad petendum legitima ætas esset: "Si mé," inquit Scipio, "omnes Quirites ædilem facere volunt, satìs annorum habeo." Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incœpto destiterint.

20. Post cladem Cannensem, Romani exercitûs reliquiæ Canusium perfugerant: quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem, admodum adolescentem, summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nunciatum est nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italiâ deserendâ conspirare. Statim in hospitium Metelli, qui conspirationis erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium glàdio: "Jurate," inquit, "vos neque rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros; qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secus pavidi, quàm si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

21. Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecĭdissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eòque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satìs constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus expectabat, ut, qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti ferme

annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, unde conspici posset, loco constitit: in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deinde ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquam animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cœpit facti pœnitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

22. Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem Novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes pæne Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiæ formæ adulta virgo. Postquam comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtibēros natam, principique ejus gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satìs magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id a se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem," inquit, "quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

23. Deinde Scipio Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispaniâ expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem prædam militibus concessit: captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit; Afros verò vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus, regii generis, formâ insigni, quem percunctatus est Scipio, quis et cujas esset, et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset? Respondit puer: "Numĭda sum; Massīvam populares vocant: orbus a patre relictus apud avum maternum, Numidiæ regem, educatus sum: cum avunculo Masinissâ, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci; prohibitus propter ætatem a Masinissâ, nunquam antè prælium inii. Eo die quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, inscio avunculo, clàm armis equoque sumpto in aciem exivi: ibi prolapso equo, captus sum a Romanis." Scipio eum interrogavit, velletne ad avunculum reverti? Id verò cupere se dixit puer, effusis gaudio lachrymis. Tum Scipio eum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tutò deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

24. Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos clementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appellavit; at Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit: "Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellârunt, mihi maximum est: regium nomen alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis quod regale est, vobis licet existimare regalem in me esse animum; sed oro vos, ut a regis appellatione abstineatis." Sensêre etiam barbări magnitudinem animi, quâ Scipio id aspernabatur, quod cæteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

25. Scipio, receptâ Hispaniâ, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre meditaretur, conciliandos priùs regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphācem, Maurorum regem, primùm tentare statuit. Eum, regem totius Africæ opulentissimum, magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipso coràm duce Romano, voluit. Scipio igitur in Africam trajecit. Fortè incĭdit, ut eo ipso tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque a rege in hospitium invitatus. Cœnatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modò sed etiam hostem infensissimum, Hasdrubalem, sibi conciliaverit. Scipio, fœdere icto cum Syphace, in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

26. Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jamdūdum cupiebat. Quare ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione voluit, remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam antè Masinissam ex famâ rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major præsentis veneratio cepit: erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa cæsaries habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis verè ac militaris, et florens juventâ. Propè attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit: affirmat se ex eo tempore eam quæsivisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare. Lætus eum Scipio audivit, atque in societatem recepit.

27. Scipio deinde Romam rediit, et ante annos consul factus est. Ei Sicilia provincia decreta est, permissumque est, ut in Africam inde trajiceret. Qui, quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statim armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfecit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Siciliâ nobilissimos et ditissimos legit, velut eos ad oppugnandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quàm celerrimè arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant. Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Læti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Sicŭli. Ita Scipio sine publicâ impensâ suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

28. Tunc Scipio ex Siciliâ in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriæ præmia. Celeriter naves e conspectu Siciliæ ablatæ sunt, conspectaque brevì Africæ litora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium, in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos, nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Pœnorum percontatus est; sed circa omnes Romani exercitûs manipulos curavit deducendos: dein interrogavit, an ea satìs considerâssent, quæ jussi erant speculari; tum, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimisit. Quâ sui fiduciâ priùs animos hostium, quàm arma contŭdit.

29. Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parvâ equitum turmâ. Syphax verò a Romanis ad Pœnos defecerat. Hasdrŭbal, Pœnorum dux, Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt: at Scipio utriusque castra unâ nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nuntiatum esset, omnis, velut ad spectaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est: præcedebat is vinctus; sequebatur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortuna viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petîerat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio: Masinissam, qui egregiè rem Romanam adjuverat, aureâ coronâ donavit.

30. Hæc clades Carthaginiensibus tantum terroris intulit, ut Hannibalem ex Italiâ ad tuendam patriam revocaverint: qui, frendens gemensque, ac vix lachrymis temperans,

mandatis paruit. Respexit sæpè Italiæ litora, semet accusans quòd non exercitum victorem statim a pugnâ Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Zamam venerat Hannibal (quæ urbs quinque dierum iter a Carthagine abest), inde nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret. Colloquium haud abnuit Scipio. Dies locusque constituitur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suæ ætatis duces. Steterunt aliquandiu mutuâ admiratione defixi. Quum verò de conditionibus pacis inter illos non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renunciantes armis rem esse dirimendam. Prælium commissum est, victusque Hannibal cum quatuor tantùm equitibus fugit.

31. Carthaginienses, metu perculsi, ad petendam pacem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes: qui, ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium procubuêre. Conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam purgantes, sed initium culpæ in Hannibalem transferentes. Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas conditiones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut, quæ a Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctoritate confirmarentur. Ita pace terrâ marique partâ, Scipio, exercitu in naves imposito, Romam reversus est. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus est. Effusa non ex urbibus modò, sed etiam ex agris, turba vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus, triumpho omnium clarissimo, urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victæ a se gentis est nobilitatus, Africānusque appellatus.

32. Hannibal a Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiŏchum, Syriæ regem, confŭgit, eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Româ legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui, cum Hannibale collocutus, ab eo quæsivit, quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet? Respondit Hannibal, Alexandrum, Macedŏnum regem, maximum sibi videri, quòd parvâ manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset. Interroganti deinde, quem secundum poneret, Pyrrhum, inquit, quòd primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantiùs loca cepit, et præsidia disposuit. Sciscitanti demum, quem tertium duceret, semetipsum dixit. Tum ridens Scipio: "Quidnam," inquit, "igitur tu diceres, si me vicisses?" "Me verò," respondit Hannibal, "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alĭos omnes posuis-

sem." Ita improviso assentationis genere, Scipionem e grege imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secernebat.

33. Decreto adversùs Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parum in eo putabatur esse animi, parum roboris, senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegæ ejus Caio Lælio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus, frater major Lucii Scipionis, et illam familiæ ignominiam deprecatus est: dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit; quod quum ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de Lucii Scipionis provinciâ commutatum: itaque frater natu major, minori legatus, in Asiam profectus est, et tamdiu eum consilio operâque adjuvit, donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

34. Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benignè et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deinde pacem Antiochus a Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit; eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem dixit, si per eum pacem impetrâsset. Cui Scipio respondit: "Abi, nuntia regi me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quàm ut ei suadeam bello absistere, nullamque pacis conditionem recusare." Pax non convēnit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quàm dolorem ulcisci maluit.

35. Victo Antiocho, quum prædæ Asiaticæ ratio a duobus Scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum a fratre discerpsit librum, quo acceptæ et expensæ summæ continebantur, indignatus scilicet eâ de re dubitari, quæ sub ipso legato administrata fuisset, et ad eum modum verba fecit: "Non est quòd quæratis, Patres conscripti, an parvam pecuniam in ærarium retulerim, qui antea illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestræ subjecerim, nihil ex eâ præter cognomen retuli. Non igitur me Punicæ, non fratrem meum Asiaticæ, gazæ avarum reddiderunt; sed uterque nostrûm magìs invidiâ quàm pecuniâ est onustus." Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

36. Deinde Scipioni Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quasi prædâ ex Antiocho captâ ærarium fraudâs-

set: ubi causæ dicendæ dies venit, Scipio magnâ hominum frequentiâ in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ullâ criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus a se gestis habuit. "Hac die," inquit, "Carthaginem vici: eamus in Capitolium, et Diis supplicemus." E foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa concio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam præter præconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quàm quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginiensibus urbem est ingressus. Indè, ne ampliùs tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Liternīnam villam concessit, ubi relĭquam egit ætatem sine urbis desiderio.

37. Quum Scipio Africanus Literni degeret, complures prædonum duces ad eum videndum fortè confluxerunt. Scipio, eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, præsidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat, quæ ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi prædones animadverterunt, abjectis armis, januæ appropinquant, nunciantque se non vitæ ejus hostes sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proinde ne gravaretur se spectandum præbere. Id postquam audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januæ tanquam religiosissimam aram venerati, cupidè Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diù deosculati sunt: deinde positis ante vestibulum donis, læti quòd Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulò pòst mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

BOOK V.

CONQUEST OF MACEDONIA.

LUCIUS SCIPIO, SURNAMED ASIATICUS.

1. A. U. 561—585. A. C. 191—167. Lucius Scipio, frater Africani, infirmo erat corpore; tamen consul, legato fratre, contra Antiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset, ad duo ferme millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus cœpit aciem instrŭere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum autem duæ acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem plurimùm regiis nocuit; nam humor gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebetabat; arcus verò, quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollîerat. Itaque fusus est regis exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens, in Lydiam concessit. Tum Asiæ urbes victori se dediderunt. Lucius Scipio, Romam reversus, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, et Asiatĭci cognomen accepit.

2. Postea Lucius Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est acceptæ ab Antiocho pecuniæ, et quamvis contenderet omnem prædam in ærarium fuisse illatam, damnatus tamen est, et in carcerem duci cœptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, dixit sibi quidem esse cum Scipione simultatem, nec se quidquam gratiæ quærendæ causâ facere; sed non passurum Lucium Scipionem in carcere atque in vinculis esse, jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiæ ingentes a senatu actæ sunt Tiberio Graccho, quòd rempublicam privatis simultatibus potiorem habuisset. Missi deinde quæstores in domum Scipionis nullum pecuniæ regiæ vestigium repererunt. Lucio Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia, quâ multatus fuerat; eam verò Scipio noluit accipere.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO NASICA.

3. Publius Scipio Nasĭca, patrui Scipionis Africani filius, quum adolescens ædilitatem peteret, manumque cujusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam, more candidatorum, apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum; "Num manibus solitus esset ambulare?" quod dictum a circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsæ Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticæ tribus, paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversùs contumeliosum ejus dicterium exercuerunt. Quæ repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiâ revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

4. Quum Hannibal Italiam devastaret, responsum oraculo editum esse ferunt: hostem Italiâ pelli vincique posse, si mater Idæa a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur. Legati eâ de re ad Attălum, Pergămi regem, missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quærendus deinde fuit vir, qui eam ritè hospitio exciperet. Publium Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in totâ civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen a militibus, et triumphum a senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque satìs gloriæ sibi in omnem vitam eo die quæsitum esse, quo vir optimus a senatu judicatus fuerat: hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus nec triumphus addatur, satìs honoratam Publii Scipionis Nasicæ imaginem fore.

5. Scipio Nasica, censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quendam vidit obēso et pingui corpore, equum verò ejus strigosum et macilentum; "Quidnam causæ est," inquit censor, "cur sis tu, quàm equus, pinguior?" "Quoniam," respondit eques, "ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minùs verecundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset, Ennium domi non esse, Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis pòst diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica, Se domi non esse. Tum Ennius: "Quid! ego non

cognosco," inquit, "vocem tuam?" Hic Nasica: "Homo es impudens: ego, quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse; tu non mihi credis ipsi."

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

6. Marcus Porcius Cato, ortus municipio Tuscŭlo, adolescentulus priusquam honoribus operam daret, rure in prædiis paternis versatus est, deinde Romam demigravit, et in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Quinto Fabio consule, cui postea semper adhæsit. Indè castra secutus est Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni æstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecĭdit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Ab adolescentiâ frugalitatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus hædinis pro stragulâ veste utebatur; eodem cibo, quo milites, vescebatur; aquam in bellicis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio æstu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paululum vilis vini.

7. Quæstor Scipioni Africano obtĭgit, et cum eo parum amicè vixit: nam parsimoniæ amans haud probabat sumptus, quos Scipio faciebat. Quare, eo relicto, Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palàm et apertè reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumperet. Dictitabat illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in Gymnasio, palæstræ operam dare, militum licentiæ indulgere. Quod crimen non verbo, sed facto, diluit Scipio. Nam quum eâ de re legati Româ Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eò convenire et classem expedire jussit, tanquam dimicandum eo die terrâ marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset; postridie, legatis inspectantibus, pugnæ simulacrum exhibuit. Tum eis armamentaria, horrea, omnemque belli apparatum ostendit. Reversi Romam legati omnia apud exercitum Scipionis præclarè se habere renuntiârunt.

8. Eâdem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insectatus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici, Oppius, tribunus plebis, legem tulerat, quâ vetabantur mulieres Romanæ plus semunciâ auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, et juncto vehiculo in urbe vehi. Confecto autem bello, et florente republicâ, matronæ pristĭna ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant; omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrimè restitit Cato, sed frustrà; nam lex fuit abrogata.

9. Cato, creatus consul, in Hispaniam adversùs Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri prælio vicit, et ad deditionem compulit: eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ, vigiliis, et labore certavit, nec in quenquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit, quàm in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defectionem pronos videret, cavendum judicavit, ne deinceps rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur, si eorum muros diruerct. Sed veritus ne, si id universis civitatibus imperaret communi edicto, non obtemperarent, scripsit ad singulas separatim ut muros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque die reddendas curavit. Quum unaquæque sibi soli imperari putaret, universæ paruerunt. Cato, Romam reversus, de Hispaniâ triumphavit.

10. Postea Cato censor factus severè ei præfuit potestati. Nam, et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et imprimis Lucium Flaminium virum consularem senatu movit. Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit. Quum esset in Galliâ Flaminius, mulierem, cujus amore deperībat, ad cœnam vocavit, eique fertè inter cœnandum dixit multos capitis damnatos in vinculis esse, quos securi percussurus esset. Tum illa negavit se unquam vidisse quenquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre. Statim Flaminius unum ex his, qui in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eò magìs notandam putavit Cato, quòd cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius quàm inter pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere?

11. Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur, Cato jam senex delendam Carthaginem censuit, negavitque, eâ stante, salvam esse posse rempublicam. Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasicâ, non facilè Patribus persuadcret, deinceps quoties de re aliquâ sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper: "Hoc censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam." Tandem in curiam intulit ficum præcōcem et excussâ togâ effudit: cujus quum pulchritudinem Patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato quandonam ex arbŏre lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: "Atqui," inquit, "tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam propè ab hoste absŭmus." Movit ea res Patrum animos, et bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est.

12. Fuit Cato ut senator egregius, ita bonus pater: quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisi publicis impediebatur, quominus adesset matri infantem abluenti et fasciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in literis instituit, licèt idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinæ, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manu suâ grandibus literis historias, ut etiam in paternâ domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

13. Quum postea Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quòque filium dimisit, sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amisso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Extat quòque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in quâ scribit se audivisse eum missum factum esse a Pompilio imperatore, monetque eum ut caveat ne prælium ineat. Negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.

14. Agriculturâ plurimùm delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quàm fœnore ditescere. Quum ab eo quæreretur, quid maximè in re familiari expediret? Respondit, bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satìs bene pascere. Quid tertium? Malè pascere. Quid quartum? Arare. Et quum ille, qui quæsîerat, dixisset, quid fœnerari? Tum Cato, "Quid," inquit, "hominem occidere?" Scripsit ipse, villas suas ne tectorio quidem fuisse perîtas, atque postea addidit: "Neque mihi ædificatio, neque vas, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor; si non est, facilè careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet: mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quòd multis egeo; at ego illis vitio tribuo quòd nequeunt egere."

15. Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Quum ei causam agenti, protervus quidam, pingui salivâ quantùm poterat attractâ, in frontem mediam inspuisset, tulit hoc leniter, "Et ego," inquit, "ô homo! affirmabo falli eos, qui te negant os habere." Ab alio homine improbo contumeliis proscissus:

"Iniqua," inquit, "tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facilè audis, et dicis libenter; mihi verò et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum." Dicere solebat acerbos inimicos meliùs de quibusdam mereri, quàm eos amicos, qui dulces videantur; illos enim sæpè verum dicere, hos nunquam.

16. Cato ab adolescentiâ usque ad extremam ætatem inimicitias, reipublicæ causâ, suscipere non destitit: ipse a multis accusatus, non modò nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens, ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus, suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam, aut memoriam ejus tardiorem, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os hæsitatione impeditum, animadvertit. Non illum enervavit, nec afflixit senectus; eâ ætate aderat amicis; veniebat in senatum frequens. Græcas etiam literas senex didicit. Quando obreperet senectus, vix intellexit. Sensim sine sensu ætas ingravescebat; nec subitò fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi extincta. Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vitâ.

TITUS QUINTIUS FLAMINIUS.

17. Titus Quintius Flaminius, filius ejus, qui apud Trasimenum periit, consul missus est adversùs Philippum Macedŏnum regem, qui Hannibalem pecuniâ et copiis juverat, Atheniensesque, populi Romani socios, armis lacessiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquam dignâ causâ. Duo juvenes Acarnānes, non initiati, templum Cerĕris cum cæterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Facilè eos sermo prodidit. Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt: Acarnanes, suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium a Philippo petîerunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

18. Quintius exercitu conscripto maturiùs quàm soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator a rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flaminius, victoriæ quàm pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philippus omni Græciâ decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit: "Quid victo impe-

rares gravius, Tite Quinti?" Et quum quidam ex circumstantibus oculis æger adjecisset, aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse, "Appāret id quidem," inquit Philippus, "etiam cæco," jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippe Philippus dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satìs risu temperans. Dein, re infectâ, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flaminius bis prælio fudit castrisque exuit.

19. Quintius Flaminius Græciæ veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiquâ libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tum præco in mediam arenam processit, tubâque silentio facto, hæc verba pronuntiavit: "Senatus, populusque Romanus et Titus Quintius Flaminius imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciæ civitates liberas esse jubet." Auditâ voce præconis, majus gaudium fuit, quàm quantum homines possent capere: vix satìs credebat se quisque audivisse: alii alios intuebantur mirabundi: revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire tantùm, sed videre etiam libertatis suæ nuntium averet, iterum pronunciavit eadem. Tum tantus clamor ortus est, ut certò constet aves, quæ supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

20. Quintio Flaminio triumphus a Senatu decretus est. Postea quum Prusias, Bithyniæ rex, legatos Romam misisset, casu accĭdit ut legati apud Flaminium cœnarent, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres, qui, vivo Hannibale, nunquam metu vacui erant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui Hannibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminii, ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam, milites a rege missi sunt. Hannibal septem exitus e domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugæ præparatum haberet. Postquam nuntiatum est ei milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postĭco occulto fugere: ubi verò id quoque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemmâ habebat, veneno absumptus est.

LUCIUS PAULUS ÆMILIUS, SURNAMED MACEDONICUS.

21. A. U. 582. A. C. 170. Paulus Æmilius ejus, qui ad Cannas cecĭdit, filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedo-

niam provinciam, in quâ Perseus, Philippi filius, paterni in Romanos odii hæres bellum renovaverat. Quum adversùs Persèum profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiolam suam Tertiam, quæ tunc erat admodum parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam; "Quid est," inquit, "mea Tertia, quid tristis es?" "Mi pater," inquit illa, "Perse periit:" (erat autem mortua catella eo nomine.) Tum ille arctiùs puellam complexus; "Accipio omen," inquit, "mea filia." Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo præsumpsit. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam, rectà ad hostem perrexit.

22. Quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum, Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunæ defectionem nocte sequenti futuram præsciret, ad concionem vocatis militibus, dixit: "Nocte proximâ, ne quis id pro portento accipiat, ab horâ secundâ usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri antè et prædīci potest. Itaque, quemadmodum nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere, sic mirum non est eam obscurari, quando umbrâ terræ conditur." Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones verò eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

23. Paulus Æmilius cum Perseo acerrimè dimicavit tertio Nonas Septembris; Macedonum exercitus cæsus fugatusque est: rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Æmilius usque ad initium noctis. Tum se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quòd filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, postea Africānus delctâ Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dum acriùs sequitur hostes, in partem aliam turbâ abreptus fuerat. Mediâ tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantæ victoriæ gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescebat: deprehensus et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

24. Perseus pullâ veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non aliàs ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progrĕdi præ turbâ non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui, submovendo circumfusos, iter ad prætorium facerent. Paulus Æmilius, ubi audivit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paulùm introëunti regi manum

porrexit: ad genua procumbentem erexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deinde eum interrogavit, quâ inductus injuriâ bellum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset? Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens, diù flevit. Tum consul: "Bonum," inquit, "animum habe; populi Romani clementia non modò spem tibi, sed propè certam fiduciam salutis præbet."

25. Postquam Perseum consolatus est Paulus Æmilius, sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: "Videtis," inquit, "exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum: vobis hæc præcipuè dico, juvenes; ideo neminem decet in quenquam superbè agere, nec presenti credere fortunæ." Eo die Perseus a consule ad cœnam invitatus est, et alius omnis ei honor habitus est, qui haberi in tali fortunâ poterat. Deinde quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causâ venissent, Paulus Æmilius ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautumque convivium paravit: quâ in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus et convivium instruere et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui sciret bello vincere.

26. Confecto bello, Paulus Æmilius regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ, obviàm effusâ multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, extructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronatâ thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix sufficit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, lorīcæ, pharetræ, argentum, aurumque. Tertio die, primo statim mane ducere agmen cœpêre tibicines non festos solennium pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deinde agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimīti boves centum et viginti.

27. Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lachrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Indè quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru

Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ, majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Æmilii; deinde equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo a senatu et a plebe concessum est, ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonĭci indĭtum.

28. Tantæ huic lætitiæ gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Paulus Æmilius, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis, duos tantùm nominis hæredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, ferme duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduo post triumphum decessit. Erat porrò Æmilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solùm Romanâ veteri disciplinâ, sed etiam Græcis literis. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus ipse interfuerat, quum eum respublica aliò non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus a se gestis apud populum habuit: "Optavi," inquit, "ut siquid adversi immineret ad expiandam nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potiùs quàm in rempublicam recideret. Nemo jam ex tot liberis superest, qui Pauli Æmilii nomen ferat; sed hanc privatam calamitatem vestra felicitas et secunda fortuna publica consolatur."

29. Paulus Æmilius omni Macedonum gazâ, quæ fuit maxima, potitus erat: tantam in ærarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum; at hic non modò nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit, præter memoriam nominis sempiternam: mortuus est adeò pauper, ut dos ejus uxori nisi vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo non potuerit exolvi. Exequiæ ejus non tam auro et ebore, quàm omnium benevolentiâ et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedoniæ principes, qui tunc Romæ erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto sponte subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

CAIUS POPILIUS LÆNAS.

30. Paulo Æmilio consule, Romam venerunt legati a Ptolemæo rege Ægypti, qui, pulso fratre majore, Alexan-

drīam tenebat. Nam Antiŏchus, rex Syriæ, per speciem reducendi in regnum majoris Ptolemæi, Ægyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali prælio vicerat minorem Ptolemæum et Alexandrīam obsidebat: nec procul abesse videbatur quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barbâ et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleæ ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quàm habitus. Orabant senatum, ut opem regno Ægypti ferret. Moti Patres legatorum precibus, extemplo legationem miserunt, cujus princeps Caius Popilius Lænas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire priùs Antiochum, deinde Ptolemæum, eisque denuntiare ut bello absisterent: qui secus fecisset, eum pro hoste a senatu habitum iri.

31. Prope Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati, quos advenientes Antiochus amicè salutavit, et Popilio dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam regi noluit porrigere, sed tabellas, in quibus erat senatusconsultum, ei tradidit, atque statim legere jussit. Quibus perlectis, Antiochus dixit se, adhibitis amicis, consideraturum, quid faciendum sibi esset. Indignatus Popilius, quòd rex aliquam moram interponeret, virgâ quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit; ac, "Priùs," ait, "quàm hoc circulo excedas, da responsum, quod senatui referam." Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper hæsitâsset, "*Faciam*," inquit, "*quod censet senatus*." Tum demum Popilius dextram regi, tanquam socio et amico, porrexit. Eâdem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Ægypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate suâ firmaverunt. Clara ea legatio fuit, quòd Ægyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemæi fuerat.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, SURNAMED AFRICANUS.

32. Publius Scipio Æmiliānus, Pauli Macedonici filius, adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, a tenerâ ætate Græcis literis a Polybio, præstantis ingenii viro, eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrinâ tantos fructus tulit, ut non modò æquales suos, sed etiam majores natu, omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiæ et continentiæ laudem ante omnia comparare studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est, quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio, contrarium vitæ institutum secutus,

L. of C.

publicam modestiæ et continentiæ famam est adeptus. Polybium semper domi militiæque secum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versatus; aut corpus periculis aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

33. Scipio Æmilianus primùm in Hispaniâ, Lucullo duce, militavit; eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus, miræ proceritatis, splendidis armis ornatus, sæpè Romanos provocabat, siquis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem, consertâ pugnâ eum prostravit, pari Romanorum lætitiâ et hostium terrore, quòd ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguæ staturæ dejecisset. Scipio multò majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani: nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob hæc præclarè gesta, Lucullus dux juvenem, pro concione laudatum, murali coronâ donavit.

BOOK VI.

THIRD PUNIC WAR.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS.

1. A. U. 620—666. A. C. 132—86. Tertio bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africa provincia extra sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, deliberatum habebant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginiensibus igitur imperatum est, ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco a mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statim est ululatus ingens, clamorque, bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quàm patriam relinquere. Quum verò neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novæ classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro ære ferroque conflatum est; viri, fœminæ, pueri, senes simul operi instabant: non die, non noctu, labor intermissus. Ancillas primò totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent; mox etiam matronæ ipsæ capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

2. Scipio exercitum ad Carthaginem admovit, eamque oppugnare cœpit: quæ urbs, quanquam summâ vi defenderetur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis, quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Hasdrŭbal, insciâ uxore, ad genua Scipionis cum ramis oleæ supplex procubuit. Quum verò ejus uxor se a viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit; tum duobus liberis dextrâ lævâque comprehensis, a culmine domûs se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deletâ Carthagine, Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Afri-

canusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthāgo capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

3. Postea Scipio iterum consul creatus, contra Numantīnos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades, prior um ducum inscitiâ, a Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primùm advēnit, corruptum licentiâ exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta e castris ejecit. Qui miles extra ordinem fuisset deprehensus, cum virgis cædebat: jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent: militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coëgit. Cuidam propter onus ægre incedenti dixit: "Quum te gladio vallare scīeris, tunc vallum ferre desinito." Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu, urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini, fame adacti, se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de eâ triumphavit.

4. Scipio censor fuit cum Mummio viro nobili, sed segniore. Tribu movit quendam, qui ordines ducens prælio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quæreret cur notaretur, qui custodiæ causâ in castris remansisset, Scipio respondit: "Non amo nimiùm diligentes." Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthaginis, vocatis ad cœnam amicis, diripiendam sub figurâ urbis Carthaginis placentam in mensâ posuerat; quærentique causam: "Quia," inquit Scipio, "me prior Carthaginem diripuisti." Contrà Mummius, Scipionis collega, neque ipse notabat quenquam, et notatos a collegâ, quos poterat, ignominiæ eximebat. Unde Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex majestate reipublicæ gerere impedimento esset Mummii segnities, in senatu ait: "Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis!"

5. In Scipione Æmiliano etiam multa privatæ vitæ dicta factaque celebrantur. Caio Lælio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem sæpè rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, evolavissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris; sed ita narratur conchas eos ad litus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Paulo Æmilio, Scipio, cum fratre hæres relictus, animum verè fraternum in eum ostendit; nam universam ei hæreditatem tradidit, quòd illum videret re familiari minùs quàm se instructum. Pariter, defunctâ matre,

omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quanquam nulla pars hæreditatis ad eas lege pertineret.

6. Quum in concione interrogaretur, quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui populi favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palàm respondit, eum jure cæsum videri. Quo responso exacerbata concio acclamavit; tum Scipio clamorem ortum a vili plebeculâ animadvertens: "Taceant," inquit, "quibus Italia noverca est, non mater." Quum magìs etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu constanti: "Hostium," inquit, "armatorum toties clamore non territus, quì possum vestro moveri?" Tunc constantiâ et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deinde, quasi vim sibi mox inferendam animo præsagiret, malam sibi rependi gratiam laborum pro republicâ susceptorum ab ingratis civibus questus est. Maximâ Patrum frequentiâ domum deductus est.

7. Postridie quàm domum se validus receperat, Scipio repentè in lectulo exanimis est inventus. De tanti viri morte nulla habita est quæstio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, hanc necem adeò graviter tulit, ut, eâ auditâ, in forum advolaverit, ibique mœsto vultu clamaverit: "Concurrite, cives; mœnia urbis nostræ eversa sunt; Scipioni intra suos Penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est." Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: "Nunquam a vobis id officium majori viro præstari poterit." Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantùm reliquerit.

8. Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent, uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter Patres esset dissensio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Æmilianus: "Neutrum," inquit, "mihi mitti placet; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satìs." Scilicet ad rem bene gerendam judicabat pariter abesse debere inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maximè verendum est ne publicum munus quæstui habeatur, et præda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longè ab hac culpâ alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens, septem tantùm servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiæ spoliis comparare plures certè potuerat; sed

nihilo locupletior, Carthagine eversâ, fuit, quàm antè. Itaque quum per populi Romani socios et exteras nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriæ numerabantur, nec quantum auri et argenti, sed quantum dignitatis atque gloriæ secum ferret, æstimabatur.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.

9. Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippe indolem accedebat optima educatio. Extant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solùm in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos bene institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier; quum Campāna matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousque a scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc," inquit, "mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque a naturâ neque a doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

10. Tiberius Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, a senatu descivit: populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit; agros plebi dividebat; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis; provincias novis coloniis replebat: quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quare convocati Patres deliberabant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens; quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat: hoc nobilitas ita accepit, quasi diadema posceret. Tum Scipio Nasīca, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi prætulit, sublatâque dexterâ proclamavit: "Qui rempublĭcam salvam esse volunt, me sequantur;" dein Gracchum fugientem persecutus in eum irruit, suâque manu eum interfecit. Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

11. Caium Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit: seu vindicatæ fraternæ necis, seu comparandæ regiæ potentiæ causâ, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima cœpit inire consilia: maximas largitiones fecit: æra rium effudit: legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Per

niciosis Gracchi consiliis, quantâ poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maximè Piso, vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen latâ, ad frumentum cum cæteris accipiendum venit: Gracchus animadvertit in concione Pisonem stantem; eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano. "Quî tibi constas, Piso, quum eâ lege frumentum petas, quam dissuasisti?" Cui Piso: "Nolim quidem, Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi viritim dividere liceat: sed si facies, partem petam." Quo responso apertè declaravit vir gravis et sapiens lege, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium publicum dissipari.

12. Decretum a senatu latum est, ut videret consul Opimius, ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet; quod decretum, nisì in maximo discrimine, ferri non solebat. Caius Gracchus, armatâ familiâ, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus, dum a templo Dianæ desiliit, talum intorsit, et, quum jam a satellitibus Opimii comprehenderetur, jugulum servo præbuit, qui dominum et mox semetipsum super domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quare Septimuleius quidam lanceâ præfixum Caii caput attulit, eique æquale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam illum priùs cervice perforatâ, cerebroque exempto, plumbum infudisse, quò gravius efficeretur.

13. Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandâsset, ut in eos, qui cum Tiberio consenserant, animadverterètur, Blosius, quidam Tiberii amicus, pro se deprecatum venit; hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, quòd tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret. Tum consul: "Quid?" ait, "si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem?" "Nunquam," inquit Blosius, "id quidem voluisset; sed, si voluisset, paruissem." Nefaria est ista vox; nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.

LUCIUS MUMMIUS, SURNAMED ACHAICUS.

14. Quum Corinthii adversùs Romanos rebellâsent, corumque legatis injuriam fecissent, Lucius Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii,

veluti nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Prædam, non prælium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Romanorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima pœna consecuta est; nam prælio ante oculos suorum commisso cæsi, lugubre his spectaculum et gravem luctûs memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum, de spectatoribus captivi facti, præda victorum fuêre. Urbs ipsa Corinthus directa primùm, deinde tubâ præcinente dirŭta est: populus omnis sub coronâ venditus; dux eorum victus domum refŭgit eamque incendit; conjŭgem interfecit, et in ignem præcipitavit; ipse veneno interiit.

15. Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus Mummius urbem et totam replevit Italiam, nihil verò in domum suam intulit: sed harum rerum adeò rudis et ignarus erat Mummius, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, edixerit conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus aleâ militibus alvei vicem præstitit. Quæ tabella deinde, quum præda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus, ex alieno judicio pulchritudinem tabellæ suspicatus est, atque venditionem rescidit et tabellam jussit Romam deferri.

QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, SURNAMED MACEDONICUS.

16. Quintus Metellus, a domitâ Macedoniâ dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversùs Pseudo-Philippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eâque fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat: prædicabat se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casus, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiæ reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum signo Persei impressum, quem puero traderet, quum ad puberem ætatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem, a quo educaretur. Ab eo tandem morti proximo detectam fuisse originem suam, sibique libellum traditum. Erat præterea juveni forma, quæ

Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis prælio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

17. Postea Quintus Metellus bellum in Hispaniâ contra Celtibēros gessit; et quum urbem, quæ erat caput gentis, obsideret, jamque admotâ machinâ, partem muri, quæ sola convelli poterat, brevì disjecturus videretur, humanitatem certæ victoriæ prætulit. Vir quidam in obsessâ civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogĕnes ad Metellum transîerat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinæ ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater hortabatur Metellum, ut ne oppugnatione desisteret; at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quàm pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici: atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multæ aliæ urbes admiratione hujus facti se sponte ei dediderunt.

18. Metellus, quum urbem Contrebiam viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum, et viam reperit, quâ propositum ad exitum perduceret. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deinde alias atque alias regiones petebat; modò hos occupabat montes, modò ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa, cur sic sua mutaret consilia, a quodam amico interrogatus, quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur? "Absiste," inquit Metellus, "ista quærere; namque tunicam meam exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem." Postquam verò et exercitum suum ignorantiâ et hostes errore implicavit, quum aliò cursum direxisset, subitò ad Contrebiam reflexit, eamque inopinatam et attonitam oppressit.

19. Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores concelebrant: ea quidem ipsi omnia contigerunt, quæ beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe: parentes nobilissimos dedit; adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quæ tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent; multa decōra in ejus domum congessit: nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam, augurque fuisset, et triumphâsset, tres filios consules vidit, e quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem prætorem; tres quoque filias bene nuptas. Hunc autem vitæ cursum consentaneus finis excepit; nam Metellum ultimæ senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter

oscula complexusque natorum extinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem sustulerunt, et rogo imposuerunt.

QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS, SURNAMED NUMIDICUS.

20. Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthâ, Numidarum rege, bellum gessit: is, a Micipsâ adoptatus, duos ejus filios fratres suos interfecerat, ut solus Numidiæ imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitiâ et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romæ cognitum est nefarium Jugurthæ scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Quâ in parte Jugurtha affuit, ibi aliquandiu certatum est, neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium prætermisit. Cæteri verò ejus milites primo congressu pulsi fugatique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perfŭgit. Paucis pòst diebus Metellus eum insecutus, iterum prælio fudit: Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit; quæ victoria ei nomen Numidĭci fecit.

21. Postea Quintus Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus, causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulæ circumferrentur judicibus inspiciendæ, nemo ex illis fuit, qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur, verumne an falsum esset, quod ille retulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturnīnus, tribunus plebis, legem senatûs majestati adversam et reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eâque de causâ in exilium actus est. Honestum Rhodi secessum invēnit, ibique literis operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere, quàm de sententiâ, eique salus patriæ dulcior, quàm conspectus fuit.

22. Metelli filius precibus et lachrymis a populo impetravit ut pater ab exilio revocaretur. Is fortè ludos spectabat, quum ei redditæ sunt literæ quibus scriptum erat, maximo senatûs et populi consensu, reditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuntio moveri visus est: non priùs e theatro abiit, quàm spectaculum ederetur; non lætitiam suam proximè sedentibus ullâ ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exilium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeò moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum! Tantus verò ad eum advenientem concur-

sus est factus, ut dies totus consumptus sit in gratulationibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; inde in Capitolium ascendentem, et lares repetentem universa propemodum civitas deduxit.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

23. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus nobili familiâ ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primò utrùm honores peteret, an argentariam faceret; sed quum eloquentiâ valeret, ex eâ gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus, severum se pro tuendâ militari disciplinâ præbuit: cujus disciplinæ exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vitâ suâ scripserat; quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta, postridie abeunte exercitu, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. Idem Publio Decio prætori, quòd se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non paruisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et, nequis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

24. Marcus Scaurus, ut in tuendâ militari disciplinâ, sic in puniendâ filii sui ignaviâ, fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam prælio Romani equites pulsi, deserto imperatore, Romam pavidi repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius, misit pater, qui ei dicerent se libentiùs occursurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quàm visurum redŭcem reum tam turpis fugæ; adeòque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiæ in animo superesset. Non tulit juvenis ignominiæ dolorem, et mœrore confectus interiit.

25. Marcus Scaurus, quum esset summâ senectute et adversâ valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam, patriâ Hispānus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptæ ab hostibus pecuniæ ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus, nobilissimis juvenibus innixus, descendit in forum, datâque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit: "Varius Hispānus ait, Marcum Scaurum, senatûs principem, ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse; Marcus verò Scaurus, princeps senatûs, negat se esse huic culpæ affīnem; testis nemo est; utri vos potiùs credendum

putatis?" Quâ dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit: nam statim populus accusatorem ab illâ actione depulit.

PUBLIUS RUTILIUS RUFUS.

26. Publius Rutilius Rufus vitæ innocentiâ enituit: quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus et consul factus. Quum eum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquando rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret, indignatus amicus dixit: "Quid igitur mihi opus est tuâ amicitiâ, si quod rogo non facis?" "Imò," respondit Rutilius, "quid mihi tuâ, si propter te aliquid inhonestè facere me oporteat?" Sciebat quippe vir sanctus tam contra officium esse amico tribuere quod æquum non sit, quàm non tribuere id, quod rectè possimus; atque si fortè amici a nobis postulent, quæ honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiæ anteponendam.

27. Rutilius tamen in invidiam Equitum Romanorum venit, quòd ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc præerat, defendisset: quare ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius, innocentiâ fretus, senatoris insignia non deposuit; judicibus non supplicavit; ne ornatiùs quidem causam suam dici voluit, quàm simplex veritatis ratio ferebat; itaque damnatus est, et Mitylenas exulatum abiit. Illi, Asiam petenti, omnes hujus provinciæ civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum, opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret instare arma civilia, brevìque futurum, ut omnes exules reverterentur: "Quid tibi," inquit Rutilius, "mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quàm exitum? Malo patria meo exilio erubescat, quàm reditu mœreat."

MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS.

28. Marcus Livius Drusus, patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit, adeò ut ipse profiteretur, nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse præter cælum et cœnum. Unde, quum pecuniâ egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primò senatûs causam suscepit; sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit: quibus

quum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis efflueret e naribus; additâque contumeliâ, non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans, turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem, iisdem legibus pariter adversantem, ait Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio præcipitaturum.

29. Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus: nam quum senatus ad eum misisset, ut in curiam veniret: "Quare," inquit Drusus, "non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam, propinquam rostris?" Paruitque tribuno senatus: quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui, nec plebi placeret. Unde quum e foro magnâ hominum frequentiâ stipatus rediret, in atrio domûs suæ cultello percussus est; cultellus, lateri ejus affixus, relictus est, auctor verò necis in turbâ latuit: Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quæ eum in exitium impulerat; quum enim extremum jam redderet spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens: "Ecquando," inquit, "amici, similem mei civem habebit respublica?"

30. Hunc vitæ finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidem, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio: ipse queri solitus est sibi uni, ne puero quidem, ferias unquam contigisse; nam, adhuc prætextatus, per ambitionem cœpit reos judicibus commendare. Laudantur tamen Drusi quædam facta dictaque; quum Philippo consuli insidiæ pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognitâ, Philippum, licèt inimicum, monuit ut sibi caveret. Extat etiam Drusi vox egregia: quum enim domum ædificaret, promitteretque architectus, si quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita se eam ædificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset: "Imò," inquit Drusus, "decem dabo, si eam ita componas, ut quidquid agam non a vicinis tantùm, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus possit perspĭci."

CAIUS MARIUS.

31. Caius Marius, humili loco natus, militiæ tirocinium in Hispaniâ, duce Scipione, posuit: erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem, et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset quem-

admodum ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invēnit; quam diligentiam imperator plurimum laudavit. Quâdam die quum fortè post cœnam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, siquid Scipioni accidisset, ecquem alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica? Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero, "Fortassis istum," inquit. Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas postea gessit, spiritus concepit.

32. Marius legatus Metello in Numidiâ, criminando eum, adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthīnum a Metello prosperè cœptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Getūlos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversùs Romanos concitaverat. Marius Getulos et Bocchum agressus fudit. Castellum in excelsâ rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant, non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus, bello defessus, legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sylla quæstor a Mario ad regem remissus, qui Boccho persuasit, ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem cœnosum inclusit, quò quum Jugurtha, veste detractâ, ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque desipienti exclamavit: "Proh! quàm frigidum est vestrum balneum."

33. Marius, post expeditionem Numidicam, iterum consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutŏnes decretum est. Hi novi hostes, ab extremis Germaniæ finibus profugi, novas sedes quærebant. Galliâ exclusi, in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primò Teutŏnes sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus prælio oppressit: vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant, unde militibus Romanis nulla aquæ copia: aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriæ fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: "Viri estis: en illîc aquam habebitis." Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque cædes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus aquæ biberent, quàm sanguinis barbarorum.

34. Deletis Teutonibus, Caius Marius in Cimbros convertitur: hi ex aliâ parte Italiam ingressi, Athĕsim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed ingestâ obrŭtum sylvâ transiluerant; quibus occurrit Marius. Tum Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi suisque fratribus postulantes.

Ignorabant scilicet Teutonum cladem. Quum Marius ab iis quæsivisset quos illi fratres dicerent, Teutones nominaverunt. Ridens Marius: "Omittite," inquit, "fratres; tenent hi acceptam a nobis terram, æternùmque tenebunt." Legati sensêre se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt statim atque Teutones advenissent. "Atqui adsunt," inquit Marius, "decetque vos hinc non discedere, nisì salutatis vestris fratribus." Tum vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces, qui in prælio capti fuerant.

35. His rebus auditis, Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo. Cæsa traduntur centum octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quàm cum viris fuit: illæ enim objectis undique plaustris altæ desuper, quasi e turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victæ tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes, quam quum non impetrâssent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis concīdêre vulneribus, aut vinculo e crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustrorum subrectis pependerunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse quæ pedibus suis duos filios, seipsam verò ex arbore, suspenderat.

BOOK VII.

FIRST CIVIL WAR.

CAIUS MARIUS.

1. A. U. 664—705. A. C. 88—47. Tunc Romæ primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sylla consul contra Mithridātem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit, fecitque ut loco Syllæ imperator crearetur; quâ re commotus Sylla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit, Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquandiu delituit; sed ibi paulò pòst deprehensus; et, ut erat, nudo corpore, cœnoque oblītus, injecto in collum loro raptus est, et in custodiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultûs majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: "Tu-ne," inquit, "Marium audebis occīdere?" Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius postea, ab iis etiam, qui priùs eum occīdere voluerant, e carcere missus est.

2. Marius, acceptâ naviculâ, in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervēnit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii prætoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquam læserat, aliquod humanitatis officium expectabat; at lictor decedere eum provinciâ jussit, nisì vellet in se animadverti. Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, ecquid prætori vellet renuntiari? Cui Marius: "Abi," inquit, "nuntia te vidisse Caium Marium in Carthaginis magnæ ruinis sedentem." Duplĭci exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantiâ re-

rum humanarum, quum et urbis maximæ excidium et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

3. A. U. 666. A. C. 86. Profecto ad bellum Mithridatĭcum Syllâ, in Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magìs calamitate quàm domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus, eam cædibus et rapinis vastavit: omnes adversæ factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit: quinque dies, totidemque noctes ista scelerum omnium duravit licentia. Hoc tempore admiranda sanè fuit populi Romani abstinentia: quum enim Marius objecisset domus occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit qui ullam ex his rem attingeret; quæ populi misericordia erat tacita quædam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius, senio et laboribus confectus, in morbum incĭdit, et ingenti omnium lætitiâ vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facilè dictu erit, utrùm in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

4. Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum ædem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spretâ peregrinorum marmŏrum nobilitate, artificumque Græcorum peritiâ, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit ædificandam. Græcas etiam literas aspernabatur, "quòd," inquiebat, "suis doctoribus parum ad virtutem prodessent;" at idem fortis, validus, et adversùs dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varĭces in crure secarentur, vetuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medico alterum crus postulanti noluit præbere, quòd majorem esse remedii, quàm morbi, dolorem judicaret.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SYLLA.

5. Lucius Cornelius Sylla, patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quæstor Marii fuit. Vitam antea ludo, vino, libidineque inquinatam duxerat; quapropter Marius molestè tulit, quòd sibi, gravissimum bellum gerenti, tam delicatus quæstor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen, postquam in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrĭco legatus consulis bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deinde factus, pulso in exilium Mario, adversùs Mithridatem profectus est; ac primùm illius regis præfectos duobus prælĭis profligavit:

dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisi adversùs Marium festīnans, qualemcunque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecuniâ multavit; Asiâ aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coëgit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

6. Sylla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos, qui Mario favebant, omnes superavit: nihil illâ victoriâ fuit crudelius. Sylla, dictator creatus, novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit, quâ nomina eorum, qui occidendi essent, continebantur: quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridie plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens cæsorum fuit multitudo. Sævitiæ causam avaritia etiam præbuit, multòque plures propter divitias, quàm propter odium victoris, necati sunt. Civis quidam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptorum nomina, se quoque ascriptum vidit: "Væ," inquit, "misero mihi; me fundus Albanus persequitur." Neque longè progressus, a quodam agnitus et percussus est.

7. Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sylla Felicem se edicto appellavit: quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tum repentè, contra omnium expectationem, dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque lictoribus, diù in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus, eum privatum videns, cujus modò tam formidolosa fuerat potestas: quodque non minùs mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solùm salus sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occīderat. Unus tantùm fuit adolescens, qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domûs maledictis incessere. Cujus injurias Sylla patienti animo tulit: sed, domum ingrediens, dixit: "Hic adolescens efficiet, nequis posthac tale imperium deponat."

8. Sylla deinde, in villam profectus, rusticari et venando vitam ducere cœpit. Ibi, morbo pediculari correptus, interiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; literis Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum literatorum adeò amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poëtæ aliquo præmio dignam duxerit: nam quum ille epigramma ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sylla præmium ei statim dari, eâ tamen lege, nequid postea scriberet. Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis verò quæ, secuta sunt, nunquam satis vitu-

perandus: urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solùm in vivos sæviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cujus, etsi postea inimicus, aliquando tamen quæstor fuerat, erŭtos cineres in flumen projecit. Quâ crudelitate rerum præclarè gestarum gloriam corrupit.

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS.

9. Lucius Lucullus ingenio, doctrinâ, et virtute claruit. In Asiam quæstor profectus, huic provinciæ per multos annos cum laude præfuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum a senatu missus, opinionem omnium, quæ de virtute ejus erat, vicit: nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat; sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usûs disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partim in percontando a peritis, partim in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porrò admirabilem quandam rerum memoriam; unde factum est ut in Asiam doctus imperator venerit, quum esset Româ profectus rei militaris rudis.

10. Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit: Mithridatem sæpè multis locis fudit: Tigrānem regem maximum in Armeniâ vicit, ultimamque bello manum magìs noluit imponere, quàm non potuit; sed aliōqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello pæne invictus pecuniæ cupidini nimiùm deditus fuit, quam tamen ideo expetebat, ut deinde per luxuriam effunderet: itaque postquam de Mithridate triumphâsset, abjectâ omnium rerum curâ, cœpit delicatè ac molliter vivere, otioque et luxu diffluere; magnificè et immenso sumptu villas ædificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari injecit, in aliis verò, suffossis montibus, mare in terras induxit; unde eum haud infacetè Pompeius vocabat *Xerxem togatum*. Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disjectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus inflīgi, et compedes dari.

11. Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quòd ea habitatio esset quidem æstate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: "Putasne," inquit, "me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ, adve-

niente hieme, sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquando modica ei, utpote soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus: "Quid ais," inquit iratus Lucullus, "an nesciebas Lucullum hodie cœnaturum esse apud Lucullum?"

QUINTUS SERTORIUS.

12. Quintus Sertorius, ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causâ habitus est. In primâ adversùs Cimbros pugnâ licèt vulneratus, et equo amisso, Rhodänum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello sociali: dum enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est; idque ille non dehonestamentum ori, sed ornamentum meritò arbitrabatur: dicebat enim cætera bellicæ fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas, coronasve, nec semper nec ubique gestari; se verò, quotiescunque in publicum prodiret, suæ virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob reipublicam acceptum, in ipsâ fronte ostentare, nec quenquam sibi occurrere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.

13. Postquam Sylla, e bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus, cœpit dominari, Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversùs eum Sylla miserat duces profligavit. Missus deinde a Syllâ Metellus a Sertorio fusus quòque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat ut Metello opem ferret, levibus prœliis lacessivit Sertorius. Is enim, non minùs cautus quàm acer imperator, universæ dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quòd imparem se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim verò hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

14. Quum aliquando Sertorii milites pugnam inconsultè flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, prævalidum alterum, alterum verò admodum exilem et imbecillum; deinde equi infirmi caudam a robusto juvene totam simul abrumpi jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo

sene paulatim velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremulâ manu, id perfecit, quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satìs intelligerent, quorsum ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus: "Equi caudæ," inquit, "similis est hostium exercitus: qui partes aggreditur, facilè potest opprimere; contrà nihil proficiet, qui universum conabitur prosternere."

15. Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiæ pulchritudinis, quæ ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianæ donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab eâ moneri quæ facto opus essent. Si quid durius vellet imperare, se a cervâ monitum prædicabat, statimque libentes parebant. Cerva in quâdam hostium incursione amissa est ac periisse credita; quod ægerrimè tulit Sertorius. Multis post diebus a quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum, qui id sibi nuntiabat, tacere jussit, cervamque repentè in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse, vultu hilari in publicum progressus, dixit sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quæ perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva, ubi Sertorium conspexit, læto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; unde clamor factus, ortaque omnium admiratio est.

16. Victus postea a Pompeio Sertorius pristĭnos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem proditionis crudeliter interfecit; unde odio esse cœpit exercitui. Romani molestè ferebant, quòd Hispanis magìs quàm sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hâc animorum ægritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed eum amare desierant. Deinde in Hispānos quoque sæviit Sertorius, quòd ii tributa non tolerarent; ipse etiam Sertorius, curis jam et laboribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quare, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur; tandem factâ adversùs eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio a suis est interfectus.

CNÆUS POMPEIUS, SURNAMED MAGNUS (THE GREAT.)

17. Cnæus Pompeius, stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in

eum conspiratio. Terentius, quidam Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum susceperat, dum alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nuntiata est. Ipse, nihil periculo motus, solito hilariùs bibit, et cum Terentio eâdem, quâ antea, comitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingresssus, clàm subduxit se tentoriò, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tum, districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lachrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

18. Pompeius, eodem bello civili partes Syllæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Syllæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitûs reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus extitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tum ad Syllam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit aut sibi adjunxit. Quum ibi Sylla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisì Pompeio tribuebat.

19. Postea Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam a Carbone, Syllæ inimico, occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquam acerbè in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci jussit. Tunc ille, qui ter consul fuerat, demissè ac muliebriter mortem extimuit: voce flebili petiit ut sibi alvum levare liceret, sicque brevem miserrimæ vitæ usuram rapuit, donec miles, moræ impatiens, caput in sordido loco sedentis amputavit. Longè moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium, Siculæ cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quæ sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, eum iniquè facturum, si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret. Interroganti Pompeio quisnam ille unus esset? "Ego," inquit Sthenius, "qui meos cives ad id induxi." Tam liberâ voce delectatus Pompeius omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

20. Transgressus inde in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam, Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit, adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tum ei literæ a Syllâ redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantùm legione successorem expectare. Id ægre tulit Pompeius: paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviàm ivit. Sylla quòque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit: nihilominus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque eâ re a proposito deterritus est Pompeius; aususque est dicere plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem: quo dicto innuebat Syllæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sylla, juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit: *Triumphet, triumphet.*

21. Metello, jam seni et bellum in Hispaniâ segniùs gerenti, collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversùs Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam prælio maximum subiit periculum: quum enim in eum vir, vastâ corporis magnitudine, impetum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed, multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et, a suis fugientibus desertus, in hostium potestate erat. At præter spem evasit: illi scilicet equum Pompeii auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dum verò prædam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero prælio, quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur: "Nisì ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimisissem." Metellum anum appellabat, quia is, jam senex, ad mollem et effœminatam vitam deflexerat. Tandem, Sertorio interfecto, Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

22. Quum piratæ maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam etiam Italiæ urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimiæ viri potentiæ obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catŭlus; qui quum in concione dixisset, esse quidem præclarum virum Cnæum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda, adjecissetque: "Siquid ei acciderit, ecquem in ejus locum substituetis?" Acclamavit universa concio: "Te ipsum, Quinte Catule." Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catulus e concione discessit. Pom-

peius, disposito per omnes maris recessus navium præsidio, brevi terrarum orbem illâ peste liberavit; prædones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem, in deditionem acceptos, in urbibus et agris procul a mari collocavit. Nihil hâc victoriâ celerius; nam intra quadragesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

23. Confecto bello piratico, Cnæus Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magnâ celeritate contendit. Prælium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdiu castris se continebat, noctu verò haud tutum erat congrĕdi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quâdam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magno fuit Romanis adjumento: nam quum eam Romani a tergo habebant, umbræ corporum longiùs projectæ ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; unde decepti regii milites, in umbras, tanquam in propinquum hostem, tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversùs eum filius Pharnăces rebellavit, quia, occisis a patre fratribus, vitæ suæ ipse timebat. Mithridates, a filio obsessus, venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardiùs subiret, quia adversùs venena multis antea medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, a milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

24. Pompeius deinde Tigranem, Armeniæ regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad deditionem compulit; quem tamen ad genua procumbentem erexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; æquè pulchrum esse judicans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiæ compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit, non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque ornamentis hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius visum, quàm quòd tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictæ causam præbuerunt: Pompeius enim, quod antea contigerat nemini, primò ex Africâ, iterum ex Europâ, tertiò ex Asiâ triumphavit, felix opinione hominum futurus, si, quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset, neque adversam fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

BOOK VIII.

SECOND CIVIL WAR.

CNÆUS POMPEIUS.

1. A. U. 703—765. A. C. 49—P. C.* 13. Postea orta est inter Pompeium et Cæsărem gravis dissensio, quòd hic superiorem, ille verò parem, ferre non posset: et inde bellum civile exarsit. Cæsar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam venit. Pompeius, relictâ urbe ac deinde Italiâ ipsâ, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis: quem insecutus Cæsar apud Pharsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemæum, Alexandrīæ regem, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici jussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum conjectus. Dein caput, velamine involutum, ad Cæsarem delatum est, qui, eo viso, lachrymas fudit, et illud multis pretiosissimisque odoribus cremandum curavit.

2. Is fuit viri præstantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitæ exitus. Erant in Pompeio multæ ac magnæ virtutes, ac præcipuè admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei ægrotanti præcepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquam æstīvo tempore posse reperiri, nisì apud Lucullum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompeius, turdum inde peti, medicoque dixit: "Ergò nisì Lucullus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius?" Aliam avem, quæ parabilis esset, sibi jussit apponi.

3. Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompeius. E Syriâ decēdens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit au-

* P. C. Post Christum, after the birth of Christ.

dire: sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter ægrotare, quòd maximis podagræ doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat ut, consule ædes aliquas ingressuro, lictor fores virgâ percuteret, admŏnens consulem adesse: at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percŭti, honoris causâ. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, molestè se ferre dixit, quòd eum non posset audire. At ille: "Tu verò," inquit, "potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustrà tantus vir ad me venerit." Itaque cubans graviter et copiosè disseruit de hoc ipso: nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset. Quum verò dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, sæpè dixit: "Nihil agis, dolor, quamvis sis molestus; nunquam te esse malum confitebor."

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

4. Caius Julius Cæsar, nobilissimâ genitus familiâ, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit; paulò pòst Corneliam duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater esset Syllæ inimicus, voluit Sylla Cæsarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Cæsar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quæreretur, mutatâ veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe, et quanquam tunc quartanæ morbo laboraret, prope per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogebatur; sic quòque comprehensus a Syllæ liberto, vix, datâ pecuniâ, evasit. Postremò per proximos suos veniam impetravit, diù repugnante Syllâ, qui quum deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegâsset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit, eum, quem salvum tantopere cuperent, aliquando optimatum partibus, quas simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.

5. Cæsar, mortuo Syllâ et compositâ seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro, operam daret; sed in itinere a piratis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Ita porrò per illud omne spatium se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset; atque ne iis suspicionem ullam daret, qui oculis tantummodo eum custodiebant, nunquam aut nocte aut die excalceatus est. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur.

Viginti talenta piratæ postulaverant; ille verò quinquaginta daturum se spopondit. Quibus numeratis, expositus est in litore. Cæsar liberatus confestim Miletum, quæ urbs proximè aberat, properavit; ibique contractâ classe, stantes adhuc in eodem loco prædones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis sæpè per jocum minatus fuerat, dum ab iis detineretur; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

6. Julius Cæsar, quæstor factus, in Hispaniam profectus est; quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illìc etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar "Malle se ibi primum esse, quàm Romæ secundum." Ita animus, dominationis avidus, a primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripĭdis, Græci poëtæ, versus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas.* Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lachrymas fudit: causam quærentibus amicis: "Nonne," inquit, "idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihil dum memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus, quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat?"

7. Julius Cæsar in captandâ plebis gratiâ, et ambiendis honoribus, patrimonium effudit: ære alieno oppressus, ipse dicebat sibi opus esse millies sestertiûm, ut haberet nihil. His artibus consulatum adeptus est: collegaque ei datus Marcus Bibŭlus, cui Cæsaris consilia haud placebant. Inĭto magistratu, Cæsar legem Agrariam tulit, hoc est de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico: cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Cæsar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendæ obsisteret, sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophĭnus stercore plenus effunderetur, fascesque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus, a satellitibus Cæsaris foro expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiâque abstinere. Interea unus Cæsar omnia ad arbitrium in republicâ administravit: unde quidam homines faceti, quæ eo anno gesta sunt, non ut mos erat, consulibus Cæsare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Cæsare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

8. Julius Cæsar, functus consulatu, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in impe-

rio fuit, hæc ferè. Galliam in provinciæ Romanæ formam redegit; Germānos, qui trans Rhenum incŏlunt, primus Romanorum ponte fabricato aggressus, maximis affecit cladibus. Britannos antea ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit; quo in bello multa Cæsaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinante in fugam exercitu, rapuit e manu militis fugientis scutum, et, in primam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In alio prælio aquiliferum, terga vertentem, faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dexteramque ad hostem protendens: "Quorsum tu," inquit, "abis? Illìc sunt cum quibus dimicamus." Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

9. Cæsar, quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei a senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundusium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: a Brundusio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme transmisit, cessantibusque copiis, quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustrà misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur, clàm solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare, adverso vento vehementer flante, intumescebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumquè gubernator pæne obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; "Quid times?" ait: "Cæsarem vehis."

10. Deinde Cæsar Thessaliam petiit, ubi Pompeium Pharsalĭco prælio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinĕre cognovit occisum fuisse. Tum bellum Ptolemæo, Pompeii interfectori, intulit, a quo sibi quòque insidias parari videbat; quo victo, Cæsar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque, Mithridatis filium, rebellantem aggressus, intra quintum ab adventu diem, quatuor verò quibus in conspectum venerat horis, uno prælio profligavit. Quam victoriæ celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompæ ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici.* Sua deinceps Cæsarem ubique comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam, Numidiæ regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africâ refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispaniâ superavit. Clementer usus est victoriâ, et omnibus, qui contra

se arma tulerant, pepercit. Regressus in urbem, quinquies triumphavit.

11. Bellis civilibus confectis, Cæsar, dictator in perpetuum creatus, agere insolentiùs cœpit: senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quendam, ut assurgeret monentem, irato vultu respexit: quum Antonius, Cæsaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega ei in sellâ aureâ sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quare conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta et ampliùs viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Cæsar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque unus e conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propiùs accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit. Deinde clamantem: "Ista quidem vis est," Cassius vulnerat paulò infra jugulum. Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit: "Tu quòque, fili mi!" Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, togâ caput obvolvit, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

12. Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem ægre ferebat, quòd sæpè obtrectantium jocis esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi a senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt: unde Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens: in agmine nonnunquam equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpe nuncios de se præveniret, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ, vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus, trajiciebat.

MARCUS CATO, SURNAMED UTICENSIS (OF UTICA.)

13. Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur,

Latini de civitate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius, Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id se facturum. Iterum deinde ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum, in excelsam ædium partem levatum, tenuit et abjecturum inde se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret; neque hoc metu a sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur: "Gratulemur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret."

14. Cato, quum salutandi gratiâ ad Syllam a pædagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Syllæ crudelitatem execratus est; seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto, Syllæ filio, frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in scholâ laudaret, diceretque se, quum per ætatem posset, eandem rem esse facturum, ei sodalis gravem colaphum impegit.

15. Insignis fuit et imitandum præponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur, quem omnium maximè diligeret, respondit fratrem. Iterum interrogatus quem, secundum maximè diligeret, iterum fratrem respondit. Quærenti tertiò idem responsum dedit, donec ille a percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum ætate ille Catonis in fratrem amor: ab ejus latere non discedebat; ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Annos natus viginti nunquam sine fratre cœnaverat, nunquam in forum prodierat, nunquam iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: in utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis indoles severior.

16. Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit postea ut Catonis frater in Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incĭderet: quod ubi audivit Cato, licèt tunc gravis tempestas sæviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit e portu Thessalonĭcæ exiguâ naviculâ cum duobus tantùm amicis tribusque servis, et pæne haustus fluctibus tandem præter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem, modò defunctum vitâ, reperit. Tunc questibus et lachrymis totum se tradidit: mortui corpus quàm magnifi-

centissimo potuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum extrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deinde facturus, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se priùs quàm illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit.

17. Cato quæstor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemæi regis pecuniam, a quo populus Romanus hæres institutus fuerat. Integerrimâ fide eam rem administravit. Summa longè major, quàm quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Ferè septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato: atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut, si fortè mersum navigium esset, locum amissæ pecuniæ cortex supernatans indicaret. Catoni advenienti senatus et tota ferme civitas obviàm effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni a senatu gratiæ, præturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos prætextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans, sibi decerni quod nulli alii tribueretur.

18. Quum Cæsar consul legem reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus, cæteris exterritis, huic legi obstitit. Iratus Cæsar Catonem extrahi curiâ, et in vincula rapi, jussit: at ille nihil de libertate linguæ remisit, sed in ipsâ ad carcerem viâ de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat, ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur mœsti Patres, quorum unus objurgatus a Cæsare, quòd nondum misso senatu discederet; "Malo," inquit, "esse cum Catone in carcere, quàm tecum in curiâ." Expectabat Cæsar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese demitteret: quod ubi frustrà a se sperari intellexit, pudore victus, unum e tribunis misit qui Catonem dimitteret.

19. Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo, exercitûs reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum verò ei summum a militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quòd vir esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Utĭcam, Africæ urbem, petivit, ubi filium hortatus est, ut clementiam Cæsaris experiretur; ipse verò cœnatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus, arctiùs diutiusque in complexu filii hæsit, deinde ingressus cubiculum, ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Cæsar, audi-

tâ Catonis morte, dixit illum gloriæ suæ invidisse, quòd sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset. Catonis liberos, eisque patrimonium incolume, servavit.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

20. Marcus Tullius Cicĕro, equestri genere, Arpīni, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem, inde cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio a nonnullis probro verteretur; "Dabo operam," inquit, "ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat." Quum eas artes disceret, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales e scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquam regem, circumstantes deducerent domum: imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum literarium ventitabant, ut eum viserent. Ea res tamen quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomăchum movebat, qui cæteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

21. Tullius Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversùs Syllānos ostendit. Chrysogŏnum, quendam Syllæ libertum, acriter insectatus est, quòd, dictatoris potentiâ fretus, in bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero Athenas petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiosè audivit. Indè eloquentiæ gratiâ Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molōne, rhetore tum disertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui, quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quòd prævideret per hunc Græcos a Romanis ingenii et eloquentiæ laude superatum iri. Romam reversus, quæstor in Siciliâ fuit. Nullius verò quæstura aut gratior, aut clarior fuit: quum in magnâ annonæ difficultate ingentem frumenti vim inde Romam mitteret, Siculos initio offendit; postea verò ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quæstori suo honores, quàm ulli unquam prætori, detulerunt.

22. Cicero, consul factus, Sergii Catilīnæ conjurationem singulari virtute, constantiâ, curâque compressit. Is nempe indignatus quòd in petitione consulatûs repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, ærarium

diripere constituerat. Quæ tam atrox conjuratio a Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Româ ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit; socii ejus comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, literis, et formâ inter æquales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam Catilinæ secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occīdit, his eum verbis increpans: "Non ego te Catilinæ adversùs patriam, sed patriæ adversùs Catilinam, genui."

23. Non ideo Catilina ab incœpto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens, cum exercitu cæsus est. Adeò acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium prælio superfuerit: quem quisque in pugnando ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, tegebat locum. Ipse Catilina longè a suis inter eorum, quos occiderat, cadavera cecĭdit, morte pulcherrimâ, si pro patriâ suâ sic occubuisset: senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem, Patriæ Patrem, appellavit: ea res tamen Ciceroni postea invidiam creavit, adeò ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetuerit quidam tribunus plebis, quòd cives, indictâ causâ, damnavisset, sed solitum duntaxat juramentum præstare ei permiserit. Tum Cicero magnâ voce: "Juro," inquit, "rempublicam atque urbem Romam meâ unīus operâ salvam esse:" quâ voce delectatus populus Romanus, et ipse juravit verum esse Ciceronis juramentum.

24. Paucis pòst annis Cicero reus factus est a Clodio, tribuno plebis, eâdem de causâ, quòd nempe cives Romanos necavisset. Tunc mœstus senatus, tanquam in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quàm suâ causâ cædem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes prosecuti sunt. Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur: illius domum et villas incendit; sed vis illa diuturna non fuit: mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviàm ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus publicâ pecuniâ restituta est. Postea Cicero, Pompeii partes secutus, a Cæsare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavium hæredem Cæsaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio rempublicam vexanti opponeret; sed ab illo deinde desertus est et proditus.

25. Antonius, initâ cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem jamdiu sibi inimicum, proscripsit. Quâ re auditâ, Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam, quæ a mari proximè aberat, indeque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum verò jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi retulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam: "Moriar," inquit, "in patriâ sæpè servatâ." Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, quâ vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati, quod sors iniqua cogeret. Prominenti ex lecticâ et immotam cervicem præbenti caput præcīsum est. Manus quoque abscissæ: caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu inter duas manus in rostris positum. Fulvia, Antonii uxor, quæ se a Cicerone læsam arbitrabatur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

26. Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeò ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguæ staturæ hominem, vidisset longo gladio accinctum: "Quis," inquit, "generum meum ad gladium alligavit?" Matrōna quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans, dictitabat se triginta tantùm annos habere. Cui Cicero: "Verum est," inquit, "nam hoc viginti annos audio." Cæsar, altero consule mortuo die Decembris ultimâ, Caninium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renuntiaverat: quem quum plerique irent salutatum de more: "Festinemus," inquit Cicero, "priusquam abeat magistratu." De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero: "Fuit mirificâ vigilantiâ Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit."

MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

27. Marcus Brutus ex illâ gente, quæ Româ Tarquinios ejecerat oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam, didicit. Sua eum virtus valdè commendavit: ejus pater, qui Syllæ partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat; unde Brutus cum eo graves gesserat simultates: bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quòd justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicæ utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio, Brutus a Cæsare servatus est, et prætor etiam factus. Postea quum Cæsar, superbiâ elatus, senatum

contemnere, et regnum affectare cœpisset, populus jam præsenti statu haud lætus vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsêre quidam primi Bruti statuæ: *Utinam viveres!* Item ipsius Cæsaris statuæ: "Brutus, quia reges ejecit, primus consul factus est; hic, quia consules ejecit, postremò rex factus est." Inscriptum quòque est Marci Bruti prætoris tribunali: *Dormis, Brute!*

28. Marcus Brutus, cognitâ populi Romani voluntate, adversùs Cæsarem conspiravit. Pridie quàm Cæsar est occisus, Porcia, Bruti uxor, consilii conscia, cultellum tonsorium, quasi unguium resecandorum causâ, poposcit, eoque velut fortè e manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris, Brutus objurgare eam cœpit, quòd tonsoris officium præripere voluisset; at Porcia ei secretò dixit: "Non casu, sed de industriâ, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci: experiri enim volui, an satìs mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi propositum ex sententiâ parum cessisset." Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad cælum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse: "Utinam dignus tali conjuge marītus videri possim!"

29. Interfecto Cæsare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans, populum veluti furore quodam adversùs conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversùs Antonium et Octavium dimicavit. Victus acie, quum in tumulum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum injecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum postea subreptum audivisset, requiri furem et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam, Bruti matrem, deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octavii erga Brutum moderatio: is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Cæsaris statuæ subjiceretur.

OCTAVIUS CÆSAR, SURNAMED AUGUSTUS.

30. Octavius Juliæ, Caii Cæsaris sororis, nepos patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus, eum in Hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deinde ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Auditâ avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Cæsaris sumpsit, collectoque

veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutĭnæ obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur, ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certiorem faceret, primò literas laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quæ per urinatorem sub aquâ fluminis deferebantur; ad id postea columbis usus est: iis nempe diù inclusis et fame affectis literas ad collum alligabat, easque a proximo mœnibus loco emittebat. Columbæ lucis cibique avidæ, summa ædificia petentes, a Bruto excipiebantur, maximè quum ille, deposito quibusdam in locis cibo, columbas illùc devolare instituisset.

31. Octavius bellum Mutinense duobus prœliis confecit, in quorum altero non ducis modò, sed militis etiam functus est munere: nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Postea reconciliatâ cum Antonio gratiâ, junctisque cum ipso copiis, ut Caii Cæsaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit, inde quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi consulatum nomine exercitûs deposcerent. Cunctante senatu, centurio legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curiâ dicere: "Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis." Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt: "Si hoc modo petieritis Cæsari consulatum, auferetis." Quod dictum ei deinde exitio fuit: invisus enim esse cœpit Cæsari, quòd libertatis esset amantior.

32. Octavius Cæsar, nondum viginti annos natus, consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit: quæ proscriptio Syllanâ longè crudelior fuit: ne teneræ quidem ætati pepercit. Puerum quendam, nomine Atilium, Octavius coëgit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquam vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinus ut e Capitolio descendit, deducentibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deinde a comitibus ne mater quidem præ metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in silvis aliquandiu delituit. Quum verò inopiam ferre non posset, e latebris exivit, seque præteruntibus indicavit, a quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dum in ludum literarium iret, cum pædagogo, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

33. Octavius, initâ cum Antonio societate, Marcum Brutum, Cæsaris interfectorem, bello persecutus est. Quod bellum, quanquam æger atque invalidus, duplici prœlio transegit, quorum priore castris exŭtus vix fugâ evasit; al-

tero victor se gessit acerbiùs. In nobilissimum quemque captivum sæviit, adjectâ etiam supplicio verborum contumeliâ. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit, "jam illam in volucrum atque ferarum potestate futuram." Ambo erant captivi pater et filius; quum autem Octavius nollet, nisì uni, vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servatus filius, qui præ dolore voluntariâ occubuit nece: neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavius, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

34. Octavius ab Antonio iterum abalienatus est, quòd is, repudiatâ Octaviâ sorore, Cleopătram Ægypti reginam duxisset uxorem: quæ mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquando se centies sestertiûm unâ cœnâ absumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit cœnam, sed non tanti sumptûs, quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum: expectabat Antonius quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinus unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbuit. Alteram quòque simili modo parabat absumere, nisì prohibita fuisset.

BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

35. A. U. 721. A. C. 31. Octavius cum Antonio apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, navali prælio dimicavit; victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus, Ægyptum petiit, obsessâque Alexandriâ, quò Antonius cum Cleopatrâ confugerat, brevì potitus est. Antonius, desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatra vero, quam Octavius magnopere cupiebat vivam comprehendi triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino inter ficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit: quod ubi cognovit Octavius,

medicos vulneri remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam Psyllos, qui venenum exugerent, sed frustrà. Cleopatræ mortuæ communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

36. Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit, a quibus sæpè graviter læsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus, unus ex Antonii præfectis. Quum is inter captivos senex squalidus sordidatusque processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes secutus fuerat, statimque exiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavium allocutus est: "Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: non magìs ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut igitur me propter illum occìdi jube, aut illum propter me vivere. Delibera, quæso, utrum sit moribus tuis convenientius." Octavius postquam paulùm addubitavisset, misericordiâ motus, hominem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

37. Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romamque triumphans ingressus est. Tum bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini portas suâ manu clausit, quæ tantummodo bis antea clausæ fuerant, primò sub Numâ rege, iterum post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores a senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est, et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduo semper celebrârunt: senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris Patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lachrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

38. Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus, genu nixus dejectâque ab humeris togâ, deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem, id verò studuit, nequem novi statûs pœniteret. Bene de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquando

unum e nepotibus invenit; quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim reddito: "Hic vir," inquit, "fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans."

39. Pedibus sæpè per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat: unde quum quidam, libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret; "Putasne," inquit jocans Augustus, "assem te elephanto dare?" Eum aliquando convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque, ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum e comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tum veteranus exclamavit: "At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsivi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi;" simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

40. Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat hæc dicere: *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator.* Augustus, avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatu corvus verba, quæ didicerat, expressit: *Ave, Antōni victor, imperator.* Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodo corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a psittaco, emi eum jussit.

41. Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam corvum instituit ad parem salutationem; sed, quum parum proficeret, sæpè ad avem non respondentem dicebat: *Opera et impensa periit.* Tandem corvus cœpit proferre dictatam salutationem: quâ auditâ dum transiret, Augustus respondit: "Satis domi talium salutatorum habeo." Tum corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solebat: *Opera et impensa periit:* ad quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit, quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

42. Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti e palatio Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum frustrà sæpè fecisset, et tamen rursum eundem facturum Augustus videret, suâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit Græ-

cum epigramma, et Græculo venienti ad se obviàm misit. Ille legendo laudare cœpit, mirarique tam voce quàm vultu gestuque. Dein quum accessit ad sellam, quâ Augustus vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret; dixitque se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset. Secuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique satìs grandem pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

43. Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur a quodam cœnâ satìs parcâ et pæne quotidianâ, hoc tantùm insusurravit: "Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarem." Quum aliquando apud Pollionem quendam cœnaret, fregit unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinus Pollio jussit, et, ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas ingens piscina continebat. Evasit e manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæsaris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscium esca fieret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus servi infelicis patrocinium suscepit: quum autem veniam a viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu suâ fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

44. Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrōtans noctes inquietas agebat, rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ molestiâ quum liberari se vehementer cupere significâsset, miles quidam aucupii peritus noctuam prehendendam curavit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille numnos dari jussit: at ille, minùs dignum præmium existimans, dicere ausus est: *Malo ut vivat*, et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

45. Augustus amicitias non facilè admisit, et admissas constanter retinuit: imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem, equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat, gratiâ ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquando dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Mæcenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propiùs accedere, conatus est; quum id frustrà tentâsset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba:

Surge tandem, cornifex: eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statim surrexit, et nemo est morte multatus.

46. Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos ampliùs quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quòque ejus vix privatæ elegantiæ erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satìs ornatam invenerat, adeò excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus, marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset. Rarò veste aliâ usus est, quàm confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiâ, neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamenta, ut procerior quàm erat videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maximè appetebat.

47. Augustus non ampliùs quàm septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audîsset senatorem quendam, licèt ære alieno oppressum, arctè et graviter dormire solitum, culcitam ejus magno pretio emit: mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnum culcita, in quâ homo, qui tantum debebat, dormire potuit."

48. Exercitationes campestres equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primò folliculumque transiit: mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo, modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat. Aleâ multùm delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est, num vitæ mimum satìs commodè egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam: "Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite." Obiit Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

NOTES.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

ETYMOLOGY.

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1. *Nocturna:* adj. from *nocturnus*, declined like *bonus*. 1
2. *Rapaces:* adj. from *rapax*, declined like *felix*.
6. *Fert:* from *fero*, Gr. 146. ind. pres. 3 sing. 'produces.'
7. *Silvæ . . . alunt:* the construction is, *silvæ alunt* (from *alo*[3]) *multas feras*.
8. *Terræ . . . rotunda:* the construction is, *figura terræ est* (from *sum*, Gr. 91) *rotunda*.
9. *Ciconiæ . . . devorant:* the construction is, *Ciconiæ devorant* (from *devoro*[1]) *ranas*.
10. *Vitæ . . . est:* the construction is, *summa vitæ est brevis*.
11. *Movetur:* from *moveo*, ind. pres. 3 sing. pass.
12. *Vestitur:* (from *vestio*).—*Herbis:* 'with herbs.'
13. *Talpæ:* See Gr. 25. Exc. 1.
15. *Fugit:* from *fugio*, ind. perf.—*Duabus:* from *duo*. Gr. 76.—*Filiabus* from *filia*. Gr. 25. Exc. 3.
16. *Epitome:* declined like *Penelope*. Gr. 25.
18. *Famigerata:* adj. from *famigeratus, a, um*, 'famous, celebrated.' *famigerata multis fabulis:* 'celebrated by many fables.'

1. *Æneas . . . eripuit:* the construction is, *Æneas eripuit* (from *eripio*[3]) *Anchisen*. Gr. 25. 2
2. *Ossæ . . . quatit:* the construction is, *quatit* (from *quatio*) *silvas Ossæ*.
6. *Viros:* from *vir*. Gr. 27.
11. *Condidit:* from *condo*, 'created.'
13. *Coluerunt:* from *colo*, 'worshipped.'

14. *Hippopotamus . . . vivit:* the construction is, *hippopotamus vivit in Nilo, fluvio Ægypti,* 'in *the* Nile, *a* river.' There are no articles in Latin.

17. *Pullos recondit:* 'hides *her* chickens.'

18. *Sequitur:* from *sequor.*—*Lupus ipse* (sequitur) *capellam.*

19. *Ira . . . est:* the construction is, *ira est initium insaniæ.*

20. *Ferrum:* 'the sword.'—*Dominatur:* from *dominor.*

21. *Pariunt:* from *pario*3, 'lay.'

23. *Colla . . . didicit:* the construction is, *didicit* (from *disco*3) *submittere colla jugo.*

24. *Humus:* Gr. 33. Exc. 1.

26. *Virus:* Gr. 34. Exc. 3.

27. *Sardinia . . . attingit:* the construction is, *Sardinia attingit* ('borders upon') *Africum pelagus.*

28. *Scinditur . . . studia:* the construction is, *incertum vulgus scinditur in contraria studia,* 'the inconstant rabble is divided,' &c. See Gr. 34. Exc. 4.

29. *Veteres . . . coluêre:* the construction is, *veteres* (from *vetus*) *coluêre* (indic. perf. 3 pl. from *colo*) *hastas pro diis* (from *deus*, Gr. 34.)

31. *Difficile:* declined like *mitis.*

3 1. *Fugatus:* perf. pass. pt. from *fugo*1, 'driven.'

3. *Porrigitur:* from *porrigo*3, 'is extended'—'lies.'

4. *Bestiæ . . . delitescunt:* the construction is, *bestiæ delitescunt cubilibus,* 'in dens.'

5. *Arcent fucos:* 'they (*the bees*) drive,' &c.

8. *Cantabit . . . viator:* the construction is, *vacuus* (the pennyless) *viator cantabit coram latrone;* the meaning is, the poor man will have nothing to fear from a robber.

9. *Ex . . . eveniunt:* *eveniunt* (from *evenio*4) *ex aspernatione rationis,* 'proceed from the neglect of reason.'

15. *Testudines . . . emittit:* the construction is, *Indicum mare emittit testudines* ('produces tortoises') *miræ magnitudinis.*

16. *Ratio . . . dominum:* the construction is, *ratio facit hominem dominum terræ,* 'makes man master of the earth.'

18. *Scipio . . . quatiebat:* the construction is, *Scipio quatiebat portas ipsas Carthaginis obsidione,* 'was shaking the gates of Carthage themselves,' &c.

20. *Calypsûs:* from *Calypso.* Gr. 40. Exc. 4.

21. *Sestos . . . reddidit:* the construction is, *reddidit Sestos memorabilem,* 'has made Sestus memorable.' Gr. 34.

24. *Aspersa salibus:* 'with salt.'

29. The Campus Martius, or Field of Mars; a place in Rome where comitia or assemblies were held.

31. *Vitanda . . . desidia:* the construction is, *desidia, improba siren, vitanda est,* 'sloth, the cruel siren, must be shunned.' The siren was a fabulous sea-monster, supposed to devour persons whom she had attracted by her singing.

33. *Canam:* from *cano.* ind. fut. 'I will sing.'

35. *Carminibus . . . Ulyssis:* the construction is, *Circe mutavit socios Ulyssis carminibus,* 'Circe transformed the companions of Ulysses by her incantations.'

37. *Ignorantur:* 'are not known'—'are not understood.'

3. *Labitur:* from *labor.*—*Murmure:* 'with a murmur.' 4
4. *Cuneis:* 'with wedges.'
5. *Jecinora:* from *jecur.* Gr. 41. 5.
6. *Acti:* from *ago*, 'past.'
9. *Assidebat:* from *assideo*, 'was sitting.'
11. *Furor . . . est:* the construction is, *ira est brevis furor.*
12. *Aëre:* 'with air.'
14. *Romæ:* gen. 'at Rome.'
15. *Edunt:* from *edo*[3] (to eat).
16. *Domicilia vitæ:* 'the seats of life.'
19. *Hominis . . . parent:* the construction is, *omnes agri et maria parent utilitati hominis*, 'serve for the advantage,' &c.
21. *Cum . . . Dii:* the construction is, *Dii* (from *Deus.* Gr. 34.) *gesserunt* (from *gero*) *bella cum gigantibus.* It was an ancient fable that the giants made war against the gods.
24. *Neronem hæredem imperii:* 'Nero heir of the empire.'
26. *Sub . . . est:* the construction is, *quies sub opacâ* ('shady') *arbore est dulcis.*
28. *Latet:* 'lies hid.'
30. *Volant:* from *volo*[1], 'fly.'
34. *Cinere:* 'with ashes.'
35. *Sanguis . . . diffunditur:* the construction is, *sanguis diffunditur per venas in omne corpus:* 'into the whole body.'
36. *Proboscide:* 'with the proboscis.'
37. *Ætatem conterunt:* 'spend their life.'
38. *Classem suam:* 'their fleet.'

3. *Sita est:* 'is placed.' 5
4. *Ossa:* Gr. 46. Exc. 3.—*Rapta:* from *rapio*[3], 'torn.'
5. *Heroum:* from *heros.* Gr. 46. Exc. 4.
6. *Non moriuntur:* from *morior*, 'do not die.'
7. *Septi tectis pellimus:* 'sheltered by houses we,' &c.
8. *Domicilium:* 'the abode.'
9. *Oves pastor:* sc. *enumerat; pastor* (enumerat) *oves.*
11. *Odit:* from *odi.* Gr. 149.
13. *Leges . . . æs:* the construction is, *incidere* (from *incīdo*) *leges in æs*, 'to engrave the laws on brass.'
17. *Scytharum . . . intulit:* the construction is, *intulit* (from *infero*) *bellum genti* ('against the nation') *Scytharum.*
19. *Mortem . . . potest:* the construction is, *potest* (from *possum*, Gr. 144) *effugere* (from *effugio*[3]) *mortem.*
20. *A fronte:* 'from the forehead.'—*Repellunt:* 'keep off.'
23. *Capita . . . decussit:* 'he struck off the tops;' *decussit* from *decutio.*[3]
26. *Artificem . . . opus:* the construction is, *opus* ('the workmanship') *commendat artificem.*
28. *Perfregerunt:* from *perfringo.*
29. *Sitim:* Gr. 50. Exc. 1.
30. *Abjecit:* from *abjicio.*
31. *Validam . . . Auster:* the construction is, *Auster vincit* (indic. pres. from *vinco*[3]) *validam navem* (Gr. 50. Exc. 2).
33. *Conjecit:* from *conjicio.*—*Lampada:* Gr. 50. Exc. 3. 1.
35. *Cinxerunt . . . nimbi:* the construction is, *nimbi cinxerunt* (from *cingo*) *æthera.*

6 1. *Dedit:* from *do.*—*Chlamydem:* Gr. 50. Exc. 3, 3.
3. *Ibi nata:* 'rising there.'—*Mœotim:* Gr. 50. Exc. 3, 4.
4. *Peperêre:* from *pario.*[3]
5. *Orphea:* Gr. 50. Exc. 3, 5.—*Insecutæ* (sunt): 'followed Orpheus.'
6. *Mari:* Gr. 51. Exc. 1.
7. *Distendunt cellas liquido nectare:* 'they (the bees) fill the cells with liquid nectar,' i. e. with honey.
8. *Stat:* from *sto:* 'he stands.'—*Puppi:* Gr. 51. Exc. 2.
10. *Sidera:* from *sidus.* Gr. 51, 2.
12. *Aër . . . facit:* the construction is, *aër facit annuas varietates* ('the annual changes') *frigorum* (Gr. 52).
13. *Aurium:* Gr. 52. Exc. 2.
17. *Sagacitate abutimur:* 'we use the sagacity.'
18. *Boum:* from *bos.* Gr. 52. Exc. 3.—*Natæ sunt:* from *nascor.*
25. *Dici debet:* 'ought to be called.'
26. *Transit:* from *transeo,* 'he passes.'
28. *Manus . . . homini:* the construction is, *natura dedit manus* (acc. pl.) *homini.*
30. *Cecinerunt:* from *cano,* 'sounded.'
32. *Fici:* gen. sing. Gr. 55. Exc. 1. and remark.

7 2. *Subjiciunt verubus:* 'they place under the spits.' Gr. 56. Exc. 2.
3. *Domi:* 'at home.' Gr. 55. *Note.*
7. *Dies* (acc. pl.) *agit:* 'passes the days.'
15. *Joci:* Gr. 57. 2.
16. *Cœlum:* Gr. 57. 4.
17. *Inter epulas:* 'at a feast.' Gr. 57. 6.
18. *Frœna:* Gr. 57. 5.—*Mandit:* from *mando*[3], 'champs.'
22. *Jovis:* from *Jupiter.* Gr. 59.
23. *Jurejurando:* 'by an oath.' Gr. 58.
24. *Vires* from *vis.* Gr. 59.
26. *Fas:* Gr. 59. 1.
27. *Primo mane:* 'at the first dawn.'—*Eduxerunt:* from *educo.*[3]
28. *Noctu:* Gr. 59. 2.
29. *Artaxerxes . . . vinxit:* the construction is, *Artaxerxes vinxit* (from *vincio*[4]) *fratrem Cyrum aureis compedibus,* 'with gold chains.'
30. *Sponte:* Gr. 59. 3.
31. *Movêre . . . fratrum:* the construction is, *preces* (Gr. 60. 4) *fratrum movêre* (ind. perf. 3. pl.) *senatum.*

8 2. *Parvulum . . . aluêre:* the construction is, *aluêre* (from *alo*[3]) *parvulum melle,* 'fed the infant with honey.'
3. *Opem ferunt:* 'they bring help.' Gr. 60. 5.
4. *Pietatis . . . valent:* the construction is, *jura* (from *jus,* Gr. 46. Exc. 3) *pietatis valent plùs quàm omnes opes.*
6. *Hæc . . . fuit:* the construction is, *hæc fuit prima lubes* (Gr. 60. 6) *mali.*
7. *Aurum:* Gr. 60. 1.
8. *Populum . . . formavit:* the construction is, *formavit populum ad obsequia.*
9. *Illìc* (fuit) *et pontus:* 'there was also,' &c. Gr. 61. 2.
10. *Supellex:* Gr. 61. 3.
11. *Ver:* Gr. 61. 4.

12. *Literæ . . . habent:* the construction is, *Literæ* ('literature,' nom. pl. Gr. 62. 7) *ac facundia habent Athenas* (Gr. 61. 5) *veluti templum.*

13. *Primorum . . . retinet:* the construction is, *retinet liberos* (Gr. 61. 6) *primorum in carcere.*

14. *Divitiæ:* Gr. 62. 7.

15. *Castra:* Gr. 62. 8.

16. *Abantiades:* Gr. 64. 2.

17. *Misit:* from *mitto.*

18. *Igni . . . laticem:* the construction is, *imponit igni* ('places over the fire') *purum laticem* (from *latex*).

19. *Terrarum orbem:* 'the world.'—*Atheniensium:* Gr. 65. 3.

20. *Solatiolum:* Gr. 65. 5.

22. *Feci:* from *facio.*

24. *Deliciolæ nostræ:* 'our little darling.'

27. *Esto:* 2 pers. imper. from *sum.*—*Nulli:* Gr. 69. Obs. 1.

29. *Cyrus . . . abstulit:* the construction is, *Cyrus abstulit* (from *aufero*, Gr. 47, bottom of the page) *Astyagi nihil aliud, quàm regnum,* 'Cyrus took from Astyages nothing else,' &c. *Alius* is declined like *ille*, having *ud* in the *nom.* and *acc. sing. neut.*

30. *Ut . . . officiat:* the construction is, *ut neutra* (lingua) *officiat alteri* (linguæ), 'that neither (language) may injure the other.'

31. *Annum . . . metiuntur:* the construction is, *metiuntur* (from *metior*[4]) *annum reditu unius astri;* that is, by the revolution of the sun.

32. *Totius . . . consummavit:* the construction is, *filius consummavit gloriam totius operis.*

2. *Usus est:* from *utor*, 'he enjoyed'—'he had.' Gr. 72. 1. 9

5. *Dispares . . . sequuntur:* the construction is, *dispares mores sequuntur disparia studia;* Gr. 72. Exc. 3.

6. *Græcos . . . accendebat:* the construction is, *memoria veterum bellorum accendebat Græcos.*

8. *Compluribus locis:* 'in many places.'

10. *Divisa est:* from *divido.*—*Pagos:* 'cantons.'

12. *In . . . convenêre:* the construction is, *convenêre* (from *convenio*[1]) *in una* (Gr. 75, bottom of page) *mœnia*, 'into one city.'

13. *Duos:* Gr. 76.

14. *Duodequadraginta:* 'thirty-eight.'

16. *Vixit:* from *vivo.*—*Undetriginta:* 'twenty-nine.'

18. *Aberat:* from *absum*, 'was distant.'—*Millia:* Gr. 76.—*Vectigalis:* adj. 'tributary.'

24. *Scripsit:* perf. ind. from *scribo*[3].—*Quarto et nonagesimo anno:* 'in his ninety-fourth year.'

26. *Amabilius virtute:* 'more lovely (*than*) virtue.'

28. *Natura . . . sepsit:* the construction is, *natura vestivit et sepsit oculos tenuissimis membranis*, 'with very thin membranes.'

33. *Optimus:* Gr. 79.—*Rem egit:* 'managed the affair.'—*Egit* from *ago.*

3. *Simillima:* Gr. 79. 2. 10

4. *Summam aquam:* 'the top of the water.' Gr. 167. Obs. 3. and 79. 2.

5. *Extremo bello:* 'in the last part of the war.'

7. *Citima terris:* 'nearest the earth.'
8. *Benevolentissimi:* Gr. 79. 4.
11. *Primo:* Gr. 79. 1, bottom of the page.
13. *Rationem defectûs solis:* 'the cause of the eclipse of the sun.
15. *Inclyta:* Gr. 80. 2.
17. *Exercitum . . . supplet:* 'he recruits the army with the young men.' Gr. 80. 3.
23. *Nostrûm:* Gr. 81. Obs. 3.
27. *Hæc:* acc. pl. sc. *verba*, 'these words.'
29. *Abdidit:* from *abdo.*
30. *Prostravit:* from *prosterno.*
32. *Non . . . continet:* the construction is, *is imperator, qui non continet se ipsum, non potest* (from *possum*) *continere exercitum.*

11 3. *Affert:* from *affero.*
5. *Quid aliud oves afferunt:* 'what else do sheep contribute.'
8. *Quæ:* (acc. pl.) from *qui.*
10. *Quarum una* (sc. factio) *agebat causam populi, altera* (sc. factio agebat causam) *optimatum:* 'one of which was favoring the cause of the people,' &c.
12. (Ii) *qui . . . docendi sunt:* '(*those,*) who . . . should be instructed.' Gr. 120. Obs. 7.—*Repellendi:* (sc. *sunt.*)
14. *Id quod:* 'that which.'
16. *Isthæc:* from *isthic.* Gr. 83. 1.
17. *Eccum:* 'behold him.' Gr. 84. 2.
18. *Uxores . . . vehunt:* the construction is, *Scythæ vehunt uxores liberosque in plaustris secum,* 'with them.' Gr. 84. 3.
19. *In semetipsos:* 'against each other.'—*Semet ipsos* from *suimet* and *ipsius:* pl. gen. *suimetipsorum:* acc. *semetipsos.* Gr. 84. 3.
20. *Locutus est:* from *loquor.*
21. *Subegit:* from *subigo.*—*Devicit* from *devinco.*
23. *Trahit . . . voluptas:* the construction is, *sua voluptas trahit quemque:* the sense is, that each has his peculiar taste.
25. *Nec quidquam aliud est philosophia:* 'nor is philosophy any thing else.'
27. *Utilitati consulit:* 'consults the advantage.'
29. *Aliqua . . . futura esset:* 'some form of the republic would have remained.'
31. *Numquid vellem:* 'whether I wished any thing.'—*Vellem* from *volo.*
32. *Leviter unumquodque tangam:* 'I will lightly touch each (point).'
33. *Utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum* (hominum) *est eadem:* 'the interest of each (*individual*) and of all (*men*) is the same.'

12 5. *Res gestæ:* 'the exploits.'
7. *Qualis:* 'of what nature.'
8. *Sit sermo:* 'let your conversation be.'
10. *Putâsset* for *putavisset:* Gr. 275. 5.—*Deos esse:* 'that there were gods.'
11. *Salus . . . esto:* the construction is, *salus populi esto:* 'let the safety of the people be.'
12. *Me esse:* 'that I may be,' *or* 'to be.'
13. *Aristoteles docet Orpheum poëtam nunquam fuisse:* that there never was any such person as the poet Orpheus.

24. *Ingenti gloriâ:* ‘ with great glory.’
26. (Ea) *quæ tu narrâsti:* ‘ those (*things*) which.’—*Narrâsti* for *narravisti*. Gr. 275. 5.
27. *Emicuit:* from *emico*. Gr. 124. Exc. 4.

1. *Pessumdabunt:* from *pessumdo* or *pessundo*. 13
2. *Sudabunt:* ‘ shall distil.’
4. *Ubi . . . tradideris:* the construction is, *ubi tradideris te socordiæ:* ‘ when you have surrendered yourself to sloth.’
5. *Quin . . . sint:* ‘ but that there are riches in virtue.’
8. *Omnes . . . superaverit:* the construction is, *superaverit omnes gentes virtute:* ‘ surpassed all nations in valor.’
10. *Scias . . . amat:* the construction is, *scias ipsum abundare plurimis virtutibus, qui amat alienas* (sc. *virtutes*): ‘ know that he abounds in very many virtues, who loves *the virtues* of others.’
17. *Summâ vi:* ‘ with the greatest fury.’
19. The construction is, *damnatus est*, &c.
20. *Virtutum . . . data est:* the construction is, *amicitia data est adjutrix virtutum.*
24. *Pylades . . . dixit:* ‘ Pylades declared himself to be Orestes.’
27. *Aqua . . . didicêre:* the construction is, *Hispani didicêre* (from *disco*) *a Romanis lavari calidâ aquâ:* ‘ to bathe in warm water.’—*Lavare* in the active voice generally signifies to *wash something else*, or *a part of one's own body; lavari* in the passive voice often signifies *to bathe*. Gr. 124. Exc. 2.
28. *Necesse est . . . gubernari:* the English idiom is here different from the Latin; ‘ such great motions of nature *must be regulated* by some mind;’ i. e. by some intelligence.

2. *Sensus:* acc. pl. 14
3. *Violare . . . prohibêmur:* ‘ we are forbidden by nature to injure another.’
4. *Paruissem:* from *pareo*.
5. *Jussit:* from *jubeo*. Gr. 126. Exc. 1.
7. *Motus terræ:* ‘ an earthquake.’
9. *Fulsêre:* from *fulgeo*. Gr. 127. Exc. 3.
10. *Auxit:* from *augeo*.
11. *Ut . . . augeamus:* ‘ that we should increase our own possessions with the spoils of others.’
14. *Tota . . . deleta est:* the construction is, *tota manus deleta est imbribus et fulminibus:* ‘ the whole band was destroyed by storms and lightning.’
22. *Nullis legibus tenebatur:* ‘ was restrained by no laws.’
24. *Ad summam ætatem:* ‘ to an extreme old age.’
26. *Luna . . . terras:* the construction is, *luna mittit in terras eam lucem, quam accepit e sole.*
27. *Lapidum conflictu:* ‘ by the striking together of stones.’
29. *Nihil . . . possunt:* the construction is, (ii) *possunt suscipere nihil divinum*, &c.
33. *Obducuntur . . . trunci:* ‘ the trunks (*of trees*) are covered with bark.’—*Quò:* ‘ that.’
36. *Quid . . . potest:* ‘ what can be mentioned more base than avarice?’
38. *Qui . . . sentiet:* the construction is, (is) *qui ipse nôrit se, sen-*

tiet: '*he*, who himself shall know himself, will perceive. —*Nŏrit* for *noverit*, from *nosco*.

15 5. *Bestiis . . . dedit:* the construction is, *natura dedit sensum et motum bestiis.*

8. *Cecidit:* from *cado*. Gr. 132. Exc. 3.

9. *Hominem solum erexit:* 'has made man alone erect.'

11. *Non . . . cupiditate:* 'it is not reasonable that he should be overcome by appetite.'

17. *Videntur:* 'they seem.'

21. *Voluptatem oppresserit:* 'shall have subdued sensuality.'—*Tum . . . noscet:* the construction is, *tum ipse noscet se:* 'then it will itself know itself.'

23. *Sunt qui:* 'there are some who.' The antecedent is here understood; *sunt* (homines) *qui.*

24. *Fruges et fructus:* 'corn and fruits.'—*Animantium causâ:* 'for the use of animals.'

25. *Relevi:* from *relino*. Gr. 136.

30. *Virtutis laus omnis:* 'all the praise of virtue.'

16 2. *Impedit . . . inimica:* the construction is, *voluptas, inimica rationi, impedit consilium.*

4. *Nos . . . invenimus:* the construction is, *nos invenimus venas æris*, &c.

9. *Audisses* for *audivisses*. Gr. 275. 5. So also *recitâsse* for *recitavisse.—Credebam . . . recitâssem:* 'I thought, since you had heard that I had rehearsed, that you had heard at the same time what I had rehearsed.'

11. *Eloquendi vis:* 'the faculty of speech.'—*Devinxit* from *devincio.*

12. *Hæc . . . sanciatur:* 'let this rule be established.'

16. *Patria bona:* 'his patrimonial possessions.'—*Patria* is here an adjective, from *patrius.—Bona* a substantive, from *bonum.—Abligurierat* for *abligurierat*. Gr. 275. 5.

19. *Potest imitari:* 'can imitate.' Gr. 139.

23. *Non lugenda est:* 'ought not to be complained of.' Gr. 120. Obs. 7.

25. *Priusquam aggrediare:* 'before you act'—*Adhibenda est:* 'should be made,' 'should be employed.' Gr. 120. Obs. 7.

28. *Non . . . nati sumus:* the construction is, *non nati sumus*, (from *nascor*) *nobis solis* (adj. from *solus*): 'we have not been born (we are not born) for ourselves alone.'

29. *Omnes . . . complexa est:* the construction is, *patria complexa est omnes caritates omnium* (hominum).—*Patria* is here a substantive. —*Complexa est:* from *complector.*

30. *Multi . . . arbitrantur:* the construction is, *multi* (homines) *arbitrantur se posse adipisci tranquillitatem:* 'that they can obtain.'

32. *Qui . . . fungatur:* the construction is, (is) *qui volet* (from *volo*, Gr. 145.) *adipisci veram gloriam, fungatur officiis justitiæ:* 'let him who . . . perform the duties of justice.'

33. *Magnos . . . metiuntur:* the construction is, *metiuntur magnos homines virtute:* 'they estimate great men by their worth.'

17 2. *Adsit:* from *adsum*. Gr. 143.

3. *Illud . . . hoc:* 'that . . . this.' Gr. 85. Obs. 8.—*Profuit:* from *prosum*. Gr. 143.

4. *Nulla . . . inest:* 'there is no chance, nor hazard, nor mutability in the heavens.'

5. *Obesse:* from *obsum.* Gr. 143.—*Vellent:* from *volo.* Gr. 145.

7. *Domum ibo:* 'I will go home.'—*Ibo:* from *eo.* Gr. 144.

9. *Noluit:* from *nolo.* Gr. 145.

10. *Contulit:* from *confero.* Gr. 147.

12. *Victus . . . referantur:* 'let your food and care of your body be regulated for health and strength.'

14. *Magnum . . . habeas:* the construction is, *fac* (ut) *habeas magnum animum:* 'see that you have a firm mind.'—*Fac:* from *facio.* Gr. 148. Obs. 2.

15. *Fit:* from *fio.* Gr. 148.

16. *Calefieri:* from *calefio.* Gr. 148.

17. *Soletis:* from *soleo.* Gr. 148.—*Sic . . . posse:* the construction is, *sic omnia posse fingi, moveri mutarique numine deorum.*—*Mutarique* is compounded of the verb *mutari* and the conjunction *que.* See Gr. 164.

19. *Musas appellare Pieridas:* 'to call the muses Pierides.'

20. *Senum . . . gaudent:* 'delight in the instructions of the aged.'—*Senum:* from *senex.*

23. *Odit:* from *odi.* Gr. 149.

25. *Ætolis:* 'with the Ætolians.'

26. *Cæperunt:* from *cæpi.* Gr. 149.

28. *Quid ait:* 'what does he say?'—*Ait:* from *aio.* Gr. 149.

31. *Cave . . . indignum:* the construction is, *cave* (ne) *faxis* (Gr. 150) *quidquam indignum te* (abl.), 'beware lest you do any thing unworthy of you.'

32. *Cēdo:* 'I pray.' Gr. 150; not to be confounded with *cēdo,* 'I yield.'

2. *Constat esse:* 'it appears that there are.' 18

3. *Nos . . . oportet:* 'it becomes us.'

4. *Decebit:* from *decet.* Gr. 151. Obs. 2.

6. *Debet nobis persuasum esse:* 'we ought to be persuaded.' Gr. 150 and 151. Obs. 4.

7. *Sui commodi causâ:* 'for the sake of one's own interest.'

9. *Erit ambulatum* (a nobis): 'we shall have walked.' Gr. 151. Obs. 4.

12. *Esse:* from *edo.* Gr. 152.

13. *Exest:* from *exedo,* 'corrodes.'

14. *Cubitavit:* from *cubito,* which is derived from *cubo.* Gr. 154. 1.

16. *Conticescebat:* from *conticesco,* which is derived from *conticeo,* Gr. 154. 2; 'was beginning to be still.'

19. *Syllaturit:* from *syllaturio,* which is derived from *Sylla,* Gr. 154. 3; 'he desires to imitate Sylla.'—*Proscripturit* is from *proscripturio,* which is derived from *proscribo;* 'he desires to proscribe.'

20. *Murmurillas:* from *murmurillo,* (a diminutive verb,) which is derived from *murmuro.* Gr. 154. 3.—*Quid murmurillas tecum:* 'what are you muttering to yourself?'

21. *Albicant:* from *albico,* which is derived from *albeo.* Gr. 154. 3.

22 *Petissunt:* (an intensive verb) from *petisso,* which is derived from *peto.* Gr. 154. 3.

24 *Nihil aliud:* 'nothing else.'

26. *Consulturus:* the future participle sometimes expresses intention or design; 'for the purpose of consulting.'
28. *Exegisses:* from *exigo.*
31. *Colenda est:* 'should be cultivated.'

19 1. *Caput:* 'the head'—'the capital.'
2. *Fœminis regnata:* 'governed by women.'
3. *Rempublicam . . . agunt:* 'conduct their government.'
5. *Reversus domum:* 'having returned home.'
6. *Plura . . . jussit:* the construction is, *jussit* (eos) *locuturos plura abire,* 'about to say more to depart.'
8. *Gratulabundus patriæ:* 'congratulating his country.' Gr. 156.
9. *Vitabundus castra:* 'avoiding the camps.'
11. *Alia . . . accedunt:* the construction is, *alia animalia accedunt ad pastum gradiendo* (from *gradior*), *alia serpendo* (from *serpo*); 'some animals go to their food by walking, others by crawling.'
13. *Discendo* (from *disco*) *alitur:* 'is nourished by learning.'—*Videndi . . . ducitur:* the construction is, *ducitur que delectatione videndi et audiendi:* 'and is attracted by the pleasure,' &c.
15. *Ulciscendo:* from *ulciscor.*
16. *Agesilaus . . . reduxit:* the construction is, *Agesilaus reduxit exercitum Ephesum hiematum:* 'to Ephesus to winter.'—*Hiematum:* from *hiemo.* Gr. 156.
17. *Consultum:* (supine), from *consulo.*
18. *Intellectu:* from *intelligo.*
19. *Tactu:* from *tango.*
20. *Pudet dictu:* 'it is shameful to be told.'—*Dictu:* from *dico.*
22. *Vehementissimè:* superlative from *vehementer.* Gr. 160.
24. *Secundam* (*fortunam*): 'good fortune.'—*Sapientiùs:* comparative of *sapienter.*
25. *Multi . . . timebant:* the construction is, *multi timebant sævitiam regis non minùs quàm hostem.*—*Minùs:* comparative of *parum,* Gr. 160.
26. *Maximè:* superlative of *magìs.*
27. *Sæpissime:* superlative of *sæpè.* Gr. 160.
28. *Proximè:* superlative of *prope.*

SYNTAX.

20 3. *Bello Persico:* 'in the Persian war.'—*Servitute:* 'from slavery.'
6. *Scripta:* perf. pass. part. from *scribo,* 'written.'—*Perit:* from *pereo.* Gr. 144.
7. *Ultimum . . . est:* the construction is, *mors est ultimum omnium.*
8. *Aliud:* see note to page 8, 28.—*Aliud loqui, aliud sentire:* 'to say one thing, to think another.'
9. *Vincit:* ind. pres. from *vinco.*
11. *Summus mons:* 'the top of the mountain.'—*Tenebatur:* imperf. pass. from *teneo.*
13. *Dum docent:* 'while they teach;' *docent* agrees with *illi* understood.

15. *Avarus:* sc. *homo;* 'the avaricious man.'—*Eget:* from *egeo.*
16. *Ejeci:* from *ejicio.*
17. *Nos, consules:* 'we, the consuls.'—*Desumus:* from *desum.*
19. *Imperare sibi:* 'to command one's self.'
20. *Partìm virorum:* 'some of the men;' this part of the sentence is nom. to *ceciderunt* (from *cado*).
21. *Agere gratias:* 'gave thanks.'
24. *Celeriter convēnit:* from *convenio;* 'quickly assembled.'

2. *Gens . . . appellati:* the construction is, *gens universa appellati* 21
(sunt) *Veneti.*
5. *Rediturum esse:* fut. infin. from *redeo;* 'are about to return.'
7. *Corrupturum:* sc. *esse;* from *corrumpo.*
8. *Altera:* 'second.'
11. *Creatus est:* 'was chosen.'
12. *Interest omnium:* 'it is the interest of all.'—*Interest* is an impersonal verb.
14. *Visum est:* from the depon. verb *videor,* 'seemed;'—the participle agrees in gender with *onus.*
16. *Expedit . . . vobis:* the construction is, *expedit vobis,* (vos) *esse bonos.*
17. *Medios esse:* sc. *nos;* 'that we may be neutral;'—'to be neutral.'
20. *Varia . . . judicia:* the construction is, *judicia hominum sunt varia.*
23. *Perrupit:* from *perrumpo;* 'broke through.'—*Herculeus labor:* 'the labor of Hercules.'
24. *Habitus est:* 'was held.'—*Ad Apollinis:* sc. *templum.*
25. *Scutum Pulfioni:* 'the shield of Pulfio.'
26. *Mors . . . est:* the construction is, *mors est quies laborum* ('a rest from labors') *ac miseriarum.*
28. *Nostri:* gen. pl. from *ego.*
29. *Meum solius peccatum:* 'the fault of me alone.'—*Corrigi:* perf. inf. pass. from *corrigo.*
30. *Voluntati vestræ omnium:* 'the will of all of you.'
31. *Omne:* 'every.'
32. *Qui . . . vivere:* the construction is, *qui non putet se posse vivere annum.*
33. *Aruntem:* 'Aruns, *by name;*' *Aruntem* and *juvenem* agree in case with *fratrem* by Rule 1.
36. *Tenuissimâ valetudine:* 'in very ill health.'
37. *Latini . . . ponderis* the construction is, *Latini tulêre in Capitolium coronam auream parvi ponderis.*
39. *Alba comas:* 'white as to the hair.'

1. *Sol . . . largitur:* the construction is, *sol largitur* (from *largior*) 22
idem (acc. sing. neut.) *lucis* ('the same degree of light') *calorisque universis.*
3. *Tibi . . . ipsi:* the construction is, *do idem consilii tibi, quod* (do) *mihimet ipsi.*
8. *Galli . . . præoptabant:* the construction is, *Galli præoptabant* ('preferred') *certam, etsi non speciosam, pacem, quàm* ('to') *incerta* ('the uncertainties') *belli.*
10. *Opus:* nom. to *est; opus est mihi;* 'I need.'

14. *Nummi . . . sunt:* the construction is, *nummi sunt opus mihi; nummi* is nom. to *sunt*, and *opus*, used as an indeclinable adj., agrees with it.

16. *Litĕrarum studioso:* 'to one fond of literature.'

17. *Transcurso:* perf. part. from *transcurro; transcurso opus est:* sc. *mihi;* 'I must run.'

18. *Quid opus est:* 'what need is there?'

19. *Ægram . . . assimules:* the construction is, *ut assimules te* (esse) *ægram*, 'to pretend that you are sick.'

20. *Naturâ:* 'by nature—naturally.'—*Eorum:* 'of those things.'

25. *Se:* sc. *esse;* 'that he was.'

26. *Ridet:* 'laughs at.'

30. *Vetera . . . incuriosi:* the construction is, (nos), *incuriosi recentium* ('regardless of things of recent date'), *extollimus vetera.*

32. *Patiens erat:* 'was able to endure'—'would listen to.'

35. *Oraculo Apollinis:* 'by the oracle of Apollo.'

37. *Ultimus:* Gr. 79. 1.

38. *Vicit:* from *vinco.*

23 3. *Optimus . . . Scipio:* the construction is, *Scipio judicatus est optimus Romani populi.*

4. *Tune, an ego:* 'you or I?'

5. *Promulgârunt:* perf. ind. 3 pl. from *promulgo*, for *promulgaverunt.*—*Consulum alter:* 'one of the two consuls.' Gr. 85. 12.

7. *Sepultus est:* from *sepelio.*

9. *Atticus . . . amicus:* the construction is, *Atticus solebat esse amicus non fortunæ, sed hominibus.*

11. *Canis nonne est:* 'is not a dog?'

12. *Noxæ . . . esto:* the construction is, *pœna esto par noxæ*, 'let the punishment be commensurate with the guilt.'

15. *Interea . . . abstulerat:* the construction is, *interea Mulciber* ('Vulcan,—the fire') *abstulerat quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ*, 'could be destroyed by the flames.'

17. *Mihi:* 'by me.'

19. *Hæredem Fabio Gallo:* 'the heir of Fabius Gallus.'

20. *Voluptas:* sc. *est.*—*Propria:* 'peculiar to.'

23. *Numa . . . fore:* the construction is, *Numa putabat fore plures reges in bellicosâ civitate similes Romuli, quàm Numæ.*

26. *Securus:* an adj. translated as if it were an adverb: 'in security.'

27. *Terra:* 'the soil.'

29. *Nobis . . . sunt:* the construction is, *sunt audientes dicto nobis*, 'they are obedient to our commands.'

32. *Proximus mare Oceanum:* literally 'the sea ocean;' meaning 'the Atlantic ocean.'

34. *Suos:* sc *milites;* his soldiers.'

35. *Eadem illis:* 'the same as they;' *illis* governed by *eadem.* Gr. 176. Obs. 8.

36. *Idem ac:* 'the same as.'

40. *Officii mei:* 'of having discharged my duty.'

24 2. *Malo genere:* 'of an infamous family.'

6. *Macte:* formed of *magis auctus*, in the voc. put for the nom. *macte esto*, 'increase.'

9. *Externæ opis :* ‘ foreign aid.’
11. *Fœcunda est :* ‘ abounds in.’
12. *Maxima . . . superbis :* the construction is, *quæque maxima domus* (‘ every very great house,’ *i. e.* ‘ every rich man’s house’) *est plena superbis servis.*
13. *Omnes . . . decet :* the construction is, *decet omnes homines* (‘ it becomes all men’), *qui consultant de dubiis rebus, esse vacuos ab odio, amicitiâ,* &c.
15. *Virtutis compotes :* ‘ possessing virtue’—‘ virtuous men.’
18. *Nulli quidquam negaret :* ‘ he would refuse to no man any thing’—‘ he would refuse nothing to any man.’
20. *Est :* ‘ is the mark.’
22. *Non quid . . . cogitare :* the construction is, *non cogitare quid ipse velit, sed,* &c.
24. *Meum esse :* ‘ that it is my duty.’
26. *Reique publicæ :* for *reipublicæque* by the figure *tmesis,* ‘ and for the republic.’
29. *Viri fiunt :* ‘ become the property of the husband ;’—*fiunt* here governs the gen. *viri,* having a construction and signification similar to *sum* under this Rule : in like manner, in the thirty-first line, *populi* is governed by *factum esse,* and, in the thirty-third, *ditionis* by *fecit.*
30. *Pergamum . . . scimus :* the construction is, *scimus Pergamum, Tralles . . . factam esse populi Romani,* ‘ were made subject to the sway of the Roman people.’
33. *Tyrus . . . fecit :* the construction is, *Tyrus, urbs,* (‘ Tyre, a city,’ or ‘ the city Tyre’) *fecit suæ ditionis* (‘ reduced under its sway’) *vicinum mare.*
36. *Arcadii regis :* ‘ the Arcadian king.’
37. *Per dies perque noctes :* ‘ day and night.’
39. *Animi pendēre :* ‘ to feel anxious.’ Rule 16. Obs. 1.

2. *Te angi :* ‘ that you are distressed.’ 25
4. *Interfuit :* ‘ was present at.’—*Apud Salamīna :* ‘ at *or* near Salamis.’
5. *Floribus est :* ‘ flowers have.’—*Floribus :* dat. pl. from *flos.*
6. *An nescis :* ‘ do you not know ?’
8. *Temporibus :* ‘ to the perils.’
13. *Romano :* sc. *agro.*—*Adjacet :* ‘ lies near.’
14. *Quâ :* referring to *præstantiæ.*
18. *Dum obequitabat mœnibus :* ‘ while he was riding near the walls.’—*Mœnibus :* from *mœnia,* of the second and third decl. Gr. 62. 8. —*Ictus est :* from *ico.*
19. *Ut . . . magistratus :* the construction is, *ut leges* (præsunt) *magistratibus, ita magistratus,* (nom. pl.) *præsunt populo.*
22. *Ossa . . marinæ :* the construction is, *marinæ volucres superstabant inhumata ossa.*
23. *Unicè cavit :* from *cavco,* ‘ provided in an especial manner.’
26. *Nefas :* Gr. 59. 1.—*Ducebat :* from *duco ;* ‘ thought.’
27. *Suæ :* sc. *virtuti.*—*Confido :* Gr. 148.
28. *Nupsit :* from *nubo.*
30. *Fortis animus :* ‘ a resolute mind.’
32. *Lædent :* ind. fut. from *lædo ;* ‘ will distress.’
33. *Re, vultu :* ‘ in act, in look.’

34. *Audentes . . . juvat:* the construction is, *fortuna juvat* (from *juvo*) *audentes.*

35. *Jussit:* from *jubeo.*

37. *Adjunxit:* from *adjungo.*

38. *Parvis . . . solebam:* the construction is, *solebam componere magna* (acc. pl. neut.) *parvis* (dat. pl. neut.), 'great things with small.' *Parvis,* used as a substantive, is governed by *componere,* in consequence of the force of the preposition *con,* and the acc. *magna* is governed by the active verb *ponere:* so, in the thirty-seventh line, *adjunxit* governs the acc. and dat.: the government is similar in the thirty-ninth and fortieth lines. Gr. page 180. Obs. 1.

39. *Injecit:* ind. perf. from *injicio.*

40. *Virtutes . . . anteponimus:* the construction is, *virtutes animi bonis* (dat. pl.) *corporis.*

41. *Iratus:* adjective.—*Ingenii:* governed by *est,* Rule 15.

26 1. *Boni viri:* nom. to *moderantur.*—*Consilia:* acc. governed by the verb. Gr. Obs. 3.

2. *Temperare . . . laudem:* the construction is, *non possum temperare mihi, quò minùs laudem bonos,* 'I cannot refrain from praising the good.'—*Laudem:* pres. subj. from *laudo.*

4. *Helvetios non temperaturos:* sc. *esse;* 'that the Helvetii would not refrain.'—*Injuriâ:* 'hostilities.'

6. *Atheniensis . . . credidit:* the construction is, *Clisthenes* (third decl.) *Atheniensis* (an Athenian) *credidit* (from *credo*) *dotes* (from *dos*) *filiarum Samiæ* (adj. from Samius, 'Samian,' 'belonging to the island of Samos') *Junoni, quum timeret* (Gr. Obs. 4) *suis rebus.*

15. *Perreximus:* from *pergo.*—*Omnes:* agreeing with *nos,* understood, the nom. to the verb;—'we all'—'all of us.'

16. *It cælo:* Gr. Obs. 5.—*It:* from *eo.*

17. *Quassas:* perf. pass. part. from *quatio.*

19. *Peperit:* from *pario.*

20. *Venerare:* 2 pers. sing. imper. from *veneror.*

22. *Sunt:* 'they are.'—*Quorum majorum nemo:* 'none of whose ancestors.'

23. *Hominem sonat:* 'sound like that of a human being.' Gr. Obs. 1.

24. *Morte obiit repentinâ:* 'he died a sudden death.' Gr. Obs. 1. latter part.—*Obiit:* from *obeo.*

25. *Præteritorum:* 'past events.'

26. *Ut reminisceretur:* from *reminiscor,* 'that he would remember'—'to remember.'—*Veteris:* from *vetus.* Gr. 72. Obs. 3.

29. *Aliquando:* 'sometimes.'

31. *Cohortatus est:* from *cohortor.*—*Ut oblivisceretur:* 'that they would forget'—'to forget.'

34. *Est operæ pretium:* 'it is worth while.'

35. *Athenis . . . convocâsse:* the construction is, *memini audire* ('that I heard') *Athenis,* ('at Athens,' from *Athenæ*), *ex meo Phædro, Gellium convocâsse* (for *convocavisse,* from *convoco*) *philosophos.*

38. *Illius meminit:* 'he makes mention of him.'

39. *Memini de te:* 'I made mention of thee.'

27 1. *Abundârunt:* for *abundaverunt,* 3 pl. perf. agreeing with the nom. *regna.*

2. *Paucis:* from *pauci,* which is seldom found in the singular

3. *Egeat:* from *egeo*, pres. subj.
4. *Honestum:* 'honorable.'
5. *Affluebat:* from *affluo*, 'abounded.'
7. *Externæ opis:* 'foreign aid.' Gr. 60. 5.
9. *Commoda . . . videmus:* the construction is, *videmus commoda* (*acc.* before *dari* and *impertiri*, Rule 4), *quibus utimur, lucemque, quâ fruimur, spiritumque, quem ducimus, dari* (from *do*) *atque impertiri nobis a Deo.*
12. *Literis:* 'literature.'
13. *Solus . . . Romulus:* the construction is, *Romulus solus* ('alone') *potitus est imperio.*
14. *Iratus:* 'the angry man.'
15. *Nititur:* from *nitor*, 'depends.'
17. *Haud . . . honore:* the construction is, *equidem haud dignor me tali honore*, 'I indeed do not think myself worthy of such an honor.' —*Dignor* governs the abl. *honore*, because it conveys the force of the adjective *dignus*, and may perhaps be placed under Rule 21.
19. *Constamus:* 'we consist.'
22. *Tute:* Gr. 84. 3.—*Tute attentè fungere:* 'attentively discharge.'
23. *Exitio . . . nautis:* the construction is, *mare est exitio avidis nautis* (from *nauta.*)
24. *Pergite . . . possitis:* the construction is, *pergite, adolescentes, atque incumbite* ('apply') *in id studium, in quo estis, ut possitis esse et* ('both') *honori vobis* ('to yourselves') *et utilitati amicis, et emolumento reipublicæ.*
27. *Venit auxilio:* 'came to assist.'
28. *Auxilio profectus est:* from *proficiscor;* 'went to assist.'
29. *Exitium:* Gr. Obs. 1.
30. *Pausanias . . . misit:* the construction is, *Pausanias misit propinquos regis, quos ceperat* (from *capio*), *muneri* ('as a present') *ei.* Gr. Obs. 1, latter part.
31. *Pittaco:* 'to Pittacus.'—*Jugerum:* gen. pl. from *jugerum*, sing. and *jugera*, pl. Gr. 57, Heteroclites.
33. *Dono dedit:* 'gave for a gift'—'presented.'
34. *Est admirationi:* sc. *hominibus.* Gr. Obs. 2.
35. *Surrexit:* from *surgo.*
36. *Syracusis:* 'at Syracuse.'
39. *Nomen est mihi:* 'I have the name'—'I am called.'

2. *Summi:* superl. of *superus.* Gr. 79. 3. 28
3. *Generum:* from *gener.*
4. *Repetundarum:* from *repetundæ.* Gr. 59. 3.—*Postulavit:* 'accused.'
5. *Culpæ te:* these words, the acc. and gen., are governed by *arguo.*—*Libero* very seldom governs the acc. and gen., but usually the acc. and abl. by Rule 27.
6. *Officii sui:* 'of their duty.'
10. *Eodem crimine:* 'of the same crime.'
12. *Lysandri avaritiam perfidiamque accusavit:* 'accused Lysander of avarice and perfidy.' Obs. 3.
14. *Id:* 'of this.'
15. *Plurimi fecit:* 'very highly prized.'
17. *Multi . . . solent:* the construction is, *multi solent pendere* (from *pendo*) *sua* (acc. pl. neut.) *parvi, cupere aliena.*

18. *Eò:* 'on this account'

20. *Ego . . . facio:* the construction is, *ego non facio flocci,* ('I do not care a straw') (ea) *quæ tu loquere* (ind. pres. 2 pers. sing.).

22. *Ætoli:* voc. pl. 'O Ætolians.'

23. *Æqui bonique facimus:* 'are satisfied and contented.' Obs. 2.

25. *Da:* from *do,* imper. act. 2 pers. sing.

26. *Eripe:* from *eripio,* imper.

27. *Facere . . . sempiternum:* the construction is, *potes facere me sempiternum amicum tibi.*

29. *Sibi:* 'for himself.'—*Vicit:* from *vinco.*

33. *Liberos:* from *liberi.* Gr. 61. 6.—*Donârunt,* for *donaverunt,* from *dono.*

34. *Condidit:* from *condo.*—*Circumdedit:* from *circumdo.*

37. *Multitudini fugam intercluserant:* 'had obstructed the flight of the multitude.'

39. *Eo consilio:* 'with this intention'—'for this purpose.'—*Ut . . . intercluderet:* 'that he might prevent Cæsar from obtaining corn and provisions.'

41. *Ad prætorem.* Obs. 3.—*Traxit:* from *traho.*

29 7. *A Lacedæmoniis:* Obs. 2.—*Petiverunt:* from *peto.*

8. *Quàm . . . conari:* the construction is, *quàm* ('as') *conari docere collegium pontificum* (from *pontifex*) *de religione,* &c.

10. *Bonis omnibus:* 'with all good things.'—*Explevit:* from *expleo.*

11. *Privâsse:* for *privavisse.*

12. *Libera:* imper. act. from *libero.*

13. *Ego . . . levabo:* the construction is, *ego levabo te hoc fasce.*

14. *Religionis:* Obs. 2.

16. *Tulit:* from *fero.*—*Anteactarum rerum:* 'of past events.'

18. *Magni pendi:* 'to be highly valued.' Rule 24.

19. *Magno pretio:* Rule 24. Obs. 1.

21. *Rogatus est sententiam:* 'was asked his opinion.' Rule 26.

22. *Sub Hannibale magistro:* 'under Hannibal, as an instructer.' Rule 1.

24. *Viduantur foliis:* 'are stripped of their leaves.' Rule 27.

25. *Virtute Codri regis:* 'by the bravery of Codrus their king.'—*Bello liberantur:* Rule 27. See note to p. 28, l. 5.

26. *Lacedæmoniis crimini datum:* sc. *est;* 'it was accounted a crime to the Lacedæmonians.' Rule 28, the sentence immediately preceding Obs. 1.—Rule 22, the last part of Obs. 2.—*Arcem:* from *arx.*—*Induciarum:* Gr. 62. 7.

28. *Ab his:* 'by some.'—*Ab illis:* 'by others.'

29. *Artibus . . . multis:* the construction is, *gloria quæsita est* (from *quæro*) *multis ingenuis artibus,* 'renown has been obtained by many'—'many have obtained renown'—'by the practice of the fine arts.'

30. *Cui non sunt auditæ:* 'who has not heard of.' Obs. 2.

33. *Induitur:* from *induo.* Obs. 3.

34. *Vivitur ætas:* Obs. 4.

35. *Non . . . resistitur:* the construction is, *non faciliùs resistitur* (sc. *hominibus*) *indomitæ stultitiæ, quàm torrenti,* 'men do not more easily resist,' &c. Gr. 189. line 4. Gr. 180. iv. 3.

38. *Non omnibus contingit:* 'it is not the lot of all.'

39. *Non bene creditur:* sc. *nobis,* 'we cannot safely trust.'

1. *Potest iri:* Obs. 1. 'we can ascend.' 30
2. *Faciat:* 'let him do.'
3. *Animadverti in malos:* 'that punishment should be inflicted on the wicked.'
8. *Cuja interest:* 'whose concern is it?'
9. *Civitatum . . . interfuit:* the construction is, *hoc interfuit multarum civitatum in Græciâ.*
11. *Maximè interesse:* 'is most for the interest.'
12. *Quid . . . gerant:* the construction is, *quid id refert ad me aut ad meam rem quid rerum* (Rule 8) *Persæ gerant,* 'in what does it pertain to me, or to my concerns, what the Persians are doing?'
14. *Utrùm . . . factum:* 'whether I wish it to be done, or rejoice that it has been done.'
16. *Eorum nos magìs miseret:* 'we rather pity those.'
18. *Vixisse:* perf. infin. from *vivo.*
20. *Quòd te offendi:* 'that I have offended thee.'
21. *Conditio pœnitet:* Exc. 2. Obs. 3.
22. *Vicem miseret me:* 'I pity the misfortunes.' Obs. 3, last part.
31. *Spectare debetis:* 'ye ought to consider.'
33. *Ames oportet:* sc. *ut;* 'you should love.'
35. *Fugit me:* 'it has escaped me'—'I have forgotten.'
36. *Profundat:* 'let him squander.'
38. *Flere:* infin. from *fleo.*
39. *Qui:* sc. *ille;* 'he, who.'—*Consuevit:* from *consuesco.*

31

1. *Tempus:* sc. *est.*—*Equûm:* gen. pl. for *equorum.*
2. *Ire:* sc. *cœpit.*
3. *Scit Latinè:* sc. *loqui;* 'he knows how to speak'—'he understands,—the Latin language.'
4. *Imperare:* infin. used as the nom. Obs. 3.
5. *Amare:* infin. used as the acc. and governed by *præter.*—*Deum:* acc. governed by *amare,* Rule 18.
6. *Da mihi fallere:* 'give me the power of deceiving.
7. *Alexandriâ potitus:* Rule 21.—In Latin *Alexandria* is pronounced with the accent on the *penultima,* in English on the *antepenultima. Cleopatra* in Latin is pronounced with the accent on the *antepenultima,* in English on the *penultima.*
8. *Rogatum:* former supine, from *rogo.*
9. *Sumptus:* acc. pl. governed by the gerund *vitandi,* Rule 18.
10. *Re:* governed by the gerund *utendi,* Rule 21.
11. *Regibus suspectiores sunt:* 'are more suspected by kings.'
12. *Romanis perosi:* 'hated by the Romans.'—*Perosus* here governs the dat., as it has a passive signification; in the next sentence, it has an active signification and governs the acc.
13. *Perosa erat:* 'hated.'
15. *Scriptis:* part. from *scribo.*—*Legibus:* governed by *obtemperatio.* Obs. 1. last part.
16. *Cuique utendum est:* 'every one must use.'—*Utendum* is nom. to *est.*
17. *Juveni parandum:* sc. *est;* 'the young must prepare.'
18. *Vincendum est:* sc. *vobis,* Obs. 2. 'you must conquer.'—*Milites.* voc. pl. from *miles.*
22. *Ne dimittant:* 'not to let slip.'—*Sui:* Gr. 193. II. Obs.
24. *Inutilis est:* 'is not fit.'

25. *Mercator ille:* 'the merchant.'—*Solvendo:* from *solvo.*
29. *Veni:* ind. perf. from *venio.*
30. *Faciendum:* sc. *esse.*

32 4. *Profectus est:* from *proficiscor.*
5. *Proximum Neapolim:* 'next to Naples;' Gr. 176. Obs. 7.
6. *Potiundi:* for *potiendi.* Gr. 156. 3d sentence under Gerunds, &c.
8. *Occisus est:* from *occido.*
9. *Ephesum:* 'to Ephesus.'
10. *Perditum:* from *perdo.*—*Perditum irent:* 'would bring to destruction.'
11. *Datum iri:* fut. infin. pass. from *do.* Obs. 1.—*Non datum iri uxorem:* 'that a wife would not be given.'
13. *Quod . . . facies:* the construction is, *facies* ('thou shalt do') *quod* ('what,—that, which') *videbitur optimum factu.*
15. *Ita dictu opus est:* 'thus you must say.'—*Vis:* from *volo.*
16. *Paterfamilias cubitu surgat:* 'let the master of a house rise from his couch.'—*Cubitu . . . cubitum:* supines from *cubo.*
17. *Ad audiendum:* 'when heard.'
20. *Multa Catone:* 'many facetious sayings of the old (*the elder*) Cato.'—*Collecta sunt:* from *colligo.*
21. *Ausus est:* from *audeo.* Gr. 148.
25. *Nemo non:* 'every one.' Gr. Obs. 3.
26. *Mihi . . . agit:* the construction is, (ille) *non videtur mihi liber, qui non agit aliquando nihil:* the two negatives are not here equivalent to an affirmative. Obs. 7th line.
27. *Cùm viderat:* 'when he had seen.'
28. *Cùm interemisset:* 'when (*or* after) he had slain.'—*Interemisset:* from *interimo.*
29. *Manus:* acc. pl. governed by *abstinuit.* Rule 18.
32. *Operæ ne parcas:* 'spare not labor.'
34. *Sepelito:* imper. 2 pers. sing. from *sepelio.*
35. *Quin mitteret:* 'but that he sent'—'without sending.'
37. *Tunc temporis:* 'at that time.'
38. *Ubi loci:* 'in what place'—'where.'—*Opes:* from *opis.* Gr. 60. 5.
39. *Rhodum . . . est:* the construction is, *est migrandum* (ger.) ('we must remove') *Rhodum* ('to Rhodes') *aut aliquò terrarum* ('or to some other country').

33 3. *Affatim hominum est:* 'there is an abundance of men'—'there are many men.'
4. *Platæas:* from *Platææ.*—*Ejusque victoriæ ergò:* 'and on account of that victory.'—*Ergò:* Gr. 59. 2.
6. *Instar urbium:* 'like cities.'—*Instar* is properly a substantive in the acc. governed by the preposition *ad* understood. Gr. 59. 3.
13. *Is fit mihi obviàm:* 'he comes in my way'—'he meets me.' *Obviàm,* as well as the adjective *obvius,* governs the dative, in consequence of the force of the preposition *ob,* in the same manner as verbs compounded with the same preposition, are followed by a dative. Gr. 179. 3.
14. *Propinquiùs tibi:* 'nearer to you.'—*Propinquiùs* is derived from the comparative of the adj. *propinquus,* which governs the dat. by Rule 12. 5.
15. *Propiùs Tiberi:* 'nearer the Tiber.'—*Propior,* from which

this adverb is derived, governs the dat. by Rule 12. 5.; in the next sentence *proximè*, the superlative of the same, governs the acc. by Obs. 7. to Rule 12.

17. *Proximè Hispaniam:* 'nearest to Spain.'

18. *Convenienter naturæ:* derived from the adj. *conveniens*, which governs the dat. by Rule 12. 6.

21. *Haruspices:* from *haruspex.*

23. *Ad mare:* 'near the sea.'

25. *Inter epulas:* from *epulum*, Gr. 57. 6.; 'during a feast.'

28. *Rari cometæ:* sc. *sunt;* 'there are but few comets.'—*Ob hoc:* 'on this account.'

34. *Condita est:* from *condo;* 'was founded.'—*Massilia:* 'Marseilles.'

35. *Romam versùs:* 'towards Rome.' Gr. 199. bottom of the page, right hand column.

36. *Ad meridiem versùs:* 'towards the south.'

37. *A sole:* 'by the sun.'

1. *Ex hospitio:* 'from an inn.' 34

3. *Præ:* 'for' *or* 'in consequence of.'

6. *Mecum:* Gr. 84. 2.

7. *Mortuus est:* from *morior.* Gr. 142. Exc. in third conj. and 152. 3.

9. *Corcyram:* 'Corcyra,' now 'Corfu.'—*Redegit:* from *redĭgo*, 'reduced.'

15. *Fecit idem:* 'did the same thing.' —*Idem:* acc. sing. neut.

17. *Loco:* sc. *in.*—*Occidit:* from *occĭdo*, 'sets.'

18. *Ad:* sc. *ædem;* 'at the temple.'

23. *Fines:* Gr. 45. Exc. 3.—*Ingressus est:* from *ingredior.*

24. *Darius . . . circumvectus:* 'Darius rode round (literally 'was carried round') his men on horseback.'—*Circumvectus est:* from *circumveho.*

25. *Depulit:* from *depello;* 'expelled.'

27. *Qui:* sc. *illi;* 'those, who.'

29. *Egredi:* 'to depart from.'

30. *Tonat:* 'it thunders.' Gr. 151. Obs. 3.

33. *Dii:* Gr. 34. Exc. in Decl.—*Quid est diù:* 'what is there long?' 'what can be called long?'

37. *Cepit:* from *capio;* 'has taken possession of.'

40. *Viginti . . . vendidit:* the construction is, *Isocrates vendidit unam orationem viginti talentis.*

1. *Multo . . . stetit:* the construction is, *victoria stetit Pœnis multo* 35 *sanguine*, 'the victory cost the Carthaginians.'

3. *Quum major est copia:* 'since there is (I have) a greater abundance.'

4. *Emi:* ind. perf. from *emo.*

5. *Cœlius . . . domum:* the construction is, *Cœlius conduxit* ('hired') *domum in Palatio non magno* ('at a low price *or* rent').

7. *Dilabuntur:* from *dilabor;* 'fall to ruin.'

8. *Altero pede:* 'of one foot.'

10. *Re:* 'in reality.'

12. *Dente . . . petit:* the construction is, *lupus petit* ('attacks') *dente* (from *dens*), *taurus* (petit) *cornu*

14. *Tractavit:* 'he treated.'
15. *Cum . . . damæ:* the construction is, *timidi damæ* (Gr. 25. Exc. 1.) *venient cum canibus ad pocula*, 'to drink.'
16. *Factæ ex robore:* sc. *sunt;* 'were made of oak.'
20. *Annui bini reges:* 'two kings (or magistrates) whose term of service lasted one year.'
28. *Duxit:* from *duco.*
31. *Profectæ sunt:* from *proficiscor.*
35. *Athenis:* 'from Athens.'
36. *Equo vectus est:* 'rode.'
37. *Condiunt:* from *condio;* 'embalm.'

36 1. *Extulerat:* from *effero.*
3. *Rure:* from *rus.* Gr. 46. Exc. 3. and 60. 4.; 'in the country.'—*Juventam egit:* 'passed his youth.'—*Egit:* from *ago.*
4. *Ruri:* Gr. 51. note at the bottom of the page.—*Constituit:* 'determined.'
5. *E vinculis:* 'from bonds'—'from imprisonment.'
8. *Tradita erat:* from *trado;* 'was intrusted.'
9. *Sine auspiciis:* 'without consulting the auspices.'
12. *Romæ . . . vivere:* the construction is, *mallesne vivere* ('had you rather live') *Romæ et domi tuæ, an Mitylenis,* &c.
15. *Legantur:* from *lego.*[1]
16. *Veni:* ind. perf. 'I came.'
17. *In animo habebam:* 'I intended.'
22. *Latum pedes trecentos:* 'three hundred feet broad.'
23. *Extruxerunt:* from *extruo.*
24. *Arabes . . . cubita:* the construction is, *Arabes* (from *Arabs*) *habebant tenues* ('small') *gladios, quaterna cubita longos.*
25. *Quinque dicrum iter:* 'five days' journey.'—*Abest:* from *absum;* 'is distant.'
31. *Denûm:* for *denorum.*—*Facito:* imper. 2 pers. sing.
33. *Quinto lapide:* 'at the fifth mile stone'—'at the distance of five miles.'
35. *Superat:* 'exceeds.'
38. *Sermonem habuit:* 'conversed.'

37 1. *Unum diem:* 'but one day.'
7. *Cladibus:* from *clades.*
9. *Currus:* acc. pl.—*Currus paternos:* 'his father's chariot.'
10. *Stipendium primum meruit:* 'served his first campaign.'—*Annorum decem septemque:* Obs. 2. 'when seventeen years of age.'
11. *Epirotæ . . . revocaverunt:* the construction is, *Epirotæ* ('the inhabitants of Epīrus') *revocaverunt in regnum Pyrrhum undecim annorum* ('when he was eleven years old').
13. *Carthago . . . septem:* the construction is, *Carthago diruta est* (from *diruo*) *centum septuaginta septem annos abhinc* ('a hundred and seventy-seven years ago') *quum stetisset* ('after it had stood') *sexcentis sexaginta septem annis.*
16. *Cuique:* 'to each.'
17. *Corde:* from *cor.*
19. *Arbores . . . nunquam:* the construction is, *agricola serit arbores, quarum* (governed by *fructus*, by Rule 6.) *fructus* (acc. pl. governed by *aspiciet*, Rule 18.) *ipse nunquam aspiciet.*

23. *Bellum gerere:* 'to wage a war.'—*Quicum:* 'with whom.'—*Quî* is abl. sing. for *quo*, Gr. 83. first sentence in small type.—*Vixeris:* from *vivo*.

26. *Bestiæ . . . commovent:* the construction is, *bestiæ non commovent se* ('do not depart') *ex eo* (loco) *in quo loco* ('from that place, in which') *natæ sunt*. Obs. 1. line 6.

27. *Diem dicunt, quâ die:* 'fix a day, on which day'—'fix a day, on which.' Obs. 1. line 8.

29. *Quas:* the relative agrees in gender, not with the preceding substantive *domicilia*, but with the following one *urbes*. Obs. 2.

30. *Sepserunt:* from *sepio*.

31. *Tamesis:* 'the Thames.'

32. *Quod:* '*a thing*, which.'—The antecedent is implied in the preceding part of the sentence.

34. *Ego . . . fui:* 'I am the person, that I was, *when* an infant.' Obs. 3.

35. *Laudare:* the historical infin., that is, the infin. for the 3d pers of the imperf. Rule 3. Obs. 3.; 'they praised.'—*Fortunas . . . haberem:* 'the good fortune of me, who had'—'my good fortune in having'—*Gnatum:* for *natum*. Gr. 275. 1.

41. *Quisnam igitur liber:* 'who then is free?'

42. *Terentium:* 'Terence.'—*De Clemente, bibliopolâ:* 'of Clemens, the bookseller.'

1. *Non pudet:* 'are you not ashamed?' Gr. 190. Exc. II. Obs. 2. 38

2. *Quanti:* Rule 48. Exc.—*Emit:* ind. perf. from *emo*.

6. *Gloria virtutem sequitur:* 'glory follows virtue.'

8. *Non . . . interesse:* 'that it was not so much his own interest, as it was the interest of the state.' Gr. 189. Exc. 1., and 190. and 213. Obs. 2.

10. *Assuesce:* 'accustom yourself.'—*Et:* 'both.'

15. *Cùm . . . tum:* 'as well . . . so also'—'both . . . and.'

17. *Honore:* 'office.'

19. *Simplicissimè:* 'very plainly'—'without the least concealment.'

21. *Mulciberis . . . dolis:* the construction is, *Marsque* ('both Mars') *Venusque capti* (sc. *sunt;* Obs. 2.) *dolis Mulciberis*.

22. *Ad . . . sunt:* the construction is, *legati missi sunt ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges*. Obs. 2.

23. *Inter se contraria sunt:* 'are of an opposite nature to each other.'

26. *Manum et signum suum:* 'his own hand-writing and seal.' Obs. 4.

27. *Nihil . . . desunt:* 'nothing is here wanting, but songs.' Obs. 4.

29. *Expulsi erant:* from *expello*.

30. *Ipse . . . capiuntur:* Obs. 5.

34. *Ut prosimus:* 'that we may assist'—'to assist.'

35. *Ut desint vires:* 'though power be wanting.'

38. *Ne demittas animum:* 'do not be dejected.'

39. *Utinam . . . potuissem:* 'I wish I could avoid, as *I have avoided* the fault, so also the suspicion *of having committed the fault*.'

8. *Parvi sunt:* 'are of little value.' Rule 48. Exc. 39

9. *Non potest vivi:* Rule 29. Obs. 1.; 'men cannot live.'

10. *Paci serviendum:* 'that he ought.'

12. *Tu . . . approbet:* the construction is, *velim* (ut. Obs. 5.) *Deus approbet id, quod tu egeris* (from *ago*).

13. *Nolo existimes:* 'I would not have you think.'

14. *Fac habeas:* 'take care to have.'—*Fac:* from *facio*. Gr. 148. Obs. 2.

19. *Ut sustineas:* 'that you may not be able to sustain them.'

21. *Pavor ne: ne* and *ut* are construed in the same manner after substantives signifying fear, danger, &c., as after the verbs *timeo*, &c. Obs. 7.

26. *Nulla res:* sc. *est;* 'nothing is.'

27. *Turpi vitâ potior:* 'better than ('preferable to') a base life.'

32. *Amplius sunt:* sc. *quàm*. Obs. 3.

35. *Opinione meliorem:* 'better than was expected.'

37. *Tristior:* sc. *solito;* 'more sad than usual.'

38. *Nihil me infortunatius:* Gr. 217. line 5.; 'no one is more unfortunate than I.'

39. *Biennio major:* 'two years older.'

40 1. *Patria:* 'my country.'

2. *Advenientibus Persis:* 'the Persians coming'—'upon the coming of the Persians.'

4. *Quinto decimo . . . superatis:* 'the Alps having been passed the fifteenth day'—'having passed the Alps in fifteen days.'

6. *Voluptate dominante:* 'pleasure ruling'—'when pleasure bears sway.'

8. *Repertæ sunt:* from *reperio.—Docente naturâ:* 'nature teaching'—'under the directions of nature.'

9. *Perditis rebus omnibus:* 'all things being lost'—'if all things are lost.'

11. *Penetratâ Germaniâ:* 'Germany having been penetrated'—'having proceeded into Germany.'

13. *Nuncio accepto:* 'a message having been received'—'having received information.'—*Adversâ valetudine:* 'ill health.'

15. *Ad scribendum:* 'to enrol.'

16. *Nullo . . . militiam:* 'no one refusing to serve.'

19. *Permutato habitu:* 'his dress having been changed'—'having changed his dress.'

21. *Xerxe regnante:* 'Xerxes reigning'—'during the reign of Xerxes.'

23. *Nolentibus nobis:* 'we being unwilling'—'against our will.'

24. *Naturâ duce:* sc. *existente;* 'nature being our guide'—'under the guidance of nature.'—*Errari potest:* impers. verb, Rule 29. Obs. 1.; 'we can err.'

25. *Quo adjutore:* 'by whose assistance.' Obs. 3.

27. *Pueris nobis:* 'when we were boys.' Obs. 3.

28. *Præmissis:* sc. *hominibus;* Obs. 3. line 6.

30. *Alexander . . . pergit:* the construction is, *Alexander, Darium movisse ab Ecbatanis audito, pergit,* &c., 'Alexander, that Darius had marched from Ecbatana having been heard (*or* having heard that Darius had, &c.), continues,' &c. Obs. 3.

32. *Absente nobis:* Obs. 4.; 'we being absent'—'during our absence.'—*Turbatum est:* used impersonally; 'there has been a disturbance.'

PART II.

BOOK I.

3. *Natu major:* 'the elder.' Gr. 59. 2. 41

5. *Vestæ sacerdotem:* a priestess of Vesta was not allowed to marry.—*Romulum . . . edidit:* 'bore Romulus and Remus at one birth.'

9. *In sicco:* sc. *loco;* 'on dry *ground*.'

10. *Famâ traditum est:* 'it has been reported by tradition.'

12. *Matrem . . . gessit:* 'conducted herself as a mother.'

13. *Parvulos:* Gr. 65. 5. This and many other events related in this early period of the history of Rome are fabulous.

15. *Dedit* (eos) *educandos:* 'delivered them to be nursed.'

16. *Ludicris certaminibus:* 'in sportive contests.'

5. *Albam:* 'to Alba. 42

7. *Quasi . . . solitus esset:* from *soleo;* 'as if he had been accustomed to plunder the flocks.'

8. *A . . . traditus est:* from *trado;* 'was delivered to Numitor by the king.'

10. *Haud . . . quin:* 'was not far from recognizing.'

11. *Ætas . . . congruebat:* 'his age corresponded with the time of the exposure,' *i. e.* of the twins.

17. *Uter:* 'which of the two.' Gr. 85. 6. and 174. 4.

18. *Adhibuêre auspicia:* 'employed auspices:' the Romans believed that the will of the gods was indicated by the appearances, flight, &c. of birds. The observation of these signs, or the sign itself, was called *auspicium, augurium.*

19. *Augurio victor:* 'victorious in the augury,' *i. e.* Romulus, having seen the greatest number of vultures, was considered as selected by the gods, in preference to his brother.

20. *Ut muniret:* the construction is, *ut muniret eam* (urbem) *legibus priùs quàm mœnibus;* 'with bulwarks.' The ancient cities were commonly fortified places, surrounded with high and strong walls.

21. *Nequis vallum transiliret:* 'that no one should leap over the rampart:' *vallum* was a mound composed of earth and stakes driven into the ground.—*Quod* refers to *vallum,* and is in the accusative case, and governed by *transiliret.*

22. *Irridens:* 'in derision.'

23. *Malo afficietur:* 'shall be punished;' *malo* is from *mălum,* 'evil, punishment.'

27. *Urbis:* though the word *urbs* is here used, we must not suppose that Romulus had really built a *city.* It was only a fortified place situated on a hill (Mount Palatine), and inhabited by a few shepherds and adventurers from Alba, who lived in huts.

28. *In proximo* (loco): 'near at hand.'

33. *Quidni . . . aperuistis:* 'why have you not also opened an asylum for women?'

35. *Ludos:* the *ludi* were public games consisting of shows, exhibitions of strength and activity, generally in honor of some of the gods.—*Finitimis* (populis).

38. *Eò . . . erant:* the construction is, *mentesque cum oculis eò deditæ erant*, 'and their thoughts with their eyes (*i. e.* their whole attention) were fixed upon it.'

43 1. *Bellum . . . sumpserunt:* 'waged war.'

3. *Nacti sunt:* 'they made prisoner.'—*Quæ . . . descenderat:* the construction is, *quæ descenderat aquæ hauriendæ causâ sacrorum;* 'who had come down to draw water for the use of the sacred rites;' *aquæ* is in the dative after *descenderat.* Gr. 182. Obs. 5

4. *Hujus pater:* literally 'the father of this one,' *i. e.* 'her father.' The genitive of the demonstrative pronouns *hic, ille, is, ipse,* are used in Latin to express the English possessive pronouns *his, her, its, their.*

13. *Forum:* there were several forums or public squares in Rome: the principal was called the *Forum Romanum*, the forum of Rome, or the forum: it was ornamented with splendid buildings and spoils taken in war, and was used for judicial trials.

17. *Longè . . . viris:* 'that it is one thing to carry off girls, another to fight with men.'

20. *Exercitus . . . restitit:* 'the army rallied, either by accident or by divine aid.'

21. *Crinibus passis:* 'with dishevelled hair;' *passis* is from *pando.* It was the custom with the Roman women to let their hair fall loosely and negligently about the neck in sign of grief.

22. *Viros:* 'husbands.'

25. *Curibus:* Gr. 61. 5.

29. *Plebem:* in Rome there were two classes of citizens; the nobles, who were called *patricii* (patricians), and the commons, called *plebs.*

32. *Ablatus est:* from *aufero.—Ad deos:* 'to the gods,' *i. e.* to heaven. The Romans worshipped many gods. Romulus is supposed to have been murdered by the senators, who invented this tale to conceal their crime.

35. *Romulum . . . fuisset:* the construction is, *Romulum visum* (esse) *a se augustiore formâ, quàm fuisset,* 'that Romulus had been seen by him, of a more majestic appearance than he had (*formerly*) been;' *formâ* is in the ablative, by Rule 7.

40. *Vir . . . religione:* 'a man of remarkable justice and piety.' Gr. Rule 7.

44 6. *Qui . . . solebant:* the construction is, *qui, canentes et ritè saltantes, solebant ferre per urbem ancilia, quædam pignora imperii delapsa, ut putabant, e cælo.*

8. *Ad cursum lunæ:* 'according to the course of the moon.'

9. *Nefastos . . . fecit:* 'he fixed the lawful and unlawful days: the *dies fasti* among the Romans, were days in which justice was administered and public business transacted; on the *dies nefasti* this was not permitted.

15. *Sibi . . . nocturna:* 'that he had nightly conversations with the goddess Egeria;' for the government of *sibi*, see Gr. 179. ¶.

16. *Quem . . . aquâ :* 'the middle of which, a fountain of unfailing water irrigated.' Gr. 167. Obs. 3.

18. *Se inferebat :* 'used to go.'

21. *Sed . . . Romulus :* the construction is, *sed profuit civitati non minus quàm Romulus* (profuit ei). Gr. 216. Obs. 2.

23. *Ille bello, hic pace :* 'the former in war, the latter in peace.'

30. *Paucorum . . . committi :* the construction is, *fata utriusque populi commit timanibus paucorum.*

33. *Ut . . . ferro :* the construction is, *ut dimicent ferro, quisque pro suâ patriâ.*

34. *Fœdus . . . lege :* 'an agreement was made on this condition.'

36. *In medium :* sc. *campum ;* 'into the middle.'

38. *Terni juvenes : tres juvenes* would signify 'the three youths;' but *terni juvenes* may signify any number, arranged in parties of three each; it may here be rendered 'three youths on each side.'

1. *Alius super alium :* 'one upon the other.' 45

5. *Ut . . . aggrederetur :* the construction is, *ut separatim aggrederetur singulos secuturos per intervalla.*

6. *Aliquantum spatii :* 'a little distance.' Gr. Rule 11.

8. *Ab se . . . abesse :* 'to be distant from him.'

13. *Singuli :* 'one on each side.' See the note on *terni*, page 44. line 38.

17. *Malè . . . conficit :* the construction is, *conficit* (Albanum) *malè sustinentem arma :* 'slays (the Alban) hardly able to sustain his arms.'

18. *Domum deducunt :* 'lead (*him*) home.'

22. *Crines solvere :* 'to untie her hair,' *i. e.* in sign of grief. See note to page 43. line 21.

23. *Movit . . . publico :* the construction is, *comploratio sororis in tanto publico gaudio movit animum feroci juveni ;* 'excited the indignation of the fierce youth.' Gr. 170. Obs. 4.

26. *Sic . . . hostem :* 'whatever Roman woman shall mourn an enemy, let her thus perish.'

28. *Visum est :* 'seemed.' Gr. 188. Obs. 2.

30. *Lictor :* the lictors were twelve officers who preceded the king to keep off the crowd, to seize, scourge, and execute criminals, &c.

31. *Ad populum provocavit :* 'appealed to the people;' in Rome a citizen condemned to death by the judges, had the right to appeal from their sentence to the decision of the whole body of the people.

33. *Ne . . . faceret :* 'that they would not render him destitute of children;' *liberis* from *liberi, -orum*, 2. pl.

38. *Capite . . . misit :* 'and sent his son with his head covered, as it were under the yoke.' The *jugum* was formed of a beam placed across two upright beams, in the form of a gibbet; prisoners of war were sometimes sent *sub jugum* as a mark of ignominy.

2. *Ut . . . sequeretur :* 'that he might await and follow the issue of 46
the war.'

3. *Quâ . . . facere :* the construction is, *quâ re intellectâ, Tullus dixit clarâ voce, Fuffetium facere illud suo jussu.* The object of Tullus was to conceal from the enemy and from his own soldiers the desertion of the Albans.

7. *Quadrigis . . . distractus:* 'was bound to four-horsed chariots and torn to pieces.'—*In diversa:* sc. *membra.*

15. *Salubriora . . . corpora:* the construction is, *corpora juvenum esse salubriora militiæ quàm domi;* 'in the military service than at home.' See Gr. Rule 53. and Obs. 1.

17. *Diuturno . . . implicitus:* 'was attacked by a lingering disease.' —*Tunc . . . feroces:* the construction is, *tunc illi* (for *illius*) *spiritus feroces fracti sunt simul cum corpore.*

18. *Nulli . . . dedit:* the construction is, *deinceps que dedit operam nulli rei* (from *res*) *nisi sacris;* 'and thenceforward he paid attention to nothing except to sacred things.'

26. *Sustulerunt* (from *tollo*) *animos:* 'took courage.'

28. *Qui . . . repeteret:* 'who should claim the things,' *i. e.* taken by the enemy; the ambassador was sent to demand a restitution of the spoils previously to declaring war.

30. *A quibus repetuntur:* 'from whom restitution is demanded.'

31. *Fines:* 'borders.' Gr. 61. 6.

32. *Verbis . . . sit:* 'let my words have credit.'

37. *Responsum est a Latinis:* 'the Latins answered.' Gr. 151. Obs. 4.

47 6. *Non . . . regem:* the construction is, *non potuit præstare* (sc. talem) *regem, qualem promiserat;* 'he could not show himself, such a king as he had promised to be.'

11. *Ei . . . sustulit:* 'an eagle took off the cap of him arriving.'

14. *Sublimis:* 'high in the air.—*Auguriorum perita:* 'acquainted with auguries.' See note page 42. line 18.

16. *Alta sperare:* 'to expect high *fortunes;*' *alta* is the acc. pl. neut.

20. *Intercepit:* 'he usurped.'

23. *Equitum . . . auxit:* 'he increased the centuries of knights in number.'

24. *Ut ferunt:* 'as they say.'

25. *Id . . . negabat:* 'declared that that could not be done.'

31. *Filium . . . donavit:* 'presented his son of the age of thirteen years with a prætexta and a bulla.' The *prætexta* was a gown bordered with purple, worn by the Roman youths, till the age of seventeen years. The *bulla* was a gold or silver ball worn round the neck.

34. *Ægrè ferentes:* 'indignant.'

40. *Alter . . obstrepere:* the construction is, *alter* (cœpit) *obstrepere alteri.*

48 1. *Ex composito:* 'according to a concerted plan.'

2. *Se . . . averteret:* 'the king turned himself entirely away.'

7. *Visu . . . mirabile:* 'wonderful in appearance and in the result.' —*Visu* and *eventu* are supines from *video* and *evenio.*

10. *Non secus ac:* 'not otherwise than'—'the same as.'

13. *Ædium: ædes* in the singular commonly signifies a temple, in the plural a house.

15. *Servio . . . essent:* 'they would be obedient to the commands of Servius Tullius.'

19. *Id . . . ferebat:* the construction is, *fama ferebat id factum* (esse) *communiter a civitatibus Asiæ:* 'rumor declared that it had been built in common by the states of Asia.'

21. *Populis:* the plural is here used because there were a number of different Latin states, which were united together by a confederacy —*Ut et ipsi:* sc. *Latini;* 'that they also.'

23. *Cuidam . . . datum:* the construction is, *dicitur nata* (esse) *cuidam Latino, et responsum* (dicitur) *datum* (esse) *somnio.*

24. *Cujus* is the relative of *populum.*

25. *Bovem . . . immolâsset:* 'should sacrifice that cow.'

29. *Ita . . . vindicavit:* 'thus he secured the empire to his own citizens (*i. e.* the Romans) and the honor to himself.'

31. *Alteram . . . alteram:* 'the one . . . the other.'

34. *Seu forte, seu fraude:* 'either by accident or by violence.'

10. *Is* refers to Sextus. 49

13. *Et . . . alliciendo:* 'and by gradually gaining their favor with treacherous caresses.'

14. *E suis unum:* 'one of his *attendants;*' the possessive pronouns are frequently used absolutely, some such word as *amicus, miles, socius,* being understood.

18. *Redit Gabios:* 'returns to Gabii.'

19. *Cognito . . . facto:* the construction is, *silentio simul ac facto patris cognito;* 'being informed of the silence and likewise of the act of his father.' Sextus understood his father's silence was from an unwillingness to trust the messenger; that the act of striking off the tops of the highest poppies was intended to direct him to put to death the principal men in Gabii.

23. *Sorore regis natus:* 'the son of the king's sister.'

25. *Incidit . . . mentio:* 'mention happened to be made.'—*Suam* (uxorem).

26. *Placuit experiri:* 'it pleased them,—they determined—to make the trial.'—*Equis . . . petunt:* 'they go to Rome on horseback.'

27. *Regias nurus:* 'the king's daughters-in-law,' *i. e.* the wives of the princes who were with Collatinus.

28. *Collatiam:* 'to Collatia,' the town where Collatinus resided.

31. *Lucretiæ vim attulit:* 'offered violence to Lucretia.'

34. *Tarquinio . . . indictum:* the construction is, *portæ urbis clausæ sunt Tarquinio redeunti Romam* ('against Tarquin returning to Rome') *et exilium indictum* (est ei), 'and his banishment was decreed.'

BOOK II.

50 4. *Ab avunculo:* *i. e.* by Tarquin.

5. *Profectus Delphos:* 'having gone to Delphi.'—*Ad . . . honorandum:* 'to honor Apollo with offerings.'

8. *Apollinem consuluerunt:* 'consulted Apollo,' *i. e.* inquired of the oracle of Apollo.

9. *Romæ:* 'at Rome.'

11. *Perinde atque casu prolapsus:* 'as if falling by accident.'

14. *Consules:* the Romans having banished their last king, Tarquin the Proud, established a more republican form of government: two officers called *consuls*, and chosen only for one year, were the chief magistrates of the new republic.

16. *Modò parta:* 'just obtained.'

18. *Hi . . . colloquuntur:* 'they confer together concerning the reception of the princes into the city by night.'

21. *Literæ: litera* in the singular signifies a letter of the alphabet; in the plural, letters, or a *letter* or *letters* in the sense of epistle.

24. *Liberi consulis:* that is, the sons of Brutus.

26. *Missi . . . feriunt:* the construction is, *lictoresque missi cædunt virgis* ('scourge with rods') *feriuntque securi* ('and behead with an axe') juvenes *nudatos.* The lictors now attended the consuls.

28. *Patrem exuit:* 'divested himself of the feelings of a father.'

31. *Legionibus:* the legion was the largest subdivision of the Roman army, and it was divided into ten smaller bodies called cohorts (*cohortes*). The cohort was divided into three maniples (*manipuli*), and each maniple into two centuries (*centuriæ*) or companies.

31. *Obviàm . . . eunt:* the construction is, *consules eunt obviàm hosti.*

51 8. *Triumphans:* 'in triumph.' When a Roman general had obtained a signal success, he entered the city with great pomp and amidst general rejoicing. This was called a *triumph*, and the general was said to enter the city *triumphans.*

9. *Quanto potuit apparatu:* 'with as much pomp as possible.'

10. *Luxerunt:* from *lugeo.*

14. *Non unquam aliàs antè:* 'never on any former occasion.'

16. *Alia . . . videbatur:* the construction is, *alia pars urbis videbatur* (esse) *tuta muris, alia* (pars) *Tiberi objecto:* 'one part of the city seemed to be protected by the walls, the other by the interposition of the Tiber,' which flowed between the enemy and the city.

17. *Nisi . . . fuisset:* 'had it not been for one man.'

18. *Illo cognomine:* he was surnamed *Cocles*, 'the one-eyed,' from the circumstance mentioned in the text.

20. *A tergo:* 'behind him.'

22. *Ad suos:* sc. *amicos.* See note, page 49. line 14.

24. *In comitio:* 'in the comitium.' The *comitium* was a place in the *forum*, near the *curia* or senate-house, in which the *comitia* were held.

32. *Et . . . sedebat:* the construction is, *et scriba ferè pari ornatu* (Gr. Rule 7.) *sedebat cum rege.*

35. *Hoc supplicii:* 'this punishment.'

37. *Scævolæ:* he was called Scævola, 'the left-handed,' from the loss of his right hand.

1. *Sui similes:* 'like himself.' Gr. 175. Obs. 3. 52

5. *Procul ripa:* 'far from the bank.' Gr. 201.

9. *Ex fœdere:* 'according to the treaty.'

11. *Ac . . . dixit:* the construction is, *ac dixit se donare* (eam) *parte obsidum,* 'and said that he would present her with a part of the hostages.'

15. *Donavêre:* 'rewarded.'

16. *In summâ Viâ Sacrâ:* 'at the top of the Via Sacra.' The Via Sacra, or sacred way, led up the Capitoline hill.

18. *Se . . . abdicavit:* literally, 'removed himself from the consulship,' that is, by the English idiom, 'abdicated the consulship.'

20. *Quo adjutore:* sc. *existente;* Gr. 218. Obs. 3.; 'by whose assistance.'

23. *In . . . vēnit:* 'fell under a suspicion of aiming at the royalty.'

24. *Apud populum:* 'to the people.'—*Tale aliquid:* 'any such thing.'

25. *Misit* (eos) *qui domum,* &c.: 'sent persons to destroy his house.'

26. *Fascibus:* 'from the fasces.' The fasces were bundles of rods (*virgæ*) bound up with an axe and borne by the lictors before certain Roman magistrates. The rods were used to scourge criminals, the axe to behead them. See page 50. line 26. The axes were removed from the *fasces* by Valerius.—*Eosque . . . submisit:* 'and lowered them,' *i. e.* the fasces, in token of respect. The lictors usually carried them raised up to the shoulder.

27. *Major . . . esset:* the construction is, *majestas populi esset major, quàm* (majestas) *consulis.*

35. *Gens:* 'race.' A *gens* comprehended several families (*familiæ*).

37. *Nobis in animo est:* 'it is our desire.'

3. *Laudibus ferunt:* 'they extol.' 53

7. *Opportunus . . . communiendo præsidio:* 'suitable for fortifying a position.'

9. *Non semel:* sc. *modò;* 'not once only,' *i. e.* repeatedly.

10. *Veïentes . . . pœnituit:* 'the Veïentes soon repented of the peace (*they had*) obtained.'

15. *Omnes ad unum perierunt:* 'all perished to a man.'

20. *Qui . . . fregit:* 'who conquered Hannibal by delay.'

24. *Dictatura:* the dictator was appointed only in times of great danger, and was invested with much more power than the consuls.

26. *Magister equitum:* 'the master of the horse;' he was appointed by the dictator, and was next in authority to him.

28. *Victoria nutaret:* 'the victory was doubtful.'

31. *In . . . confectus:* 'and to have died in that city of age and chagrin.'

35. *Plebs . . . secessisset:* the commons, in consequence of the weight of the taxes and the military service, had abandoned the city

and retired to a neighboring hill, whence they were persuaded to return by Menenius.

54 2. *Ne . . . ferrent:* 'that the hands should not carry the food to the mouth.'

11. *Tribunos:* the tribunes were plebeian officers, created for the defence of the liberties of the plebeians.

16. *Collatis quadrantibus:* 'by contributing quadrantes,' a small piece of money worth about one third of a cent.—*Publicè:* 'at the public expense.'

18. *Quàm . . . comparatio:* 'how unnecessary is the too anxious acquisition of riches (*to one*) desiring true honor.'

23. *Quanta* agrees with *trepidatio* understood.

24. *Parum præsidii:* 'little protection.'

25. *Dictatorem dici placuit:* 'it was determined that a dictator should be nominated.'

28. *Quatuor . . . agrum:* 'a field of four acres.'

29. *Offendlerunt:* 'found.'—*Nudum* signifies, having on only his tunic, an under garment like a shirt, the toga being the most important part of the dress.

55 5. *A captis Coriolis:* 'from having captured Corioli.'

7. *Sortitus erat:* 'he had received.'

9. *Prima stipendia facere:* 'to serve his first campaigns.'

12. *In . . . ratione:* 'in his whole way of life.'

15. *Eâ . . . poterat:* 'he could never be satisfied with gratifying and honoring her.'

16. *Uxorem duxit:* 'he married.'—*Illius in ædibus:* 'in her (his mother's) house.'

23. *Gravi . . . annonâ:* 'in a time of scarcity.'

24. *Advectum . . . curavit:* the construction is, *curavit frumentum advectum e Siciliâ dandum* (esse) *populo magno pretio*, 'that the corn brought from Sicily should be sold to the people at a high price.'

25. *Ut . . . coleret:* 'that the common people might cultivate the land and not stir up seditions.'

27. *Ad quartum lapidem:* 'at the fourth mile stone,' *i. e.* four miles from the city.

28. *Castra posuit:* 'pitched his camp.'

30. *Româ:* 'from Rome.'—*Oratores de pace:* 'messengers to treat of peace.'

38. *Admotis . . . precibus:* 'by employing the prayers of my mother.'

56 8. *Pretio . . . pellicere:* 'to seduce by bribes and promises.'—*Clienti:* a client was a plebeian who placed himself under the protection of a patrician called his patron, *patronus*.

9. *Ut . . . deposceret:* 'that he should claim her as his slave.'

11. *Causâ militiæ:* 'on military duty.'—*Virgini . . . manum:* the construction is, *injecit manum* ('laid hands upon') *virgini venienti in forum.*

13. *Se . . . abstracturum:* the construction is, *se abstracturum* (esse) *vi* (eam) *cunctantem.*

16. *Eam . . . jus:* 'summons her to trial.'

19. *Lachrymabundus:* 'weeping bitterly.'

22. *Nihil usquam auxilii:* 'no help any where'—'no where any help.'
24. *Sine:* imperative from *sino.*—*Ultimò:* 'for the last time.'
25. *In secretum* (locum): 'into a retired place'—'aside.'
36. *Inter . . . tererent:* the construction is, *tererent tempus inter se sermonibus;* 'were passing the time together in conversation.'
37. *Domum . . . reciperet:* 'returned home.'

1. *Moris ejus insueta:* 'unused to that custom.' Gr. R. 10.— 57
Risui . . . ignorare: the construction is, *fuit risui* (majori) *sorori miranti sororem ignorare id;* 'she was laughed at by her (elder) sister, astonished that her sister (*i. e.* the younger one) should be ignorant of that (custom).'
6. *Apud sororem:* 'at her sister's house.'
8. *Alter consul:* 'one of the consuls.'
14. *Velut . . . eductos:* 'led out, as if for the purpose of taking a walk.'
18. *Ad similem tui:* 'to one like thyself;' *tui,* gen. of *tu.*
20. *Cui . . . parcitum:* 'which is spared.' Gr. 151. Obs. 4.
27. *Exulatum abiit:* 'went into exile.'
28. *Si . . . fieret:* 'if that injury was done to him innocent,'—without his deserving it. *Fieret* here governs the dative as the passive of *facio. Desiderium sui* means 'regret for him.' Gr. 170. at the bottom.
35. *Petitis . . . legatis:* 'having demanded the surrender of the ambassadors.'
37. *Die . . . Augusti:* the construction is, *decimo sexto die* (ante) *Calendas Augusti.* Gr. 284.

4. *In arcem:* 'into the citadel,' which was situated on the Capi- 58
toline Mount.
5. *Obstinato . . . animo:* 'with minds fixed on death.'
6. *Curules . . . gesserant:* 'had administered curule offices.' The highest magistrates had the privilege of using the curule seat (*sella curulis*), a chair adorned with ivory and raised on steps. Their offices were thence called *curule offices;* these were the consulship, censorship, pretorship and edileship.
10. *Quum . . . starent:* the construction is, *quum Galli starent conversi ad eos* (sc. senes) *veluti* (ad) *simulacra.*
11. *Gallo . . . incussisse:* the construction is, *incussisse scipionem eburneum in caput Gallo permulcenti suam barbam; i. e.* to have struck the Gaul, who stroked his beard, on the head with his ivory cane.
18. *Nocte sublustri:* 'on a light night.'—*Sublevantes . . . alios:* the construction is, *alii sublevantes in vicem et trahentes alios;* 'each alternately supporting those who were above him, and pulling up those below him.'
19. *In summum saxum:* 'to the top of the rock.'
21. *Anseres non fefellêre:* 'they did not escape the notice of the geese.'
23. *Romanis saluti fuit:* 'saved the Romans.'
27. *Stragulâ:* adj. from *stragulus, a, um,* signifying 'something spread;' *vestis stragula* means a garment or piece of cloth, which is spread on a seat or a bed, in distinction from one which is worn.

29. *Placuit:* sc. *Romanis;* 'the Romans determined.'
34. *Ut . . . relinquerent:* 'that they would raise the siege for a small sum.'
39. *Internecione occidit:* 'defeated with great slaughter.'

59 1. *Conditor . . . alter:* 'the second founder.'
5. *Rus:* 'to the country.'—*Patri diem dictam esse:* 'that a day (of trial) was appointed for his father,' *i. e.* that his father was accused by Pomponius.
8. *A portâ:* 'from the gate of the city.'
11. *Quippe qui:* this phrase is often used before the subjunctive, and may be rendered 'as one, who,' or still better by a participle of the verb following; as, *quippe qui cerneret;* 'seeing.'
16. *Trans Anienem:* 'beyond the Anio,' means on the side farthest from Rome; so line 18, *in citeriore ripâ,* 'on the hither bank,' nearest Rome.
19. *Eximiâ corporis magnitudine:* 'of remarkable size.'
20. *Quàm* is joined with *maximâ* to strengthen the signification; 'in the very loudest tone he was able.'
29. *Macte virtute esto:* 'go on in valor.'
35. *Insinuavit . . . Galli:* the Gaul had a long sword; Manlius, a short one; by pressing near the Gaul he was able to inflict wounds, without being struck in return; 'thrust himself between the arms and the body of the Gaul.'—*Uno et altero ictu:* 'with two stabs.'

60 7. *Visne: vis* from *volo*, and *nĕ*.
13. *Classico:* 'by the sound of the trumpet;' it means particularly that note which was the signal for assembling the soldiers.
16. *In posterum:* sc. *tempus:* 'in the future.'—*I:* from *eo.*
18. *Cervice cæsâ:* 'his head being cut off.'
24. *In angustiis:* 'in a defile,' or narrow place.
28. *Intempestâ nocte:* 'late in the night.'—*Per medias . . . custodias:* 'through the midst of the sentinels of the enemy.'
32. *Quum . . . obvenisset:* 'when it was revealed to each consul in a dream.'
34. *Diis Manibus:* 'to the infernal gods:' it was believed that by this ceremony the leader saved his own troops and doomed the enemy to destruction.

61 6. *Ferro decerneret:* 'would fight.'
9. *Manum consereret:* 'was beginning the combat.'
12. *Os . . . appetiit:* 'attacked the face and eyes of the Gaul with his beak and talons.'
15. *Orientem petit:* 'flies towards the east.'
17. *Annos . . . natus:* literally, 'having been born twenty-three years,'—'twenty-three years old.'
23. *Parem:* 'competitor.'

62 3. *Retro . . . repetunt:* 'they return back to the way, by which they had come.'
7. *Tum . . . tum:* 'both . . . and.'
9. *Sibi faciendum:* sc. *est;* 'ought to be done by them.'
11. *Quid:* acc. before *fieri.*—*Placeret:* sc. *ei;* 'what he thought should be done.'

16. *Eâ lege:* 'on this condition.'
18. *Detracta:* sc. *sunt.*—*Missi:* sc. *sunt.*
22. *Se abdiderunt:* 'concealed themselves each in his own house.'
25. *Turpi . . . tenetur:* 'is not bound by the disgraceful compact.'
27. *Ex eâ:* sc. *sponsione;* 'by that compact.'
29. *Exolvam religione populum:* 'I will release the nation from their obligation.'
34. *Verecundiâ majestatis:* 'from respect to his dignity.'
37. *Posthumius . . . percussit:* the construction is, *Posthumius percussit femur fecialis genu, quantâ vi potuit;* 'Posthumius struck the thigh of the herald with his knee (his hands being tied), with as much force as he was able.'
38. *Se . . . esse:* 'that he (*i. e.* Posthumius) was a Samnite citizen.' The object was to represent himself as becoming a Samnite by the surrender, and then, by violating the person of the Roman ambassador, to give the Romans a pretence for war.

2. *Adversis ominibus:* 'under unfavorable omens.' 63
3. *Ad auspicia repetenda:* 'to renew the auspices.'
9. *Non . . . defuit:* the construction is, *miles non defuit duci, dux non* (defuit) *militi.*
10. *Cæsa traduntur:* 'are said to have been slain.' *Cæsa* (esse) inf. pass.
14. *Alibi . . . alibi:* 'in one place . . . in another.'
20. *Ad preces . . . versus:* 'having recourse to prayers and entreaty.'
25. *Præcipua . . . inerat:* 'his swiftness of foot was remarkable.' sc. *ei.*—*Cognomen: i. e.* of *Cursor.*
28. *Segnius:* sc. *justo;* 'more slowly than was proper,' *i. e.* 'too slowly.'
32. *Multâ dictâ:* 'having imposed a fine.'
36. *Quibus auxilio venit:* see Gr. R. 22. remark.

3. *Pedem referrent:* 'were retreating.'—*Elephantos:* Pyrrhus had 64
elephants in his army, bearing little towers with armed men on their backs.
5. *Vastorum . . . moles:* 'the size of their immense bodies.'—*Superastantium:* that is, on the elephants.
10. *Adverso vulnere:* 'with wounds in front.'
13. *Magnis itineribus:* 'by forced (*i. e.* rapid) marches.'
18. *Hydram:* the Hydra was a fabulous monster, with many heads, which were said to grow out as fast as they were cut off: it was said to have been finally killed by Hercules.
24. *Solet . . . clementia:* the construction is, *enim clementia solet esse comes magni animi.*
30. *Sed . . . discussit:* the construction is, *sed simplex confessio culpæ discussit periculum,* 'averted the danger.'
34. *Vini . . . videri:* the construction is, *eam videri* (esse) *culpam vini quàm* (esse culpam) *hominum.*
39. *Magnâ . . . valebat:* 'and had great influence with him.'

1. *In sermone:* 'in conversation.' 65
10. *Nos . . . dabimus:* the construction is, *dabimus nos quieti* (from *quies*); 'we will give ourselves up to rest.'

11. *Quin . . . frueris :* 'why do you not even now enjoy that ease ?'
13. *Principum :* 'of the principal citizens.'
15. *Non . . . munera :* the construction is, *ejus munera spreta sunt non solum a viris sed et* ('but also') *a mulieribus.*
16. *Quum . . . verbis extolleret :* 'while he was praising in a speech.'
25. *Bina hostium spolia :* this phrase cannot be rendered literally into English; it means, 'the spoils of two of the enemies.'
27. *Qualem . . . comperisset :* 'what kind of a place he had found Rome.'

66 7. *Vis :* from *volo.*—*Sin . . . malum :* the construction is, *sin verò* (judicas me) *malum* (virum).
8. *Anno interjecto :* 'a year having intervened.'
13. *Se . . . necaturum :* sc. *esse ;* 'that he would poison Pyrrhus.'
15. *Caput ejus :* 'his life.'
16. *Dixisse fertur :* 'is said to have exclaimed.'
19. *Athenis :* 'at Athens.'—*Qui . . . profiteretur :* 'who professed himself a philosopher.'
22. *Utinam . . . persuadeatur :* 'I wish our enemies could be persuaded of that.'
27. *Cænabat . . . herbas :* 'he was supping on roots and vegetables.'
29. *Magnam . . . pecuniam :* 'a large sum of money.'
30. *Nihil . . . erit :* 'I shall have no need of that money.'
32. *Simultatem gerebat :* 'was at enmity.'
33. *Ille . . . hic :* 'the former . . . the latter.'
34. *Furax :* 'rapacious.'
38. *Gratias ageret :* 'was giving thanks.'
39. *Nihil est . . . quòd :* 'there is no reason that.'
40. *Si . . . venire :* 'if I had rather be plundered (by a rapacious consul) than be sold,' *i. e.* as a slave, if taken captive by the enemy. *Venire* from *veneo.* Prisoners of war were anciently treated as slaves.
41. *Censor :* the censors were magistrates who had the care of the public morals: they punished an unworthy senator, by expelling him from the senate, as it is here said Fabricius degraded Rufinus (*movit senatu*) on account of his extravagance.—*Argenti facti :* 'of wrought silver,' *i. e.* of plate.

67 1. *Vitam . . . exegit :* 'passed his life.'
2. *Ut . . . reliquerit :* 'that he did not leave (the means) from which the marriage portion of his daughters should be provided.'
3. *Patris . . . desumpsit :* 'took upon itself the office of a father.'
9. *Tantum hominum :* 'so many men.'
12. *Quum . . . arguerctur :* 'when he was accused by his enemies of embezzling the (public) money.'
13. *Gutto . . . prolato :* 'having produced in public a wooden flask.'
14. *Nihil . . . hostili :* 'nothing more from the spoils of the enemy.'
17. *Malo . . . imperare :* the construction is, *malo hæc esse* (or *esse,* from *edo, hæc*) *in meis fictilibus* ('earthen vessels') *et* (me) *imperare* (iis) *habentibus aurum.*
18. *Agri . . . divisit :* the construction is, *divisit populo septena jugera agri captivi viritim,* 'seven acres of the conquered territory to each individual.'
21. *Dixit . . . posset :* the construction is, *dixitque* (eum) *esse malum civem, cui idem non posset esse satis quod* (erat satis) *aliis.*

24. *Eâ . . . haberet:* 'was making a levy for that purpose.'
25. *Tædio . . . darent:* 'being weary of war, would not enlist.'—*Conjectis . . . tribubus: i. e.* the names of persons of all the tribes being written on small pieces of paper and thrown together into the urn from which they were drawn.
26. *Primum . . . jussit:* 'he ordered the first name drawn from the urn (*i. e.* the person whose name was first drawn) to be summoned.'
27. *Bona . . . subjicere:* 'to sell his possessions by auction;' a spear (*hasta*) was erected at public sales: hence the phrase *subjicere hastæ*, 'to sell by auction.'
30. *Non . . . cive:* 'that the republic had no need of that citizen.'
32. *Adolescenti . . . fuerunt:* 'were of any assistance to the youth.'

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1. *Fidem . . . fecerat:* 'produced an expectation of his return.'—*Bellum . . . putaretur:* 'he was thought to have the intention of renewing the war.'
8. *Pyrrhum . . . ferri:* the construction is, *Pyrrhum ferri* (from *fero*) *magno impetu* ('was rushing with great fury') *in auctorem sui vulneris.*
10. *Utrâque manu:* 'with both hands.'

BOOK III.

69 5. *Consul . . . interjectum:* the construction is, *consul primò trajecit fretum interjectum* (lying) *inter Italiam et Siciliam nave piscatoriâ, ad explorandos hostes,* 'in a fishing boat to examine the enemy.'

10. *Se . . . abluere:* the construction is, *se non passurum esse* (from *patior*) *Romanos vel abluere manus* ('even to wash their hands') *in Siculo mari.*

12. *Quin Claudius . . . traduceret:* 'Claudius from transporting.'

19. *A Punicis:* sc. *navibus.*

21. *Nam . . . apprehendebant:* 'for they seized an enemy's ship, by throwing on board those grappling-irons.'

70 1. *Qui roborc præstabant:* 'who were superior in strength,' *i. e.* of body.

2. *Inter pugnandum:* 'during the fight.'

4. *Primus . . . egit:* 'and was the first who solemnized a naval triumph.'

5. *Mari . . . possent:* 'they became very powerful by sea.'

10. *Saltu se demisit:* 'leaped.'

11. *Ne . . . daret:* 'that he should suffer punishment for the loss of the fleet.' Gr. 216. Obs. 7.

16. *Copiis maritimis:* 'naval forces.'

21. *Re malè gestâ:* 'an affair being unsuccessfully conducted;' *i. e.* in case of failure.

28. *Censeo . . . jubeas:* sc. *ut.* Gr. 215. Obs. 5.

34. *Alia . . . est:* the construction is, *est nulla alia via salutis nisi hæc.*

71 2. *Quem . . . consilio:* 'into what place he was leading them, and with what design.'

8. *Iter intendere:* 'directed their march.'

9. *Fit . . . anceps:* 'a battle ensues for a long time doubtful.'

10. *Multitudo:* sc. *hostium.*

13. *Virtuti . . . fortuna:* 'the good fortune of Calpurnius was equal to his valor.'

14. *Saucius factus esset:* 'he had been wounded.'

17. *Ei . . . graminea:* the construction is, *corona graminea data est ei merces* ('as a reward') *egregii facinoris.* The *corona* or wreath here mentioned was granted to one who had delivered an army when besieged or surrounded; it was called *corona obsidionalis,* and was made of grass.

19. *In . . . principem:* 'as a reward of martial courage in the principal nation in the world.'

23. *Magnâ clade affecit:* 'defeated with great slaughter.'

24. *Quasi de pace acturus:* 'under pretence of treating of peace.

27. *Paucis . . . annis:* 'a few years before.'

33. *Par . . . referri:* the construction is, *par referri pari;* 'that retaliation should be made.'

3. *Plures . . . elisit:* the construction is, *elisit plures* (milites) *verbere caudæ.* 72

4. *Ipso . . . afflatu:* 'by the very blast of his pestiferous breath.'

5. *Quippe qui . . . repelleret:* 'for he repelled.'

7. *Confugiendum fuit ad machinas:* 'it became necessary to have recourse to military engines.'—*Balistis:* the *balistæ* were engines, which hurled large stones with great force; they were used in battering down walls, &c.; 'and the *balistæ* being brought up, the enemy (*i. e.* the serpent) was to be battered down (it was necessary to batter down the enemy) like a fortified citadel.'

13. *Regulo . . . prorogatum est:* 'the command was continued to Regulus on account of his success, for the next year.'

17. *Ablato . . . rustico:* 'having carried off his agricultural implements.'

18. *Ne . . . alerentur:* 'lest, his farm being deserted, there would be nothing from which his wife and children could be supported.'

19. *Acceptis literis:* 'having received the letter.'

22. *Opes contudit:* 'crushed the power.'

28. *Ultimâ pernicie:* 'with the greatest slaughter.'

29. *Remanserunt:* 'survived.'

30. *Romam . . . missus est:* 'he was sent to Rome (to treat) concerning the exchange of prisoners, having taken an oath,' &c.

34. *Ne . . . recusavit:* 'refused that he would give—to give his opinion.'

10. *Ipsâ . . . illustrior:* 'more honorable and illustrious than even his life itself, though long spent in the greatest glory.' 73

15. *Quo die:* for *eo die, quo;* 'on the day, on which.'

17. *Pullarius* was a person employed to take care of the chickens; if the chickens ate, it was a favorable omen, but if they refused, it was considered unfavorable.

19. *Esse:* from *edo.*

20. *Quo . . . incessit:* 'which being done—on account of which act,—a foolish superstition filled the minds of the soldiers.'

23. *Ea . . . Claudiæ:* 'that circumstance was also fatal to Claudia.'

25. *Utinam . . . viveret:* 'I wish that my brother was alive.'

30. *Finem . . . imposuit:* 'put an end.'

34. *Dux classis:* sc. *erat.*

35. *Cui animus erat:* 'whose intention it was.'

36. *Eas . . . complere:* the construction is, *complereque eas delectis viris* ('with chosen men') *acceptis ab Hamilcare.*

37. *Optimum ratus:* 'thinking *it* best.'

1. *Et . . . confligere:* the construction is, *et confligere cum classe* (*i. e.* of the enemy) *gravi impeditâque suis oneribus.* 74

2. *Nec . . . mora:* 'nor was the victory long delayed.'

7. *Certum vectigal:* 'a fixed tribute.'

BOOK IV.

75 2. *Novem . . . admotus:* 'having been led to the altar when nine years old.'

6. *Româ . . . Carthaginem:* 'from Rome to Carthage.'

8. *Dedi:* inf. pass. from *dedo.*

11. *Pœnis . . . succlamantibus:* the construction is, *Pœnis succlamantibus* (se sumere) *bellum.*

13. *Et . . . gesturos:* the construction is, *et se gesturos* (esse) *eodem animo, quo acciperent;* 'and that they would carry it on with the same spirit with which they had received it.'

15. *Superatis . . . jugis:* 'having passed the chain of the Pyrenees and of the Alps.'

23. *Dux . . . deerat:* the construction is, *dux neque deerat occasioni rei* (gen.) *benè gerendæ;* 'neither missed any opportunity of successful operation.'

24. *Neque . . . dabat:* the construction is, *neque ipse dabat ullam hosti.—Frumentatum:* a supine from *frumentor.*

25. *Opportunus . . . agmen:* 'he was present at every opportunity, attacking the foraging party.'—*Carpens* signifies here 'attacking frequently'—'hanging on the skirts of.'

76 1. *Militem . . . pœnitere:* the construction is, *capitque jam minùs pœnitere militem aut suæ virtutis aut fortunæ* (Gr. R. 29. Obs. 1. and Exc. 2.), 'and the soldiers now began to distrust less both their courage and their fortune.'

7. *Ex capite:* 'from their heads.'

8. *Huc illùc:* 'hither *and* thither.'

12. *Ut . . . invidiam:* 'that he might excite an odium against Fabius among his own *countrymen.*'

18. *Pro . . . segnem:* 'timid instead of cautious, slow instead of circumspect.'

20. *Illum . . . terere:* the construction is (Minucius dicebat), *illum* (*i. e.* Fabius) *terere tempus in ducendo bello,* 'consumed the time in protracting the war.'

24. *Æquo . . . animo:* 'with patience.'

27. *Receptui cecinit* (from *cano*): 'sounded a retreat.' Gr. R. 22. Obs. 2.

28. *A . . . esse:* the construction is, *Minucium victum esse a se, se* ('but that he') (victum esse) *a Fabio.*

34. *Tarento . . . potiùs est:* 'obtained possession of Tarentum.'

36. *Per speciem:* 'under pretence.'

41. *Eò . . . est:* 'and the practice was made—became—so habitual Gr. R. 40. 2.

77 11. *Ad recipiendum Tarentum:* 'to recover Tarentum.'

12. *Res levis momenti:* 'an affair of trifling importance.'

15. *Per . . . conciliatus:* 'becoming the friend of the commander by means of his sister.'
17. *Vigiliâ primâ:* 'in the first watch;' *i. e.* of the night. The night was divided into four equal parts, called watches.
25. *Eum: i. e. Fabium.*
28. *Legatus:* lieutenant-general, or second in command.
29. *In . . . veniret:* the construction is, (Fabius) *veniret in castra ejus, i. e. filii.*
30. *Pro more:* 'according to custom.'—'*Anteibant:* sc. *consulem.*
37. *Consulem agere:* 'to maintain the dignity of a consul.'
38. *Cautior quàm promptior:* 'more cautious than active.' Gr. 216. sixth line from the bottom.
39. *Sed . . . erat:* the construction is, *sed prudentia insita* ('natural') *ejus ingenio erat aptissima bello, quod tum gerebatur.*

4. *Paulo . . . placebat:* 'the prudent delay of Fabius was more agreeable to Paulus.' 78
7. *Ibi . . . aluerat:* the construction is, *ibi fortuna aluerat temeritatem insitam Varroni aliquo successu levium prœliorum.*
17. *Patĕre:* imper. 2 sing. from *patior.*
21. *Minime cessandum:* sc. *esse;* 'that he ought by no means to pause.'
25. *Satis . . . imperio:* the construction is, *creditur fuisse satis saluti urbi et imperio.*
27. *Ad . . . insistunt:* 'the Carthaginians proceed to collect the spoils.'
34. *Varroni . . . itum est:* the construction is, *itum est* (ab omnibus ordinibus) *obviàm Varroni;* 'all orders went out to meet Varro.' Gr. 151. Obs. 4.
40. *Egebat ærarium:* sc. *pecuniâ;* 'the treasury was empty.'

1. *In medium protulit:* 'contributed.' 79
2. *Nomina dederunt:* 'enlisted.'
3. *Adhuc prætextati:* 'yet wearing the prætexta.' Boys wore the *prætexta* till they were seventeen years old, and were thence called *prætextati.*
7. *Copiam . . . fecisset:* 'had given permission.'
11. *Quum . . . potuisset:* 'although it might have been done at little expense.'
12. *Ut . . . mori:* 'that either to conquer or die might be implanted in the Roman soldiers.'
19. *Res:* 'the object of his mission.'
22. *Prætor:* the pretor was the next magistrate in dignity to the consul. See note to page 58. line 6.
31. *Moliri portas:* 'to batter down the gates.'
38. *Ad ultimum inopiæ:* 'to the extreme of want.'

11. *Ad . . . inopiæ:* the construction is, *ventum est* (ab iis) *ad id inopiæ;* 'they were reduced to such a degree of want.' 80
13. *Muribus:* from *mus.*
14. *Ducentis denariis:* 'for two hundred denarii;' a denarius was about fourteen cents.
15. *Famis:* from *fames.—Utrique . . . obtigit:* the construction is,

merita sors obtigit utrique nempe venditori et emptori; 'befell each, namely, the buyer and the seller.'

19. *Infimis aggeribus:* 'from the bottom of the ramparts.'

32. *Capiti illius parceretur:* 'his life should be spared.'

34. *Attentius:* 'very intently.'

37. *Propter . . . requirebat:* 'on account of his eagerness in investigating what he was studying.'

39. *Ægre tulit:* 'lamented.'

81 1. *Ovans:* 'enjoying an ovation.' The ovation was a sort of lesser triumph granted to victorious generals, whose successes were not important enough to deserve a triumph. See note to line 8. page 51.

5. *Nobilia signa:* 'beautiful statues.'

16. *Actum erat de imperiò Romano:* 'it was decided concerning—it was over with the Roman power.'

22. *Injuriæ . . . oblitus est:* for *oblitus est gravissimæ injuriæ, quam acceperat;* 'he forgot the very great injury which he had received.'

25. *Eâ . . . senatus:* 'the senate gratified with that reconciliation.'

26. *Id . . . habebant:* 'had this intention.'

28. *Neque . . . paterctur* (from *patior*): the construction is, *neque paterctur* (hostes) *conjungi aut conferre vires in unum* (locum), 'together.'

35. *Ambo:* sc. *consules.—Collatis signis:* 'having joined their forces.'

38. *Concitato equo se . . . immisit:* 'having spurred up his horse, threw himself.'

82 6. *Annos pueritiæ egressus:* 'not having passed the years of boyhood.'

10. *Interjecto . . . opposuit:* 'throwing himself between, he opposed the attack of the Carthaginians.'

12. *Ædilitatem.* the edileship, or office of edile, was the lowest of the curule offices. See note to line 6. page 58. By law no person could be chosen edile who was less than thirty-seven years of age. See note to line 2. page 90.

13. *Rationem ejus esse habendam:* 'that any regard should be had to him.'

14. *Quod . . . esset:* 'because his age was not yet that required by law to stand candidate for the office.'

15. *Satis annorum habeo:* 'I am old enough.'

21. *Summa imperii:* 'the chief command.'

22. *De . . . conspirare:* 'were entering into an agreement for abandoning Italy.'

23. *In hospitium:* 'into the house.'

25. *De quibus allatum est:* 'of whom information had been given him.' *Allatum est,* impersonal verb, from *affertur,* which comes from *affero.*

27. *Deserturos:* sc. *esse.*

28. *Passuros:* sc. *esse. Passuros* is from *patior.*

29. *Haud . . . cernerent:* the construction is, *pavidi haud secus, quàm si cernerent victorem Hannibalem:* 'terrified not less than if they beheld the victorious Hannibal.'

34. *Nec . . . constabat:* 'nor was it very clear, whom they should send.'

35. *Eâ . . . comitia:* 'comitia (public meetings) were appointed (*to decide*) on that point.'
37. *Nomina profiterentur:* 'should give in their names,' *i. e.* as candidates.'

4. *Animorum . . . resedit:* 'the ardor of their excitement had ceased.' 83
5. *Populum . . . pœnitere:* the construction is, *cœpit pœnitere populum Romanum facti:* 'the Roman people began to repent of what they had done.' See note to line 1, page 76.
14. *Illustri loco . . . natam:* 'was born of a distinguished family.'
17. *Satis magnum . . . pondus:* 'a very great weight.'
21. *Hæc accedent:* 'let these nuptial gifts be added for you by me.'
22. *Ad . . . gratiam:* 'to repay the kindness of Scipio.'
25. *Hasdrubalem:* this is not the brother of Hannibal, but another Carthaginian general of the same name.
28. *Regii generis, formâ insigni:* 'of a royal family, and remarkable person.'
30. *Id ætatis:* 'at that age.'
31. *Massīvam . . . vocant:* 'my countrymen call me Massiva.'—*Orbus:* 'an orphan.'
40. *Effusis . . . lachrymis:* 'shedding tears from joy.'
41. *Datis . . . dimisit:* 'and having given some horsemen, who should conduct him in safety, sent him away.'

4. *Imperatoris:* when a general had obtained a signal victory, he was saluted by his army with the title of *imperator*. 84
5. *Mihi . . . est:* 'is to me the highest (*of titles*).'
7. *Vobis . . . animum:* 'it is allowable for you to believe—you may believe that there is in me a kingly soul.'
17. *Sed . . . voluit:* 'but he was neither willing to give nor to receive a pledge.'
20. *Ad . . . appelleret:* 'arrived at the same port.' *Appelleret* from *appellos*[3].
21. *Invitatus:* sc. *est.*—*Cœnatum est:* sc. *ab iis;* 'they supped.'
22. *Eodem lecto . . . accubuerunt:* 'reclined on the same couch,' *i. e.* at supper. The Romans at supper were accustomed to recline (*accumbere*) on a couch, each of which generally contained three persons, and was thence called *triclinium*, or *tricliniaris lectus*, or simply *lectus*.
23. *Tanta . . . Scipioni:* 'such was the affability of Scipio.'
29. *Ad . . . statuendum:* 'to fix the time and place for a conference.'
30. *Duos . . . retineri:* 'that two should be retained as hostages.'
35. *Promissa . . . munditiis:* 'long, flowing hair and a figure not adorned with elegance.'
38. *Gratias . . . agit:* 'returns thanks for the release of his brother's son;' *i. e.* of Massiva mentioned above, page 83. section 23.
40. *Cupere . . . navare:* the construction is, *se* (*i. e.* Masinissa) *cupere navare operam* ('to render aid') *illi* (*i. e.* to Scipio) *et Romano populo*.

1. *Ante annos:* sc. *legitimos;* 'before the lawful age.' By law no person could be chosen consul before he was forty-two years old. 85

5. *Id . . . perfecit:* 'accomplished it by an artful plan.'
8. *Quàm celerrimè:* 'with the greatest possible despatch.'
15. *Vento secundo:* 'with a prosperous wind.'
17. *Duci:* inf. pass. from *duco.*
19. *Expositis copiis:* 'his forces having been disembarked.'
25. *Quâ . . . contudit:* 'by which confidence in himself he broke the spirit of the enemy, before he had their arms.'
37. *Qui . . . adjuverat:* 'who had greatly aided the Roman cause.'
40. *Ad tuendam patriam:* 'to protect his country.'

86 4. *Quinque dierum iter . . . abest:* 'is distant five days' march. *Iter* is in the accusative by R. 55.
6. *Constituitur:* see Gr. 214. Obs. 4.
13. *Ad . . . principes:* 'send as ambassadors to sue for peace thirty chiefs of the elders.'
15. *More adulantium procubuêre:* 'prostrated themselves in the manner of those doing reverence;' that is, in the oriental manner of doing reverence to princes by throwing one's self at their feet.—*Conveniens . . . fuit:* 'their discourse was suitable to so humble a salutation.'
23. *Effusa . . . obsidebat:* the construction is, *turba effusa non modò ex urbibus, sed etiam ex agris obsidebat vias;* 'choked the ways.'
28. *Suisque invisus:* 'and having become odious to his *countrymen.*'
35. *Interroganti:* sc. *Scipioni.*
36. *Nemo . . . disposuit:* 'and no one chose his positions and arranged his posts more skilfully than he.'
38. *Semetipsum dixit:* the construction is, (Hannibal) *dixit* (se ducere) *semetipsum* (tertium).

87 1. *Improviso . . . genere:* 'by an unexpected kind of compliment.'
3. *Syria . . . Scipioni:* 'Syria had fallen to Lucius Scipio as his province.'
9. *Se . . . promisit:* 'and promised that he would be his lieutenant.'
17. *Habuit:* 'treated.'
22. *Aliam . . . referre:* 'I cannot do him any other favor.'
26. *Dolorem:* 'his own wrongs.'
27. *Ratio:* 'an account.'
30. *Dubitari:* impers. pass. 'that any doubt should be entertained.'
31. *Ad . . . fecit:* 'spoke after this manner.'
32. *Non est quòd:* 'there is no reason that.'—*Patres conscripti:* 'conscript fathers,' the title by which the senate was addressed.
34. *In dubium:* 'into doubt.'
41. *Diem dixerunt:* 'appointed a day,' *i. e.* of trial, or 'denounced.'
42. *Quasi . . . fraudâsset:* 'of having defrauded.'

88 1. *Dicendæ causæ:* 'of arguing his cause,' *i. e.* of defending himself
4. *Habuit:* 'be pronounced.'
5. *Diis supplicemus:* 'and return thanks to the gods.'
9. *Celebratior . . . quo:* 'this day was more illustrious by the favor of men, than that on which.'
14. *Literni . . . degeret:* 'was living at Liternum.'

18. *Opus* is here an indecl. adj. agreeing with *quæ;* Gr. Rule 9. Obs. 2.

20. *Conspectum . . . expetentes:* 'desiring a sight.'

21. *Proinde præbere: petunt* is here understood; 'and beg that he would not therefore refuse to allow himself to be seen.'

26 *Contigisset:* sc. *iis;* 'they had been permitted.'

BOOK V.

89 2. *Legato fratre:* sc. *existente;* Gr. 218. Obs. 3. 'his brother being lieutenant-general.'

4. *Ad duo ferme millia:* sc. *passuum;* 'at about the distance of two miles.'

5. *Aciam instruere:* 'to arrange his army in order of battle.'

7. *Nihil:* the acc. case, governed by *secundùm* understood.—*Nihil nocuit:* 'did not injure.'

8. *Regiis:* sc. *copiis;* 'the forces of the king,' *i. e.* Antiochus.

13. *Se dediderunt* (from *dedo*): 'surrendered.'

15. *Accusatus est acceptæ pecuniæ:* 'was accused of money received —of having received money.' Gr. Rules 23 and 28.

18. *Duci cœptus:* sc. *est;* 'began to be dragged'—'was on the point of being dragged.' Gr. 149.

19. *Sibi esse:* 'that he had.'

20. *Quærendæ:* Gerundive, Gr. Rule 36.

21. *Non passurum:* (se) *non passurum* (sc. *esse;* from *patior*); 'that he would not suffer.'—*Lucium Scipionem esse:* 'Lucius Scipio to be.' Gr. Rule 4.

27. *Quâ* (the relative of *pecunia*) *multatus fuerat:* 'which he had been fined.'—*Noluit: volo* and *nolo* generally imply something more than 'to be willing' and 'not to be willing,' but rather mean 'to choose' and 'to choose not.'

90 2. *Patrui . . . filius:* 'the son of the uncle of Scipio Africanus.'

3. *Ædilitatem peteret:* 'was candidate for the office of ædile.' The chief duty of the ædiles was to take care of the buildings of the city, whence they borrowed their name; it was their duty also to attend the tribunes of the people, to rectify weights and measures, prohibit unlawful games, &c. The inspection of the public games was also allotted to the ædiles.

4. *More candidatorum:* 'according to the custom—as was the custom—of candidates.' Those who sought preferment were called *candidati*, from a white robe, worn by them, which was rendered shining (*candens* or *candida*) by the art of the fuller. Candidates endeavored to gain the favor of the people by every popular art; by going round to their houses, by shaking hands with those they met, by addressing them in a friendly manner, &c.

8. *Rusticæ tribus:* the common people, who lived in the country and cultivated the ground, were called *plebs rustica;* those who lived in the city, *plebs urbana:* the former were considered the more respectable.

15. *Mater Idæa:* 'the Idæan mother,' *i. e.* Cybele, who was so called, because she was worshipped on mount Ida.—*Advecta foret:* 'should be brought.'

20. *Idem . . . recusavit:* 'the same person, when consul, declined the name of *imperator*, offered him by his soldiers, and a triumph,

offered by the senate.' When the Romans gained a victory, the soldiers saluted their general with the title of *imperator*, which was afterwards confirmed by the senate, and an *ovation* or *triumph* was also granted by that body.

25. *Imaginem:* images were the busts of persons down to the shoulders, made of wax, and painted, with *titles* or inscriptions, written below them, pointing out the honors they had enjoyed or the exploits they had achieved. The right of having images was allowed only to those persons, who themselves or whose ancestors had held a curule office. They were kept with great care by their posterity, in the courts of their houses, and brought out only on great occasions.

30. *Quidnam causæ est:* 'what is the reason.' Gr. Rule 8.

32. *Equum servus:* sc. *curat.*—*Minùs:* compar. of *parum.* Gr. 160.

91 1. *Hic:* 'here'—'upon this.'—*Nasica:* sc. *inquit.*

5. *Municipio: municipia* were foreign towns, which were admitted to the privileges of Rome, though in different degrees; some possessed all the rights, except such as could not be enjoyed without actually residing in Rome; while others had the right of serving in the Roman legion, without that of voting and of obtaining civil offices.

6. *Operam daret:* 'applied himself'—'devoted his attention.'

7. *In foro esse:* 'to be employed in public business.'

8. *Primum . . . septemque:* 'he served his first campaign at the age of seventeen.' Gr. Rule 56. Obs. 2.

10. *Adhæsit:* from *adhæreo.*

11. *Magni æstimata est:* 'was thought highly of.' Gr. Rules 24 and 28.

14. *Quo milites:* sc. *vescebantur.*

17. *Quæstor:* the questor was an officer who had the care of the public treasury. He accompanied the consul to war, as paymaster of the troops.

19. *Faciebat:* 'incurred.'—*Eo relicto* (Gr. Rule 62): 'having left him,' *i. e.* Scipio.

21. *Dictitabat:* Gr. 154. 1.

26. *Classem expedire:* 'the fleet to be in readiness.'—*Dimicandum* (Gerund) *esset:* 'he was about to fight'—'a battle was to be fought.'

34. *Legem tulerat:* 'had enacted a law.' The Oppian law ordained that no woman should have more than half an ounce of gold, wear a garment of different colors, or be carried in a chariot in any city, or in any town, or within a mile of it, unless on the occasion of some sacred solemnity.

92 3. *Ultimis militum:* 'with the lowest of the soldiers.' Gr. Rule 11.

6. *Cavendum* (Gerund in the acc. *esse* being understood): 'that care ought to be taken.'

7. *Id effecturus* (sc. *esse*) *sibi videbatur:* 'he seemed to himself to be about to bring this to pass'—'he thought he should be able to accomplish this.'

12. *Unuquæque* (from *unusquisque*, Gr. 85. 3.): sc. *civitas.*—*Sibi soli imperari:* 'that the command was given to itself alone.'

13. *De Hispaniâ:* 'over Spain.'

15. *In complures animadvertit:* 'he punished several.'

16. *Senatu movit:* 'he excluded from the senate-house'—'he de-

graded.' The office of censors was chiefly to estimate the fortunes and to inspect the morals of the citizens. For improper or unlawful conduct, they had the power of excluding a senator from the senate-house, of depriving an *eques* of his public horse, and any other citizen they removed from a more honorable to a less honorable tribe, &c.

18. *Cujus amore deperibat:* 'with whom he was deeply in love.'

19. *Capitis damnatos:* 'condemned to death.'

20. *Quos securi percussurus esset:* 'whom he was about to behead'—'whose execution he intended should soon take place.'

21. *Quenquam securi ferientem:* 'any one beheading another.'

22. *Pervelle* (from *pervolo*, Gr. 145.): 'that she desired greatly.'

24. *Eò magis:* 'on this account more'—'the more.'

26. *Ad spectaculum mulieris:* 'in the presence of a woman.'

30. *Censuit:* 'gave it as his opinion.'—*Negavit . . . rempublicam:* 'and said that, whilst it (Carthage) stood, the republic could not be safe.'

32. *Patribus:* 'the senators.'

36. *Togâ excussâ:* 'having thrown open his toga.'

37. *Lectam:* sc. *esse;* 'that it was gathered.'

38. *Illis:* governed by *inquit* by Rule 25, the rest of the sentence, or what was said, supplying the place of the acc.

39. *Tertio abhinc die:* 'three days ago.' Gr. Rule 56. Obs. 3.—*Scitote:* imper. 2 pers. plur. from *scio.*

40. *Tam prope absumus:* 'at so short a distance are we.'

41. *Carthaginiensibus:* dat. governed by *indictum est* by Rule 25, or more properly by Rule 17. III.—*Indictum est:* 'was declared against.'

93 3. *Quominus adesset:* 'from being present.'

8. *Hoc est:* 'that is.'

15. *Pompilio visum esset dimittere:* 'Pompilius thought it advisable to disband.'

19. *Militiæ sacramento:* the substance of the military oath was, that the soldiers would obey their commander, and not desert their standards. Without taking this oath no one could justly fight with the enemy.

21. *Eum missum factum esse:* 'that he had been dismissed.'

27. *Quid . . . expediret:* 'what was the best way of managing an estate?'—*Bene pascere:* 'to pasture *cattle.*'

32. *Perlitas fuisse:* from *perlino.*

36. *Mihi vitio vertunt:* Gr. Rule 22 and Obs. 1. 'impute it to me as a fault.'

41. *Qui te negant habere:* 'who say that you have not.'

42. *Proscissus:* from *proscindo.*

94 5. *Illos . . . hos:* 'the former . . . the latter.' Gr. 85. Obs. 4.

8. *Nullum . . . fecit:* 'suffered no loss of reputation.'

13. *Os:* 'pronunciation'—'power of utterance.'

14. *Aderat* (from *adsum*): 'he assisted.'

15. *Frequens:* 'frequently.'

23. *Eos per errorem ingressos:* sc. *esse;* 'that they had entered *the temple* by mistake.'

35. *Magnis itineribus:* 'with forced marches.'

37. *Victoriæ avidior:* 'more desirous of victory.' Gr. Rule 10.

5. *Regem decet:* sc. *esse.* Gr. 191. Exc. 3. 95
6. *Re infectâ:* 'without accomplishing any thing.' Gr. 155, last sentence.
11. *Ludorum Isthmiorum:* the Isthmian games were celebrated on the Corinthian isthmus, the neck of land that joins the Peloponnesus with the continent. They were held near the temple of Isthmian Neptune, to which god they were dedicated, after they had been renewed and improved by Theseus. At first they were instituted in honor of Palæmon or Melicertes.
19. *Præco:* nom. to *pronunciavit.*—*Unusquisque:* nom. to *averet.*
24. *Decretus est* (from *decerno*): 'was decreed.'
37. *Hausto* (perf. part. from *haurio*) *venено:* abl. abs. 'having drunk poison.'
41. *Consul sortitus est:* during the first days of their office, the consuls cast lots or agreed among themselves about their provinces. Sometimes a certain province was assigned to some one of the consuls by a decree of the senate and by the order of the people; this was said to be done *extra sortem*, &c.

1. *Paterni . . . hæres:* 'inheriting his father's hatred towards the 96
Romans.'—*Hæres*, as well as *filius*, agrees in case with *Perseus* by Rule 1.
3. *Profecturus esset:* from *proficiscor.*
4. *Filiolam:* dimin. of *filia;* Gr. 65. 5. 'little daughter.'
5. *Tristiculam:* dim. of *tristis;* Gr. 73. 5. 'somewhat sorrowful.'
—*Quid est:* 'what is the matter?'—*Mea:* voc. fem. sing. from *meus*, and *mi*, in the next line, voc. sing. masc. Gr. 34 and 83.
24. *Tertio* (sc. *die*) *Nonas Septembris:* sc. *ante;* 'on the third day before the Nones of September'—'the third of September.' Gr. 285.
25. *Cæsus:* from *cædo.*
37. *Pullâ veste amictus* (from *amicio*): 'clad in a mourning garment.'
40. *Ad prætorium:* 'to the general's quarters.'

1. *Porrexit:* from *porrigo.* 97
11. *In quenquam:* 'towards any one.'
14. *Habitus est:* 'was paid.'
16. *Magno apparatu:* 'with great pomp.'
24. *Magnificentissimus:* superl. of *magnificus.* Gr. 79. 4.—*Extructis tabulatis:* 'scaffoldings having been erected.'
25. *In candidis togis:* the color of the togas worn on common occasions was white. The *toga candida*, which was worn on occasions of great festivity and by candidates, differs from the *toga alba* or gown worn on ordinary occasions, probably in this; the latter was the natural color of the wool, the former an artificial white, produced by a fine kind of chalk.—*Aperta . . . ordinibus:* the triumphal procession of Æmilius, here described, will give a very good idea of all the triumphal processions of the Romans.
37. *Et pueros . . . misericordiam:* 'and instructed the boys to implore the mercy,' &c.
41. *Dono missæ:* 'sent as a gift'—'presented.'

1. *Quum . . . tum:* 'as well . . . so also'—'both . . . and.' 98
2. *Præ se ferebat:* 'exhibited.'

6. *Ludis Circensibus:* the *ludi Circenses* were celebrated in the *Circus Maximus*, an immense building, first built by Tarquin the Elder, but afterwards, at different times, enlarged and adorned. It is said to have been large enough to contain at least 150,000 persons, or, according to others, above double that number.—*Veste triumphali:* generals, when they triumphed, wore an embroidered *toga*, called *toga picta*, or *palmata*, together with an embroidered tunic, called *tunica palmata*, or *tunica Jovis*.

16. *Respublica:* 'public duty.'

23. *Secunda fortuna publica:* 'the happy state of public affairs.'

31. *Ut dos . . . exolvi:* the construction is, *ut dos non potuerit exolvi ejus uxori nisi fundo vendito* ('without selling the estate;' Gr. Rule 62.) *quem unum reliquerat.*

40. *Pulso fratre majore:* 'his elder brother having been banished.'

99 2. *Majoris Ptolemæi:* 'the elder Ptolemy.'

12. *Qui . . . iri:* the construction is, *eum, qui fecisset secus* ('who should do otherwise *than he was directed*,' *i. e.* he who should not desist from waging war), *hostem iri a senatu pro hoste.*

19. *Quid . . . esset:* 'what he ought to do.'

21. *Regem circumscripsit:* 'made a circle round the king.'

35. *Æquales suos:* 'those of his own age.'

100 10. *Suam Romanis ignaviam exprobrabat:* 'he upbraided the Romans for their cowardice.'

18. *Coronâ murali donavit:* Gr. 186. Obs. 2. The *corona muralis* was given to that man who first scaled the walls of a city in a general assault, and therefore in the shape of it some allusion was made to the figure of a wall.

BOOK VI.

3. *Extra sortem:* see note to p. 95. l. 41. 101
5. *Deliberatum habebant:* Gr. 31. Obs. 2. 'had resolved.'
7. *Sedem . . . constituerent:* the construction is, *constituerentque sedem* ('and should take up their abode') *alio loco remoto a mari.*
10. *Satiusque esse:* Gr. 80. 'and that it was better.'
13. *Resciderunt:* from *rescindo.*
22. *Insciâ uxore:* sc. *existente;* Gr. Rule 62. Obs. 3. 'without the knowledge of his wife.'

1. *Ita . . . peperit:* the construction is, *ita Carthago capta* ('the 102
taking of Carthage') *peperit* (from *pario*) *cognomen Africani Scipioni majori* ('the elder'), *eadem eversa* peperit cognomen Africani *Scipioni minori* ('the younger').
18. *Tribu movit:* 'he removed from a more honorable to a less honorable tribe'—'he degraded.' See note to p. 92. l. 16.
32. *Caio . . . usus est:* 'he was on terms of familiar intercourse with Caius Lælius.'
33. *Rusticatum fuisse:* 'retired to the country.'
40. *Re familiari:* 'property.'

5. *Eum jure cæsum* (sc. *esse*) *videri:* 'that he seemed to him to 103
have been justly put to death'—'that he thought he was justly slain.'
10. *Quî:* abl. Gr. 83. 'in what way' or rather 'how.'
13. *Malam . . . laborum:* 'that an ill return was made him for the labors.'
15. *Maximâ frequentiâ:* 'by very great numbers.'
19. *Elatum est* (from *effero*): 'was carried forth for burial.'
23. *Penates:* 'household gods'—'house.'
30. *Uter:* 'which of the two.' Gr. 85. Obs. 6.

10. *Accedebat:* 'was added.' 104
17. *Liberi:* 'her children.' Gr. 61. 6.
24. *Civitatem:* 'the rights of citizenship'—'the freedom of the state.' To obtain the *jus civitatis,* or freedom of the city, it was not always necessary to be a resident in Rome. To some, who received the *jus civitatis,* the right of voting was given, to others it was not.
32. *Qui . . . sequantur:* in sudden emergencies, when there was not time to go through with the usual form of raising troops, the consul said, '*Qui rempublicam,*' &c.: this was called *conjuratio* or *evocatio,* and the troops thus raised were called *conjurati,* but they were not considered as regular soldiers.
37. *Vindicatæ fraternæ necis:* 'of avenging his brother's death.'

8. *Nolim tibi* (sc. *ut;* Gr. Rule 60. Obs. 5.) *liceat:* 'I may not 105
choose, that you should be allowed.'

13. *Ne quid . . . caperet:* in times of great danger, the consuls, by this decree of the senate, were armed with absolute power.

15. *Armatâ familiâ:* 'his slaves having been armed.' The whole company of slaves in one house was called by the Romans *familia.*

16. *Vocato . . . populo:* see note to page 104. line 32.

18. *Jam comprehenderetur:* 'he was on the point of being seized.'

29. *Sibi ignosceretur:* 'he should be pardoned.'

30. *Tanti Gracchum fecisset:* Gr. Rule 24. 'he had esteemed Gracchus so highly.'

106 4. *Ad spectaculum certaminis:* 'to behold the contest.'

10. *Sub coronâ venditus:* enemies, taken by the Romans, in the field or in storming cities, were frequently sold publicly as slaves (*sub coronâ*), by which expression some understand a kind of *chaplet* which was placed upon the head of the captive, by way of distinction, and others think it refers to the *ring* of soldiers, who stood about the captive, while exposed for sale.

19. *Alvei vicem præstitit:* 'supplied the place of a gaming-table.'

28. *Humili loco natum:* 'born of an humble family.'

37. *Eum . . . patrem:* the construction is, *existimavisseque eum, a quo educarctur,* fuisse *patrem,* 'and that he (sc. *se*) thought that he, by whom, &c.'

107 4. *Caput:* 'the capitol.'

11. *Obsidionem solvere:* 'to raise the siege.'

33. *Terrarum principe:* 'the first in the world.'

40. *Nam Metellum . . . imposuerunt:* the construction is, *nam filii et generi sustulerunt suis humeris per urbem et imposuerunt rogo Metellum defunctum spatio ultimæ senectutis* ('having lived to extreme old age') *et extinctum leni genere,* &c.

108 17. *Ei fecit:* 'gained him.'

20. *De pecuniis repetundis:* Gr. 59. 3.

21. *Tabulæ:* 'accounts.'

24. *Retulerat in tabulas:* 'he had set down in his accounts'—'he had charged.'

26. *In eam legem jurare:* 'to swear to observe that law.'

109 3. *Lares repetentem:* 'seeking again his household gods'—'returning to his house and family.'

18. *Sellam:* sc. *curulem;* the *sella curulis* or curule chair was made of ivory or adorned with it. The magistrates, who had a right to use this chair, were the dictators, consuls, pretors, censors and curule ædiles. The magistrates used it in their tribunals on all solemn occasions.

33. *Acceptæ pecuniæ:* 'of money received'—'of receiving money.'

36. *Causam egit:* 'he plead his cause'—'defended himself.'

37. *Senatûs principem:* the senator whose name was first entered on the censor's books, was called *princeps senatûs,* which title used to be given to the person, who of those alive had been censor first; after the year 554, it was given to him whom the censors judged most worthy.

40. *Utri . . . putatis:* 'to which of the two do you think credit ought rather to be given?'

17. *Equitum:* the knights were in general the farmers of the public revenue, and they often oppressed the provinces by their unjust exactions of money.—*Repetundarum* (*pecuniarum* being understood): 'of extortion.' 110

20. *Senatoris . . . deposuit:* it was customary for those who were on trial to lay aside their usual dress, and put on an old and ragged *toga*, which was called *sordida*, and in this garb to go round and supplicate the citizens.

23. *Exulatum:* supine from *exulo*.

27. *Quid tibi mali feci:* 'what evil have I done thee?'

35. *Præter cælum et cœnum:* 'except heaven and earth.' In the original there is a play upon the words, which cannot be rendered in a translation.

4. *Deliciarum amans:* 'fond of delicacies.' Gr. 57. 6. Rule 10. Obs. 1. 111

8. *Observantior:* 'more respectful.'

10. *Curiam:* 'the senate-house.'—*Hostiliam* (*curiam* being understood): 'the senate-house built by Hostilius,' near the forum.—*Rostris:* 'the rostra,' a part of the forum, so called because it was adorned with the beaks (*rostra*) of hostile ships taken by the Romans.

15. *Lateri ejus affixus:* 'sticking in his side.'

20. *Similem mei:* Gr. Rule 12. Obs. 3.

29. *Philippum . . . caveret:* the construction is, *monuit Philippum, licèt inimicum* ('though an enemy'), *ut caveret* (impers. verb) *sibi* ('to be cautious of himself').

35. *Possit perspici:* 'may be clearly seen.'

37. *Humili loco:* 'of an humble family.'

6. *Percusso . . . humero:* Gr. Rule 62. 'gently striking the shoulder of Marius.' 112

8. *Spiritus:* acc. pl. governed by *concepit*, Rule 18.

31. *Fluviumque medium:* 'and the intervening river.'

38. *Convertitur:* 'marches.'

5. *Ultionem . . . minati sunt:* 'and threatened Marius with vengeance.' 113

6. *Statim atque:* 'as soon as.'

7. *Nisi salutatis vestris fratribus:* 'without paying your respects to your brothers.' Gr. Rule 62.

BOOK VII.

114 8. *Oblītus :* from *oblīno ;* but *oblītus* comes from *obliviscor.*

12. *Stricto :* from *stringo.*

15. *E carcere missus est :* ' was released from prison.'

21. *In se animadvorti* (impers. verb): ' that punishment should be inflicted upon him.'

24. *Nuntia :* imper. from *nuntio.*

115 7. *Variis . . . affecit :* ' he punished in different ways.'

10. *Domus :* acc. plural.

18. *Togatus :* the *toga* was the robe of peace ; ' wearing the robe of peace.'

34. *Molestè tulit :* ' was displeased.'

36. *Quæstor sorte :* the senate determined into what provinces quæstors should be sent, but the particular province, to which each should go, was assigned by lot.

116 3. *Qualemcunque pacem componere :* ' to make peace on any terms whatever.'

9. *Proscriptionis :* Sylla first introduced the method of proscription : upon his return to the city, after the defeat of Marius, he wrote down the names of those whom he doomed to die, and ordered them to be fixed upon tables, in the public places of the city, with the promise of a certain reward, two talents for the head of each proscribed person. New lists were constantly proposed, as the names of new victims occurred to him. The goods of the proscribed were confiscated and divided among the friends of Sylla. The harboring or assisting a proscribed person was punished with death.

40. *Eâ lege :* ' upon this condition.'

117 10. *Quæ erat :* ' which had been entertained.'

22. *Ultimam . . . potuit :* ' and was rather unwilling, than not able, to put a finishing stroke to the war.'

30. *Moles mari injecit :* ' he built piers in the sea.'

32. *Xerxem togatum :* ' the Roman (wearing a *toga*) Xerxes.'

34. *Ille :* ' it,' the bridge.

118 9. *Prima stipendia fecit :* ' served his first campaigns.'

23. *Partium . . . fuerat :* ' had belonged to the Marian faction.'

32. *Universæ dimicationis :* ' of a general engagement.'

40. *Singulos :* ' one by one.'

119 4. *Quorsum . . . spectaret :* ' to what this thing inclined'—' what this thing meant.'

5. *Equi . . . exercitus :* the construction is, *exercitus hostium est similis caudæ equi.*

9. *Ipsi magno usui fuit :* Gr. Rule 22.

18. *Jus reddere:* 'to administer justice.'
21. *Læto saltu fertur:* 'is carried with a joyful bound'—'leaps joyfully.'
30. *Desierant:* from *desino.*
33. *Ad obeunda* (Gerundive) *munia* (Gr. 62. 8.): 'in discharging the duties.'

1. *Quidam contubernalis:* 'a comrade.' Young noblemen were in the habit of attending the generals of the Roman armies, for the sake of learning the art of war, and observing the method of conducting public business: from their intimacy with each other, they were called *contubernales.* 120
14. *Syllæ auxilio veniret:* 'he might go to aid Sylla.' Gr. Rule 22
25. *Caput aperire:* 'to uncover his head.'
32. *Alvum levare:* 'to obey a call of nature.'

4. *Adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum:* Gr. Rule 56. Obs. 2. 121
15. *Triumphet:* 'let him triumph.'
18. *Vario eventu:* 'with various success.'
28. *Verberibus:* Gr. 59. 3.

10. *Interdiu:* Gr. 59. 2. 'in the day time.' 122
19. *Vitæ suæ ipse timebat:* 'he feared for his own life.' Gr. Rule 17. Obs. 4.
21. *Subiret:* 'it entered'—'it took effect.'
25. *Partes secutus fuerat:* 'had taken the side.'
34. *Quod* (Gr. Rule 57. Obs. 2. line 6.) *antea contigerat nemini* 'a thing which had never before happened to any one.'

BOOK VIII.

123 3. *Hîc:* 'the former.'—*Ille:* 'the latter.'
11. *Truncus:* 'his headless body.'
20. *Apud Lucullum:* 'at the house of Lucullus.'

124 19. *Ut eam dimitteret:* 'to divorce her.'

125 3. *Proximè* (Gr. 160.) *aberat:* 'was but at a short distance.'
8. *Crucibus suffigi:* the punishment of crucifixion was seldom inflicted on any but slaves or the meanest of the common people.
23. *Ambiendis honoribus:* 'in suing for offices'—'in standing candidate for public offices.'
25. *Sibi . . . nihil:* 'that he needed one hundred million sesterces, that he might have nothing'—'to be free from debt.' The sum here mentioned is about 3,570,000 dollars.
28. *Legem Agrariam:* there were several Agrarian laws, or laws relating to the division of the public lands among the people, passed at different times. The one by Julius Cæsar, which Cicero calls *Lex Campana*, ordained, that all the land in Campania, which was before farmed at a fixed rent of the state, should be divided among the commons; and that all members of the senate should swear to confirm this law and to defend it against all opposers.
36. *Ad arbitrium:* 'at his will.'

126 14. *Ut sibi . . . petere:* no person, according to the laws of Rome, was permitted to be a candidate for the office of consul, unless he was present at the election, and in a private station.
35. *Quatuor . . . horis:* 'but within four hours, after he had come in sight *of him*.'

127 9. *Conjuratum est* (impers. verb): 'a conspiracy was formed.'
15. *Deinde . . . jugulum:* the construction is, *deinde Cassius vulnerat paulò infra jugulum* (illum) *clamantem, ista quidem est vis.*
17. *Graphio:* the *graphium* or *stylus* was an iron pencil, with a sharp point, which the Romans used for writing on waxen tablets, the leaves or bark of trees, plates of brass or lead, &c.

128 1. *De civitate impetrandâ:* 'about obtaining the freedom of the state—the rights of citizenship.'
4. *Negavit . . . facturum:* 'declared he would not do it.'
15. *Quo puer alius:* 'as another boy.'
23. *Secundum maximè:* 'the second best.'
33. *Voluntaria stipendia fecit:* 'served as a volunteer.'
37. *Solvit:* 'he sailed.'
39. *Haustus* (from *haurio*) *fluctibus:* 'swallowed up by the waves.'

129 2. *Vela facturus:* 'about to sail.'
12. *Vasis:* dat. plur. from *vas, vasis*, plur. *vasa,—orum*, Gr. 57.

25. *Ut . . . adversarentur:* 'that they should oppose those contriving such measures.'
27. *Nondum misso senatu:* 'before the senate was dismissed—had broken up.'
30. *Dum:* 'until.'
32. *Qui dimitteret:* 'to release.'
39. *Cubitum* (sup. from *cubo*) *iturus:* 'about to retire to rest.'
41. *Sibi ipse mortem conscivit:* 'he slew himself.'

5. *Arpini:* 'at Arpinum.' Gr. Rule 50. 130
16. *Rustici et inculti ingenii:* Gr. Rule 7.
29. *Superatum iri:* fut. infin. pass., 'were about to be surpassed.'
31. *Annonæ difficultate:* 'scarcity of provisions.'
38. *In petitione consulatûs:* 'in standing candidate for the office of consul.'

4. *Supplicio mortis affecit:* 'punished with death'—'put to death.' 131
11. *Infestis signis:* 'with hostile standards.'
13. *Prælio superfuerit:* 'survived the battle.'
14. *Quem . . . locum:* the construction is, *eum locum, quem quisque ceperat in pugnando, tegebat, animâ amissâ,* 'the very place, which each had occupied in battle, he covered, when slain.'
19. *Abeuntem . . . permiserit:* when the consul entered upon his office, he was obliged to swear to observe the laws. In like manner, upon their resignation, the consuls assembled the people and made a speech to them about what they had performed during their time in office, and swore they had done nothing contrary to the laws. Any one of the tribunes had the power of hindering them from making a speech, and only permitting them to swear the usual oath.
21. *Indictâ* (Gr. 155, 156.) *causâ:* 'without a hearing.'
29. *Posset defendere:* 'he might have defended.'
32. *Ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur* (impers. verb): 'that Marcus Tullius should be forbidden the use of fire and water'—'should be banished.' It was a maxim among the Romans, that no one could be a citizen of Rome, who suffered himself to be made a citizen of any other city; and no one could lose the freedom of the city against his will. If then the rights of a citizen were taken from any one either by way of punishment or for any other cause, some fiction was always resorted to. Thus, when citizens were banished, they did not expel them by force, but their goods were confiscated, and they themselves were *forbidden the use of fire and water*, which obliged them to repair to some other place. Sometimes, however, they were obliged to go to a particular place.

24. *Altero . . . renuntiaverat:* the consuls were usually elected 132
about the end of July or the beginning of August. From their election to the first of January, when they entered on their office, they were called *consules designati.* If one of the two consuls died during the year, another was substituted in his place for the rest of his time of service.
26. *De more:* 'according to custom.'

3. *Primi Bruti:* 'of the first Brutus;' *i. e.* Lucius Junius Brutus. 133
5. *Hic:* 'this man;' *i. e.* Cæsar.

17. *Ex sententiâ:* 'according to your wishes.'
28 *Paludamentum:* 'a general's cloak *or* robe.'
33. *Avulsum:* from *avello.*
36. *Juliæ . . . nepos:* 'the grandson of Julia, the sister of Caius Cæsar.'
39. *Vacaret:* 'he might attend to.'

134 3. *Ut Brutum certiorem faceret:* 'that he might inform Brutus.
5. *Ad id:* 'for this purpose.'
7. *A proximo mœnibus loco:* 'from a place very near the city.'
25. *Viginti annos:* 42 was the age fixed by law.
29. *Togam virilem:* the *toga virilis* was usually worn by young men, when they had completed their seventeenth year, and those who assumed it were conducted to the Capitol with great ceremony by their relations and friends.
30. *Atilius in tabulam relatus est:* 'the name of Atilius was recorded on the table of proscription.'

135 14. *Centies sestertiûm:* Gr. 289 and 290.

136 2. *Psyllos:* the Psylli were a people of Lybia (so called from king Psyllus), whose bodies were a natural antidote against the poison of serpents.
12. *Ille . . . ego . . . meriti sumus:* Gr. Rule 59. Obs. 1.
19. *Jani . . . clausit:* the temple of Janus was built by Numa, having two brazen gates, one on each side, to be kept open in war, and shut in time of peace.
31. *Compos . . . meorum:* 'I have obtained the object of my desires.'

138 3. *Sellam:* 'sedan *or* chair.'
27. *Mille nummos:* 'a thousand sestertii;' little more than 35 dollars.—*Minùs dignum:* 'insufficient.'
38. *Jus dicebat:* 'was administering justice.'

139 11. *Altiuscula:* 'somewhat high—high-heeled.'
13. *Cibi minimi* (probably by Rule 7.) *erat:* 'he was a man of very little food;' *i. e.* he ate very little food.—*Secundarium panem:* 'bread of an inferior quality.'
25. *Pilam, folliculum:* the ancients had four sorts of *pilæ* or balls, used for exercise and diversion.—*Pila trigonalis,* so called, because those who played at it were placed in a triangle, and tossed it from one to another; he who first let it come to the ground was the loser. —*Follis,* or *folliculus,* inflated with wind, like our foot-ball, which, if large, they struck about with the arms; if smaller, with the hand, armed with a kind of gauntlet.—*Pila paganica,* the village ball, stuffed with feathers, smaller than the *follis,* but heavier.—*Harpastum,* a harder and smaller ball than those before mentioned, with which they played, dividing themselves into two companies, and striving to throw it into one another's goals, which was the conquering cast.
27. *Talis:* 'at dice.'
28. *Aleâ:* 'at dice,' of which there were two kinds, the *tali* and the *tesseræ.*

PROPER NAMES.

A.

Abantiădes, is, *m.* 3. the descendant of Abas, Perseus.

Acarnānes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Acarnanians, inhabitants of Acarnania, in Greece.

Acarnania, æ, *f.* 1. Acarnania, a country in Greece.

Acca, æ, *f.* 1. Acca, the nurse of Romulus and Remus.

Achĕron, ontis, *m.* 3. Achĕron, a fabulous river, placed by the ancients in the infernal regions.

Achilles, is, *m.* 3. Achilles, a Grecian hero.

Actiăcus, a, um, *a.* Actian, of *or* at Actium.

Actium, ii, *n.* 2. Actium, a cape and city of Epīrus.

Adrumētum, i, *n.* 2. Adrumetum, a city of Africa, on the Mediterranean.

Ædui, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Ædui, a people of Gaul.

Æetias, iădis, *f.* 3. the daughter of Æetes, Medēa.

Ægæus, a, um, *a.* the Ægæan; *Ægæum mare*, the Ægæan sea, now the Archipelago.

Ægātes, um, *f.* 3. *pl.* the Ægates, islands in the Mediterranean sea.

Ægeria, æ, *f.* 1. Ægeria, a nymph from whom Numa pretended to receive divine communications.

Ægyptii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Egyptians.

Ægyptus, i, *f.* 2. Egypt, a country of Africa.

Æmiliānus, i, *m.* 2. Æmilianus, a man's name.

Æmilius, ii, *m.* 2. Æmilius, the name (*nomen*) of a celebrated *gens* in Rome.

Ænēas, æ, *m.* 1. Æneas, a Trojan prince, son of Anchīses.

Æqui, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Æqui, a people of Italy.

Æsŏnides, is, *m.* 3. the son of Æson, Jason.

Ætōli, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Ætolians, a people of Greece.

Ætna, æ, *f.* 1. Ætna, a volcanic mountain of Sicily.

Afranius, ii, *m.* 2. Afranius, a Roman general.

Afri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Africans.

Africa, æ, *f.* 1. Africa, one of the four quarters of the globe.

Africānus, i, *m.* 2. Africanus, a title bestowed on Scipio on account of his successes in Africa.

Afrĭcus, a, um, *a.* African.

Agathŏcles, is, *m.* 3. Agathŏcles, a Sicilian prince.

Agesilāus, āi, *m.* 2. Agesilaus, a Spartan king.

Agis, ĭdis, *m.* 3. Agis, a Lacedæmonian king.

Agrippa, æ, *m.* 1. Agrippa, a man's name.

Alba, æ, *f.* 1. Alba, also called Alba Longa, a city near Rome.

Albāni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Albans, inhabitants of Alba.

Albānus, a, um, *a.* Alban, belonging to Alba.

Albis, is, *m.* 3. the Elbe, a river of Germany.

Alcibiădes, is, *m.* 3. Alcibiades, a distinguished Athenian.

Alexander, dri, *m.* 2. Alexander, a

king of Macedonia, surnamed the Great.

Alexandrīa, æ, *f.* 1. Alexandrĭa, a city of Egypt.

Algĭdum, i, *n.* 2. Algidum, a city of Italy.

Allia, æ, *f.* 1. the Allia, a river of Italy.

Alliensis, e, *a.* of the Allia.

Alpes, ium, *f.* 3. *pl.* the Alps, mountains between Switzerland and Italy.

Alyzia, æ, *f.* 1. Alyzia, a city of Greece.

Amazŏnes, ŏnum, *f.* 3. *pl.* the Amăzons, a fabulous nation of women.

Ambiŏrix, ĭgis, *m.* 3. Ambiorix, a Gallic chieftain.

Ambustus, i, *m.* 2. Ambustus, a Roman family name (*cognomen*) in the Fabian *gens*.

Amphipolitānus, a, um, *a.* Amphipolitan, of the city Amphipŏlis.

Amulius, ii, *m.* 2. Amulius, king of Alba, and uncle of Romulus and Remus, whom he caused to be thrown into the Tiber.

Anchīses, æ, *m.* 1. Anchises, a Trojan prince, saved from the flames of Troy by his son Ænēas.

Ancus, i, *m.* 2. Ancus, the name of the fourth king of Rome.

Anio, ēnis, *m.* 3. the Anio, a river which empties into the Tiber near Rome.

Annĭbal, see Hannibal.

Antiochīa, æ, *f.* 1. Antioch, a city of Asia.

Antiŏchus, i, *m.* 2. Antiochus; 1. a king of Syria; 2. a Grecian philosopher.

Antonīnus, i, *m.* 2. Antonīnus, a Roman emperor surnamed Pius.

Antōnius, ii, *m.* 2. Antony, a celebrated Roman.

Apollo, ĭnis, *m.* 3. Apollo, the god of poetry and divination.

Apollonia, æ, *f.* 1. Apollonia, the name of a city.

Apollonius, ii, *m.* 2. Apollonius, a Grecian rhetorician.

Appius, ii, *m.* 2. Appius, a Roman name (*prænomen*). See Claudius.

Apulia, æ, *f.* 1. Apulia, a country of Italy.

Aquileia, æ, *f.* 1. Aquileia, a city of Italy.

Arăbes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Arabians, inhabitants of Arabia.

Arcădes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* Arcadians, inhabitants of Arcadia, a country of Greece.

Arcadii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Arcadians.

Archias, æ, *m.* 1. Archias, a poet.

Archimēdes, is, *m.* 3. Archimedes, a Sicilian philosopher.

Ardea, æ, *f.* 1. Ardea, a city of Italy.

Arethūsa, æ, *f.* 1. Arethusa, a river of Sicily.

Argi, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Argos, a city of Greece.

Argīvus, a, um, *a.* Argive, Argian, of Argos.

Ariobarzānes, is, *m.* 3. Ariobarzānes, a Persian commander.

Ariovistus, i, *m.* 2. Ariovistus, a German chieftain.

Aristīdes, is, *m.* 3. Aristides, an Athenian statesman.

Aristotēles, is, *m.* 3. Aristotle, a Grecian philosopher.

Armenia, æ, *f.* 1. Armenia, a country of Asia.

Arpinum, i, *n.* 2. Arpinum, a city of Italy.

Artaxerxes, is, *m.* 3. Artaxerxes, king of Persia.

Aruns, untis, *m.* 3. Aruns, son of Tarquinius Superbus.

Asia, æ, *f.* 1. Asia, one of the four quarters of the globe.

Asiatĭcus, i, *m.* 2. Asiaticus, a title of honor bestowed on L. Scipio on account of his successes in Asia.

Asiatĭcus, a, um, *a.* Asiatic, of Asia.

Astyăges, is, *m.* 3. Astyages, king of Media.

Assyrii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Assyrians, a people of Asia.

Athēnæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Athens, a celebrated city of Greece.

Athenienses, ium, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Athenians, citizens of Athens.

Athĕsis, is, *m.* 3. the Athesis (now Adige), a river of Italy.

Atilius, ii, *m.* 2. Atilius, a man's name.

Attălus, i, *m.* 2. Attalus, king of Pergamum. There were several of the name.

Attĭci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Atticans, inhabitants of Attica.

Atticus, i, *m.* 2. Attĭcus, the surname of Titus Pomponius, a distinguished Roman.

Attius, ii, *m.* 2. Attius, a man's name. See Navius.

Augustus, i, *m.* 2. Augustus, *or* the August, the surname of a Roman emperor.

Augustus, i, *m.* 2. August.

Aulis, ĭdis, *f.* 3. Aulis, a city of Bœotia.

Aulus, i, *m.* 2. Aulus, a Roman name (*prænomen*).

Auster, tri, *m.* 2. the south wind.

Aventīnus, i, *m.* 2. Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome.

B.

Babȳlon, ōnis, *f.* 3. Babylon, a city of Asia.

Babylonia, æ, *f.* 1. Babylon, a city of Asia.

Bacchus, i, *m.* 2. Bacchus, the god of wine.

Bagrăda, æ, *f.* 1. Bagrada, a river of Africa.

Bias, antis, *m.* 3. Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Bibŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Bibulus, a man's name.

Bithynia, æ, *f.* 1. Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor.

Blosius, ii, *m.* 2. Blosius, a man's name.

Bocchus, i, *m.* 2. Bocchus, king of the Getulians in Africa.

Boręas, æ, *m.* 1. the north wind.

Britanni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Britons, inhabitants of Britannia (now England).

Britannia, æ, *f.* 1. Britain, an island in the Atlantic, now called Great Britain.

Brundisium, *or* Brundusium, ii, *n.* 2. Brundusium, a city of Italy.

Brutus, i, *m.* 2. Brutus, the name of a Roman family, said to have been derived from the feigned stupidity (*brutus*, stupid) of 1. Lucius Junius Brutus, nephew of Tarquinius Superbus, founder of Roman liberty, and one of the first consuls. 2. Marcus Junius Brutus attempted to restore the liberty of Rome by the assassination of Julius Cæsar.

Byzantium, ii, *n.* 2. Byzantium, a city of Thrace, now Constantinople.

C.

Cælius, ii, *m.* 2. Cælius, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Cæsar, ăris, *m.* 3. Cæsar, a Roman family name in the Julian *gens*. 1. Julius Cæsar, the celebrated triumvir who overthrew the liberties of Rome. 2. Octavius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome.

Caius, ii, *m.* 2. Caius, a Roman name (*prænomen*).

Calatīnus, i, *m.* 2. Calatinus, a Roman consul.

Caligŭla, æ, *m.* 1. Caligula, a Roman emperor.

Calpurnius, ii, *m.* 2. Calpurnius, a Roman family name (*cognomen*).

Calypso, ûs, *f.* 3. Calypso, a nymph.

Camillus, i, *m.* 2. Camillus, a Roman family name (*cognomen*).

Campania, æ, *f.* 1. Campania, a country of Italy.

Campānus, a, um, *a.* belonging to Campania.

Caninius, ii, *m.* 2. Caninius, a man's name.

Cannæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Cannæ, a town of Italy.

Cannensis, e, *a.* of Cannæ: the battle fought there was so called.

Canusium, ii, *n.* 2. Canusium, a city of Italy.

Capitolium, ii, *n.* 2. the Capitoline Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome, previously called Tarpeius Mons. It contained the citadel, in which was a temple of Jupiter, and which was also called the Capitolium or Capitol.

Capra, æ, *f.* 1. Capra, a lake near Rome.

Capua, æ, *f.* 1. Capua, a city of Italy, celebrated for its luxury.

Carbo, ōnis, *m.* 3. Carbo, a man's name.

Carthaginiensis, e, *m.* 3. the Carthaginian.

Carthāgo, ĭnis, *f.* 3. Carthage, 1. A city of Africa, which, after three wars with Rome, was taken and destroyed by the Romans. 2. A city in Spain, called Carthāgo Nova, New Carthage.

Casilinātes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Casilinates, inhabitants of Casilinum.

Casilīnum, i, *n.* 2. Casilinum, a city of Italy.

Cassander, dri, *m.* 2. Cassander, a Macedonian general.

Cassius, ii, *m.* 2. Cassius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.

Catilina, æ, *m.* 1. Catiline, a Roman, who plotted the destruction of Rome.

Cato, ōnis, *m.* 3. Cato, a Roman family name. 1. M. Porcius Cato, the Elder, was censor. 2. M. Cato fought against Cæsar, and killed himself in Utica.

Catŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Catulus, a Roman family name (*cognomen*).

Caudīnus, a, um, *a.* Caudine, of Caudium. The Furculæ Caudinæ was a narrow pass near the city of Caudium.

Celtibēri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Celtiberians, a people of Spain.

Ceres, ĕris, *f.* 3. Ceres, the goddess of corn.

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f.* 3. Chalcis, a city of the island of Eubœa.

Charybdis, is, *f.* 3. Charybdis, a fabulous monster, supposed to inhabit a cavern on the coast of Sicily.

Chrysogŏnus, i, *m.* 2. Chrysogonus, a man's name.

Cicĕro, ōnis, *m.* 3. Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator and statesman.

Cilicia, æ, *f.* 1. Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor.

Cimber, bri, *m.* 2. a Cimbrian.

Cimbri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Cimbri, a race of barbarians from the north of Europe, defeated by Marius.

Cimbrĭcus, a, um, *a.* Cimbric; the Cimbric war was the war against the Cimbri.

Cimon, ōnis, *m.* 3. Cimon, an Athenian commander.

Cincinnātus, i, *m.* 2. Cincinnatus, the name of a family (*cognomen*) in the Quintian *gens*.

Cineas, æ, *m.* 1. Cineas, a minister of Pyrrhus.

Circe, es, *f.* 1. Circe, a sorceress, who changed men into beasts by her incantations.

Circensis, e, *a.* Circensian; the Circensian games were those exhibited in the Circus in Rome.

Cisalpīnus, a, um, *a.* Cisalpine, on this side of the Alps. A part of Gaul on the side of the Alps nearest Rome was called Cisalpine.

Citium, ii, *n.* 2 Citium, the name of a town.

Claudia, æ, *f.* 1. Claudia, a woman's name.

Claudius, ii, *m.* 2. Claudius, the name of a distinguished *gens* in Rome. One of them, Claudius Cæsar, was emperor. There are four of the name of Appius mentioned in this book. 1. A. C. the decemvir, p. 56. 2. A. C. surnamed Cæcus, p. 65. 3. A. C. Caudex, p. 69. 4. A. C. Pulcher, p. 73.

Clemens, tis, *m.* 3. Clement, a man's name.

Cleopātra, æ, *f.* 1. Cleopātra, queen of Egypt.

Clisthĕnes, is, *m.* 3. Clisthĕnes, an Athenian.

Clitus, i, *m.* 2. Clitus, a Macedonian general.

Clodius, ii, *m.* 2. Clodius, a man's name.

Clœlia, æ, *f.* 1. Clœlia, a woman's name.

Clusīni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Clusians, inhabitants of Clusium.

Clusium, ii, *n.* 2. Clusium, a city of Italy.

Clypea, æ, *f.* 1. Clypea, a city of Africa.

Cnæus, æi, *m.* 1. Cnæus, a man's name (*prænomen*).
Cocles, ĭtis, *m.* 3. Cocles (the one-eyed), the surname of Horatius, who defended the passage of the bridge against Porsena.
Codrus, i, *m.* 2. Codrus, an Athenian king.
Cœlius, ii, *m.* 2. Cœlius, a man's name.
Collatia, æ, *f.* 1. Collatia, a city of Italy.
Collatīnus, i, *m.* 2. Collatinus, the surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia. See Tarquinius.
Conon, ōnis, *m.* 3. Conon, an Athenian commander.
Contrebia, æ, *f.* 1. Contrebia, a city of Spain.
Corcȳra, æ, *f.* 1. Corcyra (now Corfu), an island of the Mediterranean sea.
Corinthii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Corinthians, inhabitants of Corinth.
Corinthus, i, *f.* 2. Corinth, a city of Greece.
Coriolānus, i, *m.* 2. Coriolanus, the surname of C. Marcius, who distinguished himself at the capture of Corioli.
Coriŏli, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Corioli, a city of Italy.
Cornelia, æ, *f.* 1. Cornelia, a woman's name.
Cornelius, ii, *m.* 2. a Roman name of a *gens*, including the families of the Lentuli, the Scipios, the Dolabellas, the Scyllas, &c.
Corvīnus, i, *m.* 2. Corvinus, the surname of M. Valerius.
Crassus, i, *m.* 2. Crassus, a family name in Rome.
Creměra, æ, *m.* 1. the Cremera, a small river flowing into the Tiber not far from Rome.
Creta, æ, *or* Crete, es, *f.* 1. Crete, an island of the Mediterranean.
Cretensis, e. *a.* Cretan, of Crete.
Cumæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Cumæ, a city of Italy.
Cures, ium, *m.* 3. *pl.* Cures, a Sabine town not far from Rome.
Curiatius, i, *m.* 2. Curiatius, a man's name. There were three brothers of this name in the Alban army, who fought with the Horatii.
Curius, ii, *m.* 2. Curius, the name of a distinguished Roman.
Cyprus, i, *f.* 2. Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean.
Cyrus, i, *m.* 2. Cyrus; 1. A Persian prince, called the Younger; 2. A king of Persia, called the Elder, p. 8.
Cyzĭcum, i, *n.* 2. Cyzicum, a city of Asia Minor.

D.

Darīus, ii, *m.* 2. Darius, a Persian king.
December, bris, *m.* 3. December.
Decĭmus, i, *m.* 2. a man's name (*prænomen*).
Decius, ii, *m.* 2. Decius, a man's name.
Delos, i, *f.* 2. Delos, an island in the Ægæan sea.
Delphi, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Delphi, a town in Greece, containing an oracle of Apollo.
Democrītus, i, *m.* 2. Democritus, a Grecian philosopher.
Demosthĕnes, is, *m.* 3. Demosthenes, an Athenian orator.
Diāna, æ, *f.* 1. Diana, the goddess of hunting.
Diogĕnes, is, *m.* 3. Diogenes, a Grecian Cynic philosopher.
Dion, ōnis, *m.* 3. Dion, a Syracusan statesman.
Dionysius, ii, *m.* 2. Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
Dolabella, æ, *m.* 1. Dolabella, a Roman family name (*cognomen*).
Domitius, ii, *m.* 2. Domitius, the name of a Roman *gens*.
Drusus, i, *m.* 2. Drusus, a man's name.
Duilius, ii, *m.* 2. Duilius, the first Roman who gained a naval victory.
Dyrrachium, ii, *n.* 2. Dyrrachium, a city of Macedonia.

E.

Ecbatăna, ōrum, *n.* 2. *pl.* Ecbatana, a city of Persia.

Enna, æ, *f.* 1. Enna, a mountain of Sicily, on which was a temple of Ceres.
Ennius, ii, *m.* 2. Ennius, a Roman poet.
Epaminondas, æ, *m.* 1. Epaminondas, a Theban statesman and general.
Ephesius, a, um, *a.* Ephesian, of Ephesus, an epithet of Diana, because she had a splendid temple there.
Ephĕsus, i, *f.* 2. Ephĕsus, a city of Asia Minor.
Epicūrus, i, *m.* 2. Epicurus, a Grecian philosopher.
Epirōtæ, ārum, *m.* 1. *pl.* the Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus, in Greece.
Epīrus, i, *f.* 2. Epirus, a country in Greece.
Etruria, æ, *f.* 1. Etruria, a country of Italy.
Etrusci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Etrurians, inhabitants of Etruria, in Italy.
Euphrātes, is, *m.* 3 the Euphrates, a river of Asia.
Euripĭdes, is, *m.* 3. Euripides, a Grecian poet.
Europa, æ, *f.* 1. 1. Europa, a Phœnician princess, fabled to have been carried to Crete on the back of a bull. 2. Europe, one of the four quarters of the globe.

F.

Fabia, æ, *f.* 1. Fabia, a woman's name.
Fabii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Fabii, a celebrated Roman *gens*.
Fabius, ii, *m.* 2. Fabius, a Roman name.
Fabius, a, um, *a.* Fabian, of the Fabian *gens*.
Fabricius, ii, *m.* 2. Fabricius, the name of a distinguished Roman.
Falerii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Falerii, a city of Italy.
Falernus, a, um, *a.* Falernian.
Falisci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Falisci, inhabitants of Falerii.
Fannius, ii, *m.* 2. Fannius, a man's name.
Fausta, æ, *f.* 1. Fausta, a woman's name.
Faustŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Faustŭlus, a shepherd who preserved Romulus and Remus, when they were exposed.
Faustus, i, *m.* 2. Faustus, a man's name, signifying 'Fortunate.'
Felix, īcis, *m.* 3. Felix, a surname adopted by Sylla, signifying 'the Fortunate.'
Flaminius, ii, *m.* 2. Flaminius, a distinguished Roman.
Fufĕtius, ii, *m.* 2. Fufĕtius, an Alban general.
Fulvia, æ, *f.* 1. Fulvia, a woman's name.
Furius, ii, *m.* 2. Furius, a name of a *gens* (*nomen*).

G.

Gabii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Gabii, a city of Italy.
Gabīni, orum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Gabians, inhabitants of Gabii.
Gades, ium, *f.* 3. *pl.* Gades, now Cadiz, a city of Spain.
Galba, æ, *m.* 1. Galba, a man's name.
Galli, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Gauls, inhabitants of Gaul.
Gallia, æ, *f.* 1. Gaul, now France: it was divided into Gallia *ulterior*, farther Gaul, and Gallia *citerior*, hither Gaul. Also into Transalpīna and Cisalpīna.
Gallĭcus, a, um, *a.* Gallic, relating to Gaul.
Gallus, i, *m.* 2. Gallus, a man's name.
Gallus, i, *m.* 2. the Gaul.
Gellius, ii, *m.* 2. Gellius, a man's name.
Germāni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Germans, inhabitants of Germany.
Germania, æ, *f.* 1. Germany, a country of Europe.
Germanĭcus, i, *m.* 2. Germanicus, a man's name.
Getūli, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Getulians, a people of Africa.
Gracchus, i, *m.* 2. Gracchus, a Roman family name. 1. Sempronius Gracchus, a consul, who served against Hannibal. 2. Ti-

berius; and 3. Caius Gracchus, popular leaders, who perished in the civil disturbances.

Græci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Grecians, the inhabitants of Greece.

Græcia, æ, *f.* 1. Greece, a country of Europe.

Græcŭlus, i, *m.* 2. a poor Grecian; a diminutive from Græcus.

Græcus, a, um, *a.* Greek, Grecian.

H.

Hamilcar, ăris, *m.* 3. Hamilcar, a Carthaginian commander, father of Hannibal.

Hammon, ōnis, *m.* 3. Hammon or Ammon, an epithet of Jupiter.

Hannĭbal, ălis, *m.* 3. Hannibal, 1. A Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, defeated by Duilius. 2. The author and conductor of the second Punic war, who first crossed the Alps and carried the war into Italy, but after many victories was defeated by Scipio.

Hanno, ōnis, *m.* 3. Hanno, a Carthaginian general.

Hasdrŭbal, ălis, *m.* 3. Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian name. 1. The son of Hamilcar, and brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain in Italy. 2. A Carthaginian general, whom Scipio defeated in Spain, the son of Gisgo. 3. A Carthaginian general, at the capture of Carthage.

Hellespontus, i, *m.* 2. the Hellespont, an arm of the sea, between the Propontis and the Ægean.

Helvetia, æ, *f.* 1. Helvetia, now Switzerland, a country of Europe.

Helvetii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Helvetians, inhabitants of Helvetia.

Hephæstion, ōnis, *m.* 3. Hephæstion, one of Alexander's generals.

Heraclitus, i, *m.* 2. Heraclītus, a Grecian philosopher.

Hercŭles, is, *m.* 3. Hercules, a Grecian hero.

Herculĕus, a, um, *a.* Herculean, of Hercules.

Herennius, ii, *m.* 2. Herennius, a Samnite.

Hero, ûs, *f.* 3. Hero, a girl of Sestos, the mistress of Leander.

Herodŏtus, i, *m.* 2. Herodŏtus, a Grecian historian.

Hibernia, æ, *f.* 1. Ireland, an island in the Atlantic ocean.

Hiĕro, ōnis, *m.* 3. Hiero, king of Syracuse.

Hipponiātes, is, *m.* 3. Hipponiātes, a man's name.

Hispāni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Spaniards.

Hispania, æ, *f.* 1. Spain, a country of Europe.

Hispānus, a, um, *a.* Spanish.

Homērus, i, *m.* 2. Homer, a celebrated Grecian poet.

Horatius, ii, *m.* 2. Horatius, a man's name. 1. Three brothers of this name (Horatii) fought with the three Alban brothers, Curiatii. 2. Horatius, surnamed Cocles, defended the passage of the bridge against the Etrurians.

Hostilia, æ, *f.* 1. the senate-house, *curia* being understood. It was so called from Tullus Hostilius, by whom it was built.

Hostilius, ii, *m.* 2. Hostilius, the name of a Roman *gens*. 1. Hostilius (p. 43) was a general of Romulus. 2. Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

I.

Iarbas, æ, *m.* 1. Iarbas, king of Numidia.

Ibērus, i, *m.* 2. the Ebro, a river of Spain.

Idæus, a, um, *a.* Idæan, of Ida, a mountain in Phrygia. It was an epithet of Cybĕle, who was called 'The Idæan mother.'

India, æ, *f.* 1. India, a country of Asia.

Indĭcus, a, um, *a.* Indian.

Indus, i, *m.* 2. the Indus, a river of Asia.

Isocrātes, is, *m.* 3. Isocrates, an Athenian orator.

Isthmĭus, a, um, *a.* Isthmian; the Isthmian games were games cel-

ebrated on the isthmus of Corinth in Greece.

Italia, æ, *f.* 1. Italy, a country of Europe.

Italīci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Italians.

J.

Janiculum, i, *n.* 2. Janiculum, one of the seven hills of Rome, now Montorio.

Janus, i, *m.* 2. Janus, a god represented with two faces, and hence called *geminus*. The gates of Janus were opened in war, and shut in peace.

Juba, æ, *m.* 1. Juba, king of Numidia.

Jugurtha, æ, *m.* 1. Jugurtha, a Numidian prince.

Jugurthinus, a, um, *a.* Jugurthine; the Jugurthine war was the war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia.

Julia, æ, *f.* 1. Julia, a woman's name.

Julius, ii, *m.* 2. Julius, the name of a *gens* in Rome.

Junius, a, um, *a.* of June: as Nonas Junias, the nones of June.

Junius, ii, *m.* 2. Junius, the name of a *gens* in Rome to which belonged the Brutus family.

Juno, ōnis, *f.* 3. Juno, the queen of the gods.

Jupiter, Jovis, *m.* 3. Jupiter, the king of the gods.

L.

Labiēnus, i, *m.* 2. Labiēnus. Titus Labienus, a Roman general.

Lacedæmonius, ii, *m.* 2. a Lacedæmonian, citizen of Sparta.

Lælius, ii, *m.* 2. Lælius, the friend of Scipio Æmilianus.

Lænas, ātis, *m.* 3. Lænas, a Roman family name (*cognomen*) in the Popilian *gens*.

Lævinus, i, *m.* 2. Lævinus, a Roman family name (*cognomen*).

Laodicēa, æ, *f.* 1. Laodicēa, a city of Syria.

Latīnus, a, um, *a.* Latin.

Latīnus, i, *m.* 2. a *or* the Latin, inhabitant of Latium in Italy.

Latium, ii, *n.* 2. Latium, a district of Italy near Rome, the inhabitants of which were called Latini, the Latins.

Laurentia, æ, *f.* 1. Laurentia, a woman's name. See Acca.

Lavicānus, a, um, *a.* Lavican, belonging to Lavicum, a city of Italy.

Leander, dri, *m.* 2. Leander, a young man of Abȳdos, in love with Hero, to visit whom he used to swim over the Hellespont; he was finally drowned in a violent storm.

Lentŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Lentulus, a man's name.

Leucas, ădis, *f.* 3. Leucas, a city of the island of Leucadia.

Licinius, ii, *m.* 2. Licinius, the name of a Roman *gens* (*nomen*).

Liternīnus, a, um, *a.* Liternine, of *or* at Liternum.

Liternum, i, *n.* 2. Liternum, a town of Italy.

Livius, ii, *m.* 2. Livius, the name of a *gens* in Rome.

Locri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Locri, a city of Italy.

Luceria, æ, *f.* 1. Luceria, a city of Italy.

Lucerini, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Lucerians, inhabitants of Lucerium.

Lucius, ii, *m.* 2. Lucius, a man's name (*prænomen*).

Lucretia, æ, *f.* 1. Lucretia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus.

Lucullus, i, *m.* 2. Lucullus, a man's name. 1. A Roman general in Spain. 2. A general, who defeated Mithridates.

Lutatius, ii, *m.* 2. Lutatius, a man's name.

Lycurgus, i, *m.* 2. Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.

Lydia, æ, *f.* 1. Lydia, a country of Asia Minor.

Lysander, dri, *m.* 2. Lysander, a Lacedæmonian general.

M.

Macedŏnes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Macedonians, inhabitants of Macedonia.

Macedonia, æ, *f.* 1. Macedonia, a country of Europe.

Macedonĭcus, i, *m.* 2. Macedonicus, a title of honor, bestowed on Paulus Æmilius on account of the conquest of Macedonia.

Mæcēnas, ātis, *m.* 3. Mæcenas, the friend of Augustus.

Maharbal, ălis, *m.* 3. Maharbal, the name of a Carthaginian officer.

Mamilius, ii, *m.* 2. Mamilius, a citizen of Tusculum, who married the daughter of Tarquinius Superbus.

Manius, ii, *m.* 2. Manius, a man's name (*prænomen*).

Manlius, ii, *m.* 2. Manlius, the name of a *gens* in Rome. 1. Marcus Manlius, who saved the Capitol. 2. Titus, surnamed Torquātus.

Marcellus, i, *m.* 2. Marcellus, the name of a Roman family in the Claudian *gens*.

Marcius, ii. *m.* 2. Marcius; 1. The surname (*cognomen*) of Ancus, fourth king of Rome. 2. A Roman name (*nomen*).

Marcus, i, *m.* 2. Marcus, a Roman *prænomen*.

Mardonius, ii, *m.* 2. Mardonius, a Persian general.

Mariānus, a, um, *a.* Marian, belonging to Marius; the Marian party was the party of Marius in the contest with Sylla.

Marius, ii, *m.* 2. Marius, the name of a celebrated Roman general.

Mars, tis, *m.* 3. Mars, the god of war.

Martius, a, um, *a.* of Mars, of March.

Masinissa, æ, *m.* 1. Masinissa, a Numidian.

Massilia, æ, *f.* 1. Marseilles, a city of Gaul.

Massiva, æ, *m.* 1. Massiva, a Numidian prince.

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Moors, a people of Africa.

Maxĭmus, i, *m.* 2. Maximus, a family name (*cognomen*) in the Fabian *gens*.

Medus, i, *m.* 2. the Medus, a river of Media.

Megarenses, ium, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Megarians, inhabitants of Megaris.

Menedēmus, i, *m.* 2. Menedemus, a man's name.

Menenius, ii, *m.* 2. Menenius, the name of a Roman *gens*.

Mercurius, ii, *m.* 2. Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

Messāna, æ, *f.* 1. Messina, a city of Sicily.

Metellus, i, *m.* 2. Metellus, a Roman family name (*cognomen*). 1. Q. Metellus, surnamed Macedonicus, from the conquest of Macedonia. 2. Q. Metellus, surnamed Numidicus, from his successes in Numidia.

Micipsa, æ, *m.* 1. Micipsa, king of Numidia.

Milētus, i, *f.* 2. Miletus, a city of Asia Minor.

Minerva, æ, *f.* 1. Minerva, goddess of wisdom.

Minucius, ii, *m.* 2. Minucius, the name (*nomen*) of a *gens* in Rome.

Mithridates, is, *m.* 3. Mithridates, king of Pontus.

Mithridatĭcus, a, um, *a.* Mithridatic; the Mithridatic war was the war against Mithridates.

Mitylēnæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Mitylene, a city of the island of Lesbos.

Mitylenæi, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Mitylenæans, inhabitants of Mitylene.

Mœōtis, is *or* ĭdis, *f.* 3. Mœotis, a small sea, now called the Sea of Azoph, situated between Europe and Asia.

Molo, ōnis, *m.* 3. Molo, a Grecian rhetorician.

Mossȳni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Mossyni, a people of Asia.

Mucius, ii, *m.* 2. Mucius, a man's name.

Mulcīber, ĕris, *m.* 3. Mulciber, a name of Vulcan, the god of fire.

Mummius, ii, *m.* 2 Mummius, a man's name.

Mutīna, æ, *f.* 1. Mutina, now Modena, a city of Italy.

Mutinensis, e, *a.* of Mutina.

N.

Nasĭca, æ, *m.* 1. Nasica, a man's name.

Navius, ii, *m.* 2. Navius (Attius), a Roman augur.

Neapŏlis, is, *f.* 3. Naples, a city of Italy.

Nero, ōnis, *m.* 3. Nero, a family name at Rome of the Claudian *gens*. One of this family was an emperor. Claudius Nero was a consul, who defeated Hasdrŭbal, p. 81.

Nerva, æ, *m.* 1. Nerva, a Roman emperor.

Nervii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Nervii, a tribe of Gauls.

Nestor, ŏris, *m.* 3. Nestor, a Grecian hero.

Nilus, i, *m.* 2. the Nile, a river of Egypt.

Ninus, i, *m.* 2. Ninus, king of the Assyrians.

Nola, æ, *f.* 1. Nola, a city of Italy.

Numa, æ, *m.* 1. Numa; Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, was a Sabine.

Numantia, æ, *f.* 1. Numantia, a city in Spain.

Numantīni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Numantines, inhabitants of Numantia.

Numĭda, æ, *m.* 1. a Numidian, an inhabitant of Numidia in Africa.

Numidia, æ, *f.* 1. Numidia, a country of Africa.

Numidĭcus, a, um, *a.* Numidian.

Numidĭcus, i, *m.* 2. a title of Q. Metellus, on account of his victories in Numidia.

Numĭtor, ōris, *m.* 3. Numitor, king of Alba, expelled from his throne by his younger brother Amulius.

O.

Oceănus, a, um, *a.* Oceanic, of the ocean.

Octavia, æ, *f.* 1. Octavia, a woman's name.

Octavius, ii, *m.* 2. Octavius, a Roman family name (*cognomen*). See Cæsar.

Octavianus, i, *m.* 2. Octavianus, a man's name.

Opimius, ii, *m.* 2. Opimius, a man's name.

Oppius, ii, *m.* 2. Oppius, a man's name.

Oppius, a, um, *a.* Oppian; the Oppian law means a law proposed by Oppius.

Orestes, is, *m.* 3. Orestes, the friend of Pylades.

Orpheus, ei *and* eos, *m.* 2. *and* 3. Orpheus, a Grecian poet.

Ossa, æ, *f.* 1. Ossa, a mountain of Greece.

P.

P. stands for Publius.

Palatium, ii, *n.* 2. the Palatine Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Pallas, antis, *m.* 3. Pallas, a man's name.

Papirius, ii, *m.* 2. Papirius, the name of a *gens*. L. Papirius, surnamed Cursor from his speed, a dictator.

Pasiphăe, es, *f.* 1. a Cretan princess.

Paulus, i, *m.* 2. a Roman family name in the Æmilian *gens*. L. L. Paulus Æmilius, a consul, who fell at Cannæ. 2. His son, surnamed Macedonicus, conquered Macedonia.

Pausanias, æ, *m.* 1. Pausanias; 1. A Lacedæmonian king. 2. A Macedonian, who murdered Philip.

Pelopĭdas, æ, *m.* 1. Pelopidas, a Theban general.

Pergămum, i, *n.* 2. Pergamum, a city of Asia Minor.

Perĭcles, is, *m.* 3. Pericles, an illustrious Athenian statesman and orator.

Persæ, ārum, *m.* 1. *pl.* the Persians, a nation of Asia.

Perse, es, *f.* 1. Perse, the name of a dog.

Perseus, i, *m.* 2. Perseus, king of Macedonia.

Persĭcus, a, um, *a.* Persian.

Pessĭnus, untis, *f.* 3. Pessinuns, a city of Phrygia.

Phædrus, i, *m.* 2. Phædrus, a man's name.

Phaĕthon, ontis, *m.* 3. Phaĕthon, fabled to have been a son of Apollo, from whom he borrowed the chariot of the sun.

Pharnabāzus, i, *m.* 2. Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap.

Pharnăces, is, *m.* 3. Pharnaces, king of Pontus.

Pharsălia, æ, *f.* 1. Pharsalia, the country adjacent to Pharsālus, a city of Thessaly.

Pharsalĭcus, a, um, *a.* Pharsalic, of Pharsalia.

Philippi, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Philippi, a city of Macedonia.

Philippus, i, *m.* 2. Philip; 1. A king of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great. 2. A king of Macedonia, conquered by Flaminius. 3. A Roman consul.

Pictor, ōris, *m.* 3. Pictor, a Roman family name (*cognomen*) in the Fabian *gens*.

Pierĭdes, um, *f.* 3. *pl.* the Pierides, an epithet of the nine Muses.

Pisistrātus, i, *m.* 2. Pisistratus, an Athenian, who usurped the sovereignty of Athens.

Piso, ōnis, *m.* 3. Piso, a Roman family name.

Pittăcus, i, *m.* 2. Pittacus, a Grecian sage, one of the seven wise men.

Pius, ii, *m.* 2. Pius *or* the Pious, the surname of the Roman emperor Antonīnus.

Platææ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Platææ, a city of Greece.

Plato, ōnis, *m.* 3. Plato, a Grecian philosopher.

Pœnus, i, *m.* 2. the Carthaginian, an inhabitant of Carthage.

Pollio, ōnis, *m.* 3. Pollio, a man's name.

Polybius, ii, *m.* 2. Polybius, a Grecian historian.

Pompeiānus, a, um, *a.* Pompeian, of Pompey.

Pompeius, ĕii, *m.* 2. Pompey, a distinguished Roman general.

Pompilius, ii, *m.* 2. Pompilius. See Numa.

Pomponius, ii, *m.* 2. Pomponius, the name of a Roman *gens*.

Pontius, ii, *m.* 2. Pontius, a man's name.

Pontus, i, *m.* 2. Pontus, a kingdom of Asia.

Popedius, ii, *m.* 2. Popedius, a man's name.

Popilius, ii, *m.* 2. Popilius, the name of a Roman *gens*.

Porcia, æ, *f.* 1. Porcia, a woman's name.

Porcius, ii, *m.* 2. Porcius, a Roman family name.

Porsĕna, æ, *m.* 1. Porsena, king of the Etrurians.

Posidonius, ii, *m.* 2. Posidonius, a Grecian philosopher.

Posthumius, ii, *m.* 2. Posthumius, the name of a *gens* in Rome.

Proca, æ, *m.* 1. Proca, king of the Albans.

Procŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Proculus, a man's name.

Propontis, ĭdis *and* ĭdos, *f.* 3. the Propontis, now called the Sea of Marmŏra, between Thrace and Asia Minor.

Prusias, æ, *m.* 1. Prusias, king of Bithynia.

Pseudo-Philippus, i, *m.* 2. Pseudo Philip, that is, a man who falsely called himself Philip.

Psylli, orum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Psylli, a people of Lybia.

Ptolemæus, i, *m.* 2. Ptolemy, the name of many Egyptian kings.

Publicŏla, æ, *m.* 1. Publicola, a surname of the consul Valerius.

Publius, ii, *m.* 2. Publius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Pulfio, ōnis, *m.* 3. Pulfio, a man's name.

Punīcus, a, um, *a.* Carthaginian, Punic.

Pylădes, is, *m.* 3. Pylădes, a Grecian, who declared himself to be Orestes, that he might be put to death in his stead.

Pyrenæus, i, *m.* 2. the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.* 2. Pyrrhus, king of Epīrus in Greece.

Pythagŏras, æ, *m.* 1. Pythagŏras, an ancient philosopher.

Q.

Quintus, i, *m.* 2. Quintus, a man's name (*prænomen*).

Quintius, ii, *m.* 2. Quintius, the name (*nomen*) of a Roman *gens*.

Quirīnus, i, *m.* 2. Quirīnus, an epithet of Romulus.

Quirītes, ium, *m.* 3. Romans, an epithet derived from the Sabine town of Cures, the inhabitants of which were incorporated with the Romans.

R.

Racilia, æ, *f.* 1. Racilia, the wife of L. Quintus Cincinnatus.

Racilius, ii, *m.* 2. Racilius, a man's name.

Regillus, i, *m.* 2. Regillus, a lake near Rome.

Regŭlus, i. *m.* 2. Regŭlus, a Roman name; 1. Of a distinguished Roman general. 2. Of a worthless fellow, p. 10.

Remus, i, *m.* 2. Remus, the twin-brother of Romulus.

Rethogĕnes, is, *m.* 3. Rethogenes, a Celtiberian.

Rhea, æ, *f.* 1. Rhea, a woman's name. See Silvia.

Rhegium, ii, *n.* 2. Rhegium, a promontory of Italy.

Rhenus, i, *m.* 2. the Rhine, a river of Gaul (France).

Rhodănus, i, *m.* 2. the Rhone, a river of Gaul.

Rhodus, i, *f.* 2. Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean sea.

Roma, æ, *f.* 1. Rome, which became by conquest the mistress of a large part of the ancient world.

Romānus, i, *m.* 2. a Roman.

Romānus, a, um, *a.* Roman.

Romŭlus, i, *m.* 2. Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome.

Rufinus, i, *m.* 2. Rufinus, a man's name.

Rufus, i, *m.* 2. Rufus, a man's name.

Rutilius, ii, *m.* 2. Rutilius, a man's name.

S.

Sabīni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Sabines, a people of Italy, near Rome.

Saguntum, i, *n.* 2. Saguntum, a city in Spain.

Salămis, ĭnis, *f.* 3. Salamis, an island on the coast of Greece, near which the Greeks gained a naval victory over the Persians.

Salii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Salii, priests of Mars.

Salinator, ōris, *m.* 3. Salinator, a family name (*cognomen*) in the Livian *gens*.

Samius, a, um, *a.* Samian, an epithet of Juno, because she had a temple in the island of Samos.

Sammītes, ium *and* um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Sammites, inhabitants of Samnium in Italy.

Sardinia, æ, *f.* 1. Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean.

Saturnīnus, i, *m.* 2. Saturninus, a man's name.

Saturnus, i, *m.* 2. Saturn, the name of a planet.

Scævŏla, æ, *m.* 1. Scævola (the left handed), the surname of Mucius, who burnt off his right hand in the presence of Porsĕna.

Scaurus, i, *m.* 2. Scaurus, a man's name.

Scipio, ōnis, *m.* 3. Scipio, the name of a noble Roman family, of the Cornelian *gens*. See Nasīca, Africānus, Asiatĭcus, Æmiliānus.

Scylla, æ, *f.* 1. Scylla, a fabulous monster, supposed to inhabit the rocks on the southern coast of Italy.

Scythæ, ārum, *m.* 1. *pl.* the Scythians, a barbarous nation of Asia.

Semirāmis, is *and* ĭdis, *f.* 3. Semirāmis, queen of the Assyrians.

Sempronius, ii, *m.* 2. Sempronius, the name of a *gens* in Rome.

Sena, æ, *f.* 1. Sena, a town of Italy.

Senŏnes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Senones, a Gallic tribe.

September, bris, *m.* 3. September.

Septimuleius, ii, *m.* 2. Septimuleius, a man's name.

Sergius, ii, *m.* 2. Sergius, the name of a Roman *gens*.

Sertorius, ii, *m.* 2. Sertorius, a man's name.

Servilia, æ, *f.* 1. Servilia, a woman's name.

Servius, ii, *m.* 2. Servius, a man's name. See Tullius.

Sestos, i, *f.* 2. Sestos, a city of Thrace, on the Hellespont.

Sextilis, is, *m.* 3. August; the original name of the month was Sextilis *or* sixth month in the Roman year, which began in March.

Sextilius, ii, *m.* 2. Sextilius, a man's name.

Sextus, i, *m.* 2. Sextus, a Roman name (*prænomen*). See Tarquinius.

Sicilia, æ, *f.* 1. Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sicŭlus, a, um, *a.* Sicilian.

Silvia, æ, *f.* 1. Silvia, a woman's name. Rhea Silvia was the mother of Romulus and Remus.

Simo, ōnis, *m.* 3. Simo, a man's name.

Smyrna, æ, *f.* 1. Smyrna, a city of Asia Minor.

Socrătes, is, *m.* 3. Socrates, a Grecian philosopher.

Sophŏcles, is, *m.* 3. Sophocles, a Grecian tragic writer.

Spurius, ii, *m.* 2. Spurius, a man's name (*prænomen*).

Statilius, ii, *m.* 2. Statilius, a man's name.

Stator, ōris, *m.* 3. *the Stayer,* an epithet given to Jupiter by Romulus (p. 43), because he *stayed* the flight of the Roman army.

Sthenius, ii, *m.* 2. Sthenius, a man's name.

Stoïci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Stoics, a sect of philosophers.

Stolo, ōnis, *m.* 3. Stolo, a family name (*cognomen*) in the Licinian *gens.*

Strymon, ŏnis, *m.* 3. the Strymon, a river of Thrace.

Sulpicius, ii, *m.* 2. Sulpicius, a Roman name (*nomen*).

Sylla, æ, *m.* 1. Sylla, a Roman consul and dictator.

Syllāni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the partisans of Sylla.

Syllānus, a, um, *a.* Syllan, of *or* by Sylla.

Syphax, ācis *and* ăcis, *m.* 3. Syphax, king of the Moors in Africa.

Syracūsæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Syracuse, a city of Sicily.

Syracusāni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Syracusans, inhabitants of Syracuse.

Syracusānus, a, um, *a.* Syracusan, of Syracuse.

Syri, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Syrians, inhabitants of Syria.

Syria, æ, *f.* 1. Syria, a country of Asia.

T.

Tamĕsis, is, *m.* 3. the Thames, a river of England.

Tanăquil, īlis, *f.* 3. Tanaquil, the name of the Elder Tarquin's wife.

Tarentīni, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Tarentines, inhabitants of Tarentum.

Tarentīnus, a, um. *a.* Tarentine.

Tarentum, i, *n.* 2. Tarentum, a city of Italy.

Tarpeia, æ, *f.* 1. Tarpeia, a Roman maiden, who betrayed the Roman fortress to the Sabines. The hill on which it was situated was called Tarpeia (Tarpeius Mons) from this circumstance.

Tarpeius, a, um, *a.* Tarpeian. The Tarpeian rock was on the Capitoline Mount.

Tarquinii, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* Tarquinii, a city of Italy.

Tarquinius, ii, *m.* 2. Tarquin; 1. Tarquinius Priscus (the Elder) was fifth king of Rome. 2. Tarquinius Superbus (the Proud) was the seventh king of Rome. 3. Sextus Tarquinius, son of the preceding, offered violence to Lucretia. 4. Tarquinius Collatīnus, nephew of Superbus, husband of Lucretia, and one of the first consuls.

Tarraco, ōnis, *f.* 3. Tarragona, a city of Spain.

Tatius, ii, *m.* 2. Tatius (Titus), king of the Sabines.
Terentius, ii, *m.* 2. Terentius, *or* Terence, a man's name.
Tertia, æ, *f.* 1. Tertia, a woman's name.
Teutŏnes, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Teutones, a race of barbarians, who made an incursion into Italy with the Cimbri, and were destroyed by Marius.
Thales, ētis *and* is, *m.* 3. Thales, a Grecian philosopher.
Thebānus, a, um, *a.* Theban, belonging to Thebes.
Thelesinus, i, *m.* 2. Thelesinus (Pontius), a Samnite general.
Themistŏcles, is, *m.* 3. Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.
Theophrastus, i, *m.* 2. Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher.
Theopompus, i, *m.* 2. Theopompus, a Grecian orator.
Thermōdon, ontis, *m.* 3. the Thermodon, a river of Asia Minor.
Thermopўlæ, ārum, *f.* 1. *pl.* Thermopўlæ, a famous defile in Greece.
Thessalia, æ, *f.* 1. Thessaly, a country of Greece.
Thessalonīca, æ, *f.* 1. Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia.
Thraces, um, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Thracians, a people of Europe.
Thracia, æ, *f.* 1. Thrace, a country of Europe.
Thrasybūlus, i, *m.* 2. Thrasybulus, a distinguished Athenian.
Tibĕris, is, *m.* 3. the Tiber, a river which flows by Rome.
Tiberius, ii, *m.* 2 Tiberius, a Roman name (*prænomen*).
Ticīnus, i, *m.* 2. the Ticinus, a river of Italy.
Tigrānes, is, *m.* 3. Tigranes, king of Armenia.
Tigris, is *and* ĭdis, *m.* 3. the Tigris, a river of Asia.
Timoleon, ontis, *m.* 3. Timoleon, a Corinthian general.
Timotheus, ĕi, *m.* 2. Timotheus, an Athenian commander.
Titus, i, *m.* 2. Titus, a Roman name (*prænomen*).
Torquātus, i, *m.* 2. Torquatus (the collar-bearer), surname of Titus Manlius.
Trajānus, i, *m.* 2. Trajan, a Roman emperor.
Tralles, ium, *f.* 3. *pl.* Tralles, a city of Asia Minor.
Transalpīnus, a, um, *a.* Transalpine, lying beyond the Alps; an epithet of Gaul, because it was divided from Italy by the Alps.
Trasimēnus, i, *m.* 2. Trasimenus, a lake of Italy.
Trebia, æ, *m.* 1. the Trebia, a river of Italy.
Troja, æ, *f.* 1. Troy, a city of Asia, burnt by the Greeks.
Tullia, *f.* 1. Tullia, a woman's name. 1. Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus. 2. A daughter of Cicero.
Tullĭola, æ, *f.* 1. little Tullia. A diminutive of Tullia.
Tullius, ii, *m.* 2. Tullius *or* Tully, a Roman name of a *gens*. Servius Tullius was sixth king of Rome. See Cicero.
Tullus, i, *m.* 2. Tullus, a man's name. See Hostilius.
Turnus, i, *m.* 2. Turnus, an Italian prince.
Tusculānus, i, *m.* 2. Tusculānus, or of Tusculum, the surname of Mamilius.
Tusculum, i, *n.* 2. Tusculum, a city of Italy.
Tuscus, a, um, *a.* Etrurian, belonging to Etruria, a country of Italy.
Tyrus, i, *f.* 2. Tyre, a city of Syria.

U.

Ulysses, is, *m.* 3. Ulysses, a Grecian prince.
Utĭca, æ, *f.* 1. a city of Africa.

V.

Valerius, ii. *m.* 2. Valerius, a man's name. 1. Valerius Publicola. 2. Valerius Maximus, consul mentioned p. 60. 3. Marcus Valerius Corvīnus.

Varius, ii, *m.* 2. Varius, a man's name.

Varro, ōnis, *m.* 3. Varro, a man's name.

Veĭentes, ium, *m.* 3. *pl.* the Veientes, inhabitants of Veii.

Venĕti, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Veneti, a people of Italy.

Venus, ĕris, *f.* 3. Venus, the goddess of beauty.

Verres, is, *m.* 3. Verres, a man's name.

Vesta, æ, *f.* 1. Vesta, a goddess, on whose altar at Rome a perpetual fire was kept burning by the vestal virgins, priestesses devoted to her service.

Veturia, æ, *f.* 1. Veturia, mother of Coriolānus.

Virginia, æ, *f.* 1. Virginia, a woman's name.

Virginius, ii, *m* 2 Virginius, a man's name.

Volsci, ōrum, *m.* 2. *pl.* the Volsci, a people of Italy.

Volumnia, æ, *f.* 1. Volumnia, wife of Coriolanus.

Vulcānus, i, *m.* 2. Vulcan, the god of fire.

Vulturnus, i, *m.* 2. the Vulturnus, a river of Italy.

X.

Xanthippe, es, *f.* 1. Xanthippe, wife of Socrates.

Xanthippus, i, *m.* 2. Xanthippus, a Lacedæmonian general.

Xerxes, is, *m.* 3. Xerxes, king of Persia.

Z.

Zama, æ, *f.* 1. Zama, a city of Africa.

Zeno, ōnis, *m.* 3. Zeno, a Grecian philosopher.

Zeuxis, is, *m.* 3. Zeuxis, a Grecian painter.

Zoroaster, trı, *m.* 2. Zoroaster, king of the Bactrians.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. . . . active verb.	*dim.* . . . diminutive.	*n. p.* . . . neuter passive.
abl. . . . ablative.	*f.* . . . . . feminine.	*num.* . . . numeral.
adj. . . . adjective	*freq.* . . . frequentative.	*obsol.* . . obsolete.
adv. . . . adverb.	*imp.* . . . impersonal.	*part.* . . . participle.
c. . . . . common gender.	*imper.* . . imperative.	*pass.* . . . passive.
comp. . . comparative degree.	*inc.* . . . . inceptive.	*pl.* . . . . plural.
conj. . . conjunction.	*ind.* . . . . indeclinable.	*prep.* . . . preposition.
cont. . . contracted.	*int.* . . . . interjection.	*pret.* . . . preterite.
d. . . . . doubtful gender.	*irr.* . . . irregular.	*pro.* . . . . pronoun.
def. . . . defective.	*m.* . . . . masculine.	*sup.* . . . superlative.
dep. . . . deponent.	*n.* . . . . . neuter.	

A.

A, Ab, Abs, *from; by.*

Abaliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab & aliēnus,) a 1. *to alienate.*

Abdīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab & dico,) a. 1. *to reject:* abdicāre se, *to resign.*

Abdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (ab & do,) a. 3. *to conceal; to remove.*

Abduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ab & duco,) a. 3. *to remove from any place.*

Abeo, īre, īvi *and* ĭi, ĭtum, (ab & eo,) n. 4. *to depart; to cease; to escape; to be changed.*

Aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab & erro,) n. 1. *to stray; to wander.*

Abhinc, (ab & hinc,) adv. *ago; since.*

Abiens, euntis, part. *of* abeo.

Abjectūrus, a, um, part. *of* abjicio.

Abjectus, a, um, part. *of* abjicio.

Abjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (ab & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw aside or down.*

Ablātus, a, um, part. *of* aufĕro.

Abligurio, īre, (ab & ligurio,) a. 4. *to waste.*

Abluo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum *and* ūtum. (ab & luo,) a. 3. *to wash.*

Abnuo, ĕre, nui, (ab & nuo, obsol.,) a. 3. *to refuse; to deny.*

Aboleo, ēre, ēvi, ĭtum, (ab & oleo,) a. 2. *to abolish.*

Abripio, ere, ipui, eptum, (ab & rapio,) a. 3. *to carry off; to take away by force.*

Abrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab & rogo,) a. 1. *to abolish; to annul.*

Abrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (ab & rumpo,) a. 3. *to sever; to break off.*

Abscido, ĕre, idi, īsum. (abs & cædo,) a. 3. *to cut; to cut off.*

Abscindo, ĕre, scīdi, scissum, (ab & scindo,) a. 3. *to cut or tear off.*

Abscissus, a, um, part. *of* abscindo.

Absens, tis, (ab — *s* inserted for euphony — and ens, pres. part. of sum, but not in use,) participial adj. *absent.*

Absimĭlis, e, (ab & simĭlis,) adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*

Absisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (ab & sisto,) n. 3. *to retire from; to give up; to cease.*
Absolvo, ĕre, olvi, lūtum, (ab & solvo,) a. 3. *to release.*
Absorbeo, ēre, bui, *rarely* absorpsi, absorptum, (ab & sorbeo,) a. 2. *to swallow.*
Abstergeo, ēre, ersi, ersum, (abs & tergeo,) a. 2. *to wipe off; to clear.*
Abstersus, a, um, part. *of* abstergeo.
Abstinentia, æ, (abstĭnens,) f. 1. *uprightness; disinterestedness; forbearance.*
Abstineo, ēre, nui, entum, (abs & teneo,) a. 2. *to restrain; to abstain or keep from.*
Abstractūrus, a, um, part. *of* abstrăho.
Abstrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (abs & traho,) a. 3. *to draw or pull away.*
Absum, esse, fui, (ab & sum,) irr. n. *to be absent; to be distant.*
Absūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (ab & sumo,) a. 3. *to take away; to destroy; to consume.*
Absumptūrus, a, um, part. *of* absūmo.
Abundè, (abundus,) adv. *enough; abundantly.*
Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab & undo,) n. 1. *to abound.*
Abūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, (ab & utor,) dep. 3. *to abuse.*
Ac, conj. *and; as.*
Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (ad & cedo,) n. 3. *to approach; to come to; to be added.*
Accendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ad & cando,) a. 3. *to excite; to inflame.*
Accensus, a, um, part. *of* accendo.
Acceptūrus, a, um, part. *of* accipio.
Acceptus, a, um, part. *of* accipio.
Accĭdo, ĕre, idi, (ad & cado,) n. 3. *to occur; to fall.*
Accinctus, a, um, part. *of* accingo.
Accingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, (ad & cingo,) a. 3. *to gird.*
Accio, īre īvi, ītum, (ad & cio,) a. 4. *to send for; to summon.*
Accipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (ad & capio,) a. 3. *to take; to receive.*
Accipĭter, tris, (accipio,) m. 3. *a hawk; a falcon.*
Accītus, a, um, part. *of* accio.
Acclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & clamo,) a. 1. *to cry out.*
Accumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, (ad & cubo,) n. 3. *to lie or sit down at table; to recline near one at meat.*
Accurātus, a, um, (accūro,) adj. *accurate.*
Accurro, ĕre, curri *and* cucurri, cursum, (ad & curro,) n. 3. *to run to.*
Accusātio, ōnis, (accūso,) f. 3. *an accusation; an indictment.*
Accusātor, ōris, (accūso,) m. 3. *an accuser; a plaintiff.*
Accusātus, a, um, part. *of* accūso.
Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* accausо, *from* ad & causa, *a judicial process,*) a. 1. *to accuse.*
Acer, acris, acre, (aceo,) adj. *severe; sharp; brave; enterprising; diligent.*
Acerbè, (acerbus,) adv. *sharply; bitterly.*
Acerbĭtas, ātis, (acerbus,) f. 3. *harshness; bitterness.*
Acerbiùs, adv. comp. *of* acerbè.
Acerbus, a, um, (acer,) adj. *harsh; severe; sour.*
Acerrĭmè, adv. sup. *of* acrĭter.
Acies, ei, f. 5. *a line of soldiers, an army; a field of battle.*
Acrior, us, adj. comp. *of* acer.
Acrĭter, adv. (acer,) *keenly; sharply.*
Acriùs, adv. comp. *of* acrĭter.
Actio, ōnis, (ago,) f. 3. *an act; action.*
Actūrus, a, um, part. *of* ago.
Actus, a, um, part. *of* ago.
Acus, us, f. 4. *a needle; a bodkin.*
Acūtus, a, um, (acuo,) adj. *sharp-edged; ingenious.*
Ad, prep. *for; to; near; according to.*
Adactus, a, um, part. *of* adĭgo.
Adămo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & amo,) a. 1. *to love greatly.*
Addīco, ĕre, ixi, ictum, (ad & dico,) a. 3. *to adjudge; to approve; to surrender; to assign.*
Additus, a, um, part. *of* addo.

Addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (ad & do,) a. 3. *to add.*

Addubĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & dubĭto,) a. 1. *to doubt a little.*

Adduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ad & duco,) a. 3. *to bring; to persuade; to tighten.*

Adductus, a, um, part. *of* adduco.

Ademptus, *and* Ademtus, part. *of* adimo.

Adeo, īre, ivi *and* ii, ĭtum, (ad & eo,) irr. a. *to go to; to undertake.*

Adeò, (ad & eò,) adv. *so far; so; to such a degree.*

Adeptus, a, um, part. *of* adipiscor.

Adhæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, (ad & hæreo,) n. 2. *to adhere; to be constantly near.*

Adhibeo, ēre, bui, ĭtum, (ad & habeo,) a. 2. *to use; to have recourse to; to employ; to apply; to adopt.*

Adhibĭtus, a, um, part. *of* adhibeo.

Adhuc, (ad & huc,) adv. *as yet; thus far.*

Adiens, euntis, part *of* adeo.

Adigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (ad & ago,) a. 3. *to drive; to impel; to force.*

Adĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (ad & emo,) a. 3. *to take away; to remove.*

Adipiscor, ci, adeptus sum, (ad & apiscor,) dep. 3. *to acquire.*

Aditus, us, (adeo,) m. 4. *an access; an entry; an approach.*

Adjaceo, ēre, cui, (ad & jaceo,) n. 2. *to lie contiguous or border upon.*

Adjumentum, i, (adjŭvo,) n. 2. *assistance.*

Adjectus, a, um, part. *of* adjicio.

Adjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (ad & jacio,) a. 3. *to add; to cast towards or against.*

Adjungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, (ad & jungo,) a. 3. *to add; to unite.*

Adjūtor, ōris, (adjŭvo,) m. 3. *an assistant; a promoter.*

Adjūtrix, īcis, (adjūtor,) f. 3. *a female assistant; a promoter.*

Adjŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, (ad & juvo,) a. 1. *to help.*

Adminicŭlum, i, (*for* admanicŭlum, *from* manus,) n. 2. *a prop or stay of any thing.*

Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & ministro,) a. and n. 1. *to conduct; to administer; to govern.*

Admirātio, ōnis, (admīror,) f. 3. *admiration; respect.*

Admirātor, ōris, (admīror,) m. 3. *an admirer.*

Admīror, āri, ātus sum, (ad & mīror,) dep. 1. *to admire; to wonder greatly.*

Admisceo, ēre, iscui, istum *and* ixtum, (ad & misceo,) a. 2. *to mingle.*

Admissus, a, um, part. *of* admitto.

Admistus, *or* Admixtus, part. *of* admisceo.

Admitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (ad & mitto,) a. 3. *to receive; to admit*: auribus admittĕre, *to listen to.*

Admŏdum, (ad & modus,) adv. *very; much; of a truth*: nihil admŏdum, *none at all.*

Admoneo, ēre, ui, onĭtum, (ad & moneo,) a. 2. *to warn; to advise; to remind.*

Admōtus, a um, part. *of* admoveo.

Admoveo, ēre, mōvi, ōtum, (ad & moveo,) a. 2. *to apply; to bring near to; to admit.*

Adolescens, tis, (adolesco,) c. 3. *a young man or woman.*

Adolescentia, æ, (adolescens,) f. 1. *youth.*

Adolescentŭlus, i, (adolescens,) m. 2. *a young man.*

Adolesco, ĕre, olēvi, *rarely* olui, adultum, (ad & olesco,) n. 3. *to grow up.*

Aoperio, īre, erui, ertum, (ad & operio,) a. 4. *to cover.*

Adopertus, a, um, part. *of* adoperio.

Adoptātus, a, um, part. *of* adopto.

Adoptio, ōnis, (adopto,) f. 3. *an adopting; adoption.*

Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & opto,) a. 1. *to choose; to adopt.*

Adorior, īri, ortus sum, (ad & orior,) dep. 4. and 3. *to attack.*

Adōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & oro,) a. 1. *to worship.*

Adortus, a, um, part. *of* adorior.

Adscrībo, *or* Ascribo, ĕre, ipsi, ip-

tum, (ad & scribo,) a. 3. *to subscribe; to annex; to attribute; to determine.*

Adspectus, us, (adspicio,) m. 4. *the beholding; the sight.*

Adspīro, *and* Aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & spiro,) a. 1. *to aspire to.*

Adsto, *and* Asto, āre, stĭti, (ad & sto,) n. 1. *to stand by or near.*

Adsum, esse, fui, (ad & sum,) irr. n. *to be present; to assist; to defend as an advocate.*

Adulātio, ōnis, (adŭlor,) f. 3. *fawning; flattery.*

Adŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to flatter; to indulge; to soothe; to worship.*

Adultus, a, um, (adolesco,) adj. *grown up.*

Advectus, a, um, part. *of* advĕho.

Advĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (ad & veho,) a. 3. *to bring on; to carry from one place to another; to conduct.*

Advenio, īre, ēni, entum, (ad & venio,) n. 4. *to come; to arrive.*

Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, (advenio,) n. 1. freq. *to come frequently; to approach.*

Adventus, us, (advenio,) m. 4. *an arrival.*

Adversor, āri, ātus sum, (adversus,) dep. 1. *to oppose; to resist.*

Adversus, a um, (adverto,) adj. *adverse; bad.*

Adversŭs, *and* Adversŭm, (adverto,) prep. *against; in front of; towards.*

Advocātio, ōnis, (advŏco,) f. 3. *attendance on a friend to assist him with one's counsel.*

Advocātus, a, um, part. *of* advŏco.

Advocātus, i, (advŏco,) m. 2. *an advocate.*

Advŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & voco,) a. 1. *to summon; to defend.*

Advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & volo,) n. 1. *to fly to or towards; to run; to hasten.*

Ædes, is, f. 3. *a temple; a house.*

Ædificātio, ōnis, (ædifico,) f. 3. *a building; the act of building.*

Ædificium, ii, (ædĭfico,) n. 2. *an edifice; a building*

Ædĭfico, āre, āvi, ātum, (ædes & facio,) a. 1. *to build; to construct.*

Ædīlis, is, (ædes,) m. 3. *an edile; a Roman magistrate.*

Ædilītas, ātis, (ædilis,) f. 3. *the office of edile.*

Æger, ægra, ægrum, adj. *sick.*

Ægerrĭme, adv. sup. *of* ægrè.

Ægrè, (æger,) adv. *discontentedly; with difficulty.*

Ægritūdo, ĭnis, (æger,) f. 3. *grief; disease.*

Ægrōto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ægrōtus,) n. 1. *to suffer; to be sick.*

Æneus, a, um, (æs,) adj. *brazen.*

Ænigma, ātis, n. 3. *an enigma; a riddle.*

Æquālis, e, (æquus,) adj. *equal in years; similar.*

Æqualiter, (æquālis,) adv. *equally.*

Æquè, (æquus,) adv. *equally; similarly.*

Æquĭtas, ātis, (æquus,) f. 3. *justice; equality.*

Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (æquus,) a. 1. *to equal; to level.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *just; level; equal:* æquo animo, *patiently.*

Ærarium, ii, (æs,) n. 2. *the treasury.*

Æs, æris, n. 3. *brass; copper:* æs alienum, *money owed to another; debt.*

Æstas, ātis, (æstus,) f. 3. *the summer; summer heat.*

Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (æs,) a. 1. *to value; to estimate.*

Æstīvus, a, um, (æstus,) adj. *relating to summer; summer.*

Æstus, us, m. 4. *a violent agitation; excessive heat; the tide.*

Ætas, ātis, (*for* ævĭtas, *from* ævum,) f. 3. *age; life.*

Æternùm, (æternus,) adv. *forever; always.*

Æternus, a, um, (*for* æviternus, *from* ævum,) adj. *everlasting; that endureth forever.*

Æther, ĕris *and* ĕros, n. 3. *the upper air; the sky.*

Affabilitas, ātis, (affabĭlis,) f. 3. *kindness; affability.*

Affātim, (ad & fatim,) adv. *abundantly.*
Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (afficio,) a. 1. *to aim at studiously; to solicit.*
Affectus, a, um, part. *of* afficio.
Afferendus, a, um, part *of* affĕro.
Affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, (ad & fĕro,) irr. a. *to bring; to offer; to produce; to afford.*
Afficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ad & facio,) a. 3. *to touch; to affect.*
Affīgo, ĕre, ixi, ixum, (ad & figo,) a. 3. *to fix or fasten; to affix; to attach; to cling to.*
Affīnis, e, (ad & finis,) adj. *privy to; adjoining.*
Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & firmo,) a. 1. *to affirm; to declare.*
Affixus, a, um, part. *of* affīgo.
Afflātus, us, (afflo,) m. 4. *a breathing upon; a blast; a breeze.*
Afflictus, a um, part. *of* affligo.
Affligo, ĕre, ixi, ictum, (ad & fligo,) a. 3. *to harass; to injure; to agitate; to trouble.*
Affluo, ĕre, uxi, uxum, (ad & fluo,) n. 3. *to abound.*
Affui. *See* Adsum.
Age, (ago,) *come; come on; well;* imper. *of* ago, *used adverbially, and joined with all the persons of both numbers.*
Agellus, li, (ager,) *a little field; a small farm.*
Ager, agri, m. 2. *a field; a territory.*
Agger, ĕris, (aggĕro,) m. 3. *a mound; a rampart; a bank.*
Aggredior, di, gressus sum, (ad & gradior,) dep. 3. *to commence; to attack; to enter upon; to undertake.*
Aggressus, a, um, part. *of* aggredior.
Agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ago,) a. 1. *to think of; to agitate.*
Agmen, ĭnis, (*as if* agĭmen, *from* ago,) n. 3. *an army.*
Agnĭtus, a, um, part. *of* agnosco.
Agnosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, (ad & nosco,) a. 3. *to recognize.*
Ago, ĕre, egi, actum, a. 3. *to give; to agree; to obtain; to drive; to pass; to pursue; to favor; to do; to conduct; to plead; to finish.*
Agrarius, a, um, (ager,) adj. *of or belonging to lands:* lex agraria, *a law about dividing the public lands among the people*
Agrestis, e, (ager,) adj. *unpolished; rural.*
Agricŏla, æ, (ager & colo,) m. 1. *a husbandman.*
Agricultūra, æ, (ager & colo,) f. 1. *agriculture; husbandry.*
Ah, (*from the sound,*) interj. *ah! alas!*
Aio, ais, ait, def. *to say; to speak.*
Ala, æ, (*cont. from* axilla,) f. 1. *a wing.*
Alăcer, *or* Alacris, cris, cre, adj. *joyful; swift; lively.*
Alacrĭtas, ātis, (alacris,) f. 3. *ardor; eagerness; alacrity.*
Albesco, ĕre, (albeo,) n. 3. *to grow white.*
Albĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (albus,) n. 1. *to be white.*
Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
Alea, æ, f. 1. *any game of chance.*
Alendus, a, um, part. *of* alo.
Ales, alĭtis, (ala,) c. 3. *a bird, chiefly of the large kind.*
Alĭas, (alius,) adv. *at another time; in another way.*
Alĭbi, (alius & ibi,) *in different places; elsewhere; here and there.*
Alienātus, a, um, part. *of* aliēno.
Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, (aliēnus,) a. 1. *to alienate; to make different.*
Aliēnus, a, um, (alius,) adj. *of or belonging to another; foreign; inconsistent; free; exempt.*
Alimentum, i, (alo,) n. 2. *nourishment; sustenance.*
Aliò, (alius,) adv. *to another place, person, or thing.*
Aliōqui, *or* Aliōquin, (alius & quin,) adv. *otherwise; else.*
Aliquandiu, *or* Aliquamdiu, (alíquam, *sc.* partem, & diu,) *for some time.*
Aliquando, (alíquis & quando,) adv. *sometimes; formerly; at some time.*

Aliquantŭlùm, (aliquantŭlus,) adv. *a little; a very little.*

Aliquantus, a, um, (alius & quantus,) *some; somewhat.*

Alĭquis, qua, quod *or* quid, (alius & quis,) adj. *some one; any one; some.*

Alĭquò, (alĭquis,) adv. *some whither; to some place.*

Alĭquot, (alius & quot,) ind. pl. adj. *some; several.*

Aliquoties, (alĭquot,) adv. *several times.*

Alĭter, (alius,) adv. *otherwise; in a different way.*

Alius, a, ud, gen. alĭus, dat. alii, adj. *other; one; another.*

Allātus, a, um, part. *of* affĕro.

Allĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (ad & lacio,) a. 3. *to attract; to entice; to solicit.*

Allĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & ligo,) a. 1. *to bind or tie to any thing.*

Allocūtus, a, um, part. *of* allŏquor.

Allŏquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (ad & loquor,) dep. 3. *to speak to any one.*

Alo, ĕre, alui, alĭtum *and* altum, a. 3. *to nourish; to support; to maintain.*

Alŏe, es, f. 1. *the aloe, or aloes-tree.*

Altāre, is, (altus,) n. 3. *an altar.*

Alter, ĕra, um, gen. alterius, dat. altĕri, adj. *one of two; the other.*

Altercor, āri, ātus, (alter *or* alternus,) dep. 1. *to dispute; to contend.*

Altissĭmus, a, um, sup. *of* altus.

Altitūdo, ĭnis, (altus,) f. 3. *height; loftiness.*

Altiuscŭlus, a, um, (altior,) adj. *somewhat high.*

Altus, a, um, (perhaps from alo,) adj. *high.*

Alveus, i, (alvus,) m. 2. *a trough; the channel of a river; a gaming board; a chess board.*

Alvus, i, n. 2. *the belly; the bowels; the excrement.*

Amabĭlis, e, (amo,) adj. *lovely; amiable.*

Amans, tis, (amo,) part. *and* adj. *loving; fond of.*

Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*

Ambio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (am & eo,) *to solicit; to go round or about.*

Ambitio, ōnis, (ambio,) f. 3. *ambition.*

Ambo, ambæ, ambo, adj. *both together.*

Ambulātio, ōnis, (ambŭlo,) f. 3. *a place to walk in; a piazza; a walk.*

Ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk.*

Amens, tis, (a & mens,) adj. *raving; out of his mind.*

Amentum, i, n. 2. *a strap or thong, by means of which javelins and other missile weapons were thrown with greater force.*

Amicè, (amicus,) adv. *in a friendly manner.*

Amicio, ire, icui *and* ixi, ictum, (am & jacio,) a. 4. *to throw about; to wrap round.*

Amicitia, æ, (amicus,) f. 1. *friendship.*

Amictus, a, um, part. *of* amicio.

Amicus, i, (amicus, a, um,) m. 2. *a friend.*

Amissus, a, um, part. *of* amitto.

Amitto, ĕre, isi, issum, (a & mitto,) a. 3. *to lose; to send away.*

Amnis, is, (am & no, nare,) m. 3. *a river.*

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to love.*

Amœnĭtas, ātis, (amœnus,) adj. *pleasantness.*

Amor, ōris, (amo,) m. 3. *love.*

Amoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (a & moveo,) a. 2. *to remove.*

Amplè, (amplus,) adv. *largely, with richness of style.*

Amplector, ti, exus sum, (am & plecto,) dep. 3. *to embrace.*

Amplexus, a, um, part. *of* amplector.

Amplĭter, (amplus,) adv. *largely; abundantly.*

Ampliùs, adv. comp. *of* amplè, *more; further.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. *extensive; ample; great;* comp. ior. sup. issĭmus.

Ampŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (am & puto, *to lop,*) a. 1. *to cut or lop off; to amputate.*

An, adv. *or*; *generally used in a simple question.*
Anceps, ancipĭtis, (am & caput,) adj. *doubtful; double; critical.*
Ancīle, is, n. 3. *a small, oval shield.*
Ancilla, æ, (dim. *of* ancŭla,) f. 1. *a maid servant.*
Ango, ĕre, anxi, a. 3. *to choke; to trouble.*
Anguis, is, c. 3. *a snake.*
Angŭlus, i, m. 2. *a corner; an angle; a nook.*
Angustia, æ, (angustus,) f. 1. *a narrow place; generally used in the* pl., *difficulties; distress.*
Anĭma, æ, f. 1. *the soul; the life; the breath.*
Animadverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (anĭmum & adverto,) *to observe; to inflict punishment.*
Anĭmal, alis, (anima,) n. 3. *an animal.*
Animans, tis, (animo,) c. 3. *an animal; a living creature.*
Anĭmus, i, m. 2. *the mind; the soul; courage; attention; inclination.*
Annon, (an & non,) adv. *used in a simple question, as,* annon intelligis? *do you not perceive?*
Annōna, æ, (annus,) f. 1. *the yearly produce of the earth:* gravi annōna, *in a time of scarcity.*
Annŭlus, i, (anus *or* annus,) m. 2. *a ring.*
Annus, i, (an, *for* am, *around*,) m. 2. *a year.*
Annuus, a, um, (annus,) adj. *annual.*
Anser, ĕris, m. 3. *a goose.*
Ante, prep. *and* adv. *before.*
Antea, (ante & ea,) adv. *before; formerly.*
Anteactus, a, um, part. (ante & actus,) *done in past times.*
Antecēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ante & cedo,) n. and a. 3. *to precede; to go before.*
Anteeo, īre, īvi, irr. a. *to go before; to precede.*
Antecello, ĕre, ui, (ante & cello,) a. 3. *to excel.*
Antepōno, ĕre, posui, posĭtum, (ante & pono,) a. 3. *to place before; to prefer.*
Antĕquam, (ante & quam,) adv. *before that; before.*
Antiquus, a, um, (ante,) adj. *old; ancient.*
Antistes, ĭtis, (antisto,) c. 3. *a priest.*
Anus, us, (annus,) f. 4. *an old woman.*
Anxius, a, um, (ango,) adj. *uneasy; anxious.*
Aper, apri, m. 2. *a wild boar.*
Aperio, īre, erui, ertum, (ad & pario,) a. 4. *to open; to disclose; to uncover.*
Apertē, (apertus,) adv. *openly; plainly.*
Apertus, a, um, (aperio,) part. *and* adj. *clear; open; thrown open.*
Apis, is, f. 3. *a bee.*
Apparātus, us, (appăro,) m. 4. *splendor; apparatus.*
Appareo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, (ad & pareo,) n. 2. *to appear.*
Apparĭtor, ōris, (appareo,) m. 3. *a beadle; a sergeant.*
Appellātio, ōnis, (appello,) f. 3. *a name; an appellation.*
Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & pello,) a. 1. *to call; to name.*
Appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (ad & pello,) a. 3. *to approach; to make for.*
Appendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ad & pendo,) a. 3. *to weigh; to suspend.*
Appensus, a, um, part. *of* appendo.
Appĕtens, tis, (appeto,) part. *and* adj. *fond of; coveting.*
Appĕto, ĕre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ad & peto,) a. 3. *to covet; to assail; to desire eagerly.*
Applaudo, ĕre, ausi, ausum, (ad & plaudo,) a. and n. 3. *to clap; to applaud.*
Applico, āre, āvi, ātum, *and* icui, icĭtum, (ad & plico,) a. 1. *to apply.*
Appōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (ad & pono,) a. 3. *to serve up; to place near.*
Apprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ad & prehendo,) a. 3. *to catch; to seize; to understand.*
Apprehensus, a, um, part. *of* apprehendo.

Apprŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & probo,) a. 1. *to approve; to commend.*
Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & propinquo,) n. 1. *to approach.*
Aptè, (aptus,) adv. *fitly; properly.*
Aptus, a, um, (obsol. apio, *or* apo,) adj. *adapted; fit.*
Apud, prep. *at; near; among; before:* apud te, *at your house:* apud Herodŏtum, *in the writings of Herodotus.*
Aqua, æ, (Celtic ach,) f. 1. *water.*
Aquila, æ, f. 1. *an eagle.*
Aquilĭfer, ĕri, (aquĭla & fero,) m. 2. *an eagle-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion.*
Ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
Arbiter, tri, (ar, *or* ad, & bito,) m. 2. *a witness; an arbitrator.*
Arbitrium, ii, (arbĭter,) n. 2. *will; pleasure; judgment of an arbitrator.*
Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, (arbĭter,) dep. 1. *to think; to imagine.*
Arbor, *and* Arbos, ŏris, f. 3. *a tree.*
Arca, æ, (arceo,) f. 1. *a chest; a coffer; a coffin.*
Arceo, ēre, ui, a. 2. *to drive away.*
Arcessītus, a, um, part. *of* arcesso.
Arcesso, ere, īvi, ītum, (arcio,) a. 3. *to send for; to summon.*
Architectus, i, m. 2. *a builder; an architect; an author.*
Arctè, (arctus,) adv. *closely; tightly.*
Arctĭus, comp. *of* arctè.
Arcus, us, *and sometimes* i. m. 2. and 4. *a bow for shooting; the rainbow.*
Ardens, tis, (ardeo,) adj. *and* part. *burning; lighted; hot.*
Ardenter, (ardens,) adv. *hotly; ardently; eagerly.*
Ardeo, ēre, arsi, arsum, n. 2. *to shine; to burn.*
Ardor, ōris, (ardeo.) m. 3. *eagerness; ardor; heat.*
Area, æ, (areo,) f. 1. *a yard; an area; a court.*
Arēna, æ, (areo,) f. 1. *that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought; the arena.*
Argentaria, æ, (argentarius,) f. 1. *a bank; the profession of a banker.*
Argenteus, a, um, (argentum,) adj. *of silver.*
Argentum, i, n. 2. *silver.*
Argilla, æ, f. 1. *white clay; potter's earth.*
Arguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to accuse.*
Arĭdus, a, um, (areo,) adj. *dry; thirsty.*
Arma, ōrum, (armi, *the shoulders,*) n. 2. pl. *arms, offensive or defensive; war.*
Armamentarium, ii, (armamenta,) n. 2. *an arsenal.*
Armilla, æ, (armus,) f. 1. *a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm, presented by generals to their soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle.*
Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (arma,) a. 1. *to arm; to equip.*
Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to plough.*
Arreptus, a, um, part. *of* arripio.
Arripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (ad & rapio,) a. 3. *to seize.*
Arrŏgans, tis, (arrŏgo,) adj. *presumptuous; proud.*
Ars, artis, f. 3. *an art; a method, a way or mean.*
Artĭfex, ĭcis, (ars & facio,) c. 3. *an artificer; an artist.*
Artus, us, m. 4. *a joint by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together.*
Arvum, i, (aro,) n. 2. *a field.*
Arx, arcis, f. 3. *a castle; a citadel.*
As, assis, m. 3. *a Roman copper coin which was divided into twelve parts, called unciæ.*
Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ad & scando,) n. and a. 3. *to ascend.*
Ascrībo, *and* Adscrībo, ēre, psi, ptum, (ad & scribo,) a. 3. *to annex by writing; to ascribe; to subscribe.*
Ascriptus, a, um, part. *of* ascrībo.
Asper, a, um, adj. *rough; rugged.*
Aspergo, ĕre, ersi, ersum, (ad & spargo,) a. 3. *to sprinkle.*
Asperĭtas, ātis, (asper,) f. 3. *severity; harshness; roughness.*
Aspernātio, ōnis, (aspernor,) f. 3. *a despising; neglect.*
Aspernor, āri, ātus sum, (ad &

sperno,) dep. 1. *to reject; to despise.*

Aspersus, a, um, part. *of* aspergo.

Aspicio, *and* Adspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (ad & specio,) a. 3. *to see; to behold.*

Aspis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a small venomous serpent, an asp.*

Assentātio, ōnis, (assentor,) f. 3. *flattery; the act of assenting; approving.*

Assequor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (ad and sequor,) dep. 3. *to obtain; to arrive at.*

Assideo, ēre, sedi, sessum, (ad & sedeo,) n. 2. *to sit; to besiege.*

Assigno, are, āvi, ātum, (ad & signo,) a. 1. *to assign; to bestow.*

Assimŭlo, *and* Adsimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad & simŭlo,) a. 1. *to feign.*

Assuefacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (assuesco & facio,) a. 3. *to accustom.*

Assuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (ad & suesco,) n. and a. *to accustom one's self.*

Assūmo, ĕre, umpsi, umptum, (ad & sumo,) a. 3. *to adopt; to assume; to take.*

Assumptus, a, um, part. *of* assūmo.

Assurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, (ad & surgo,) n. 3. *to rise.*

Astrum, i, n. 2. *a star; a constellation.*

Astutia, æ, (astūtus,) f. 1. *craftiness; address.*

Asylum, i, n. 2. *an asylum; a place of refuge.*

At, conj. *but; yet.*

Atque, (ad & que,) conj. *and.*

Atqui, conj. *but; however.*

Atrium, ii, n. 2. *the inner court or hall of a Roman house.*

Atrox, ōcis, adj. *cruel; barbarous; fierce.*

Attentè, (attentus,) adv. *diligently; attentively.*

Attentiùs, adv. comp. *of* attentè.

Attineo, ēre, inui, entum, (ad & teneo,) a. and n. 2. *to pertain; to be useful.*

Attingo, ĕre, attĭgi, attactum, (ad & tango,) a. 3. *to touch; to border upon.*

Attonītus, a, um, part. *of* attŏno.

Attŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, (ad & tono,) a. 1. *to alarm; to astonish.*

Attractus, a, um, part. *of* attrăho.

Attrăho, ere, axi, actum, (ad & traho,) a. 3. *to collect; to attract; to draw towards.*

Auctor, ōris, (augeo,) m. 3. *the cause; the author.*

Auctorĭtas, ātis, (auctor,) f. 3. *authority; influence.*

Auctus, a, um, part. *of* augeo.

Aucupium, ii, (auceps,) n. 2. *bird-catching; fowling.*

Audacia, æ, (audax,) f. 1. *boldness; impudence.*

Audax, acis, (audeo,) adj. *bold; courageous.*

Audeo, ere, ausus sum, n. p. 2. *to dare; to attempt.*

Audio, ire, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hear.*

Auditor, ōris, (audio,) m. 3. *a hearer; an auditor.*

Auditus, us, (audio,) m. 4. *the sense of hearing.*

Auditus, a, um, part. *of* audio.

Aufĕro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, (ab & fero,) irr. a. *to carry off; to take away; to obtain; to destroy.*

Aufŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, (ab & fugio,) n. 3. *to flee or run away.*

Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, a. 2. *to increase.*

Augur, ūris, m. 3. *an augur; a Roman priest who foretold events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds.*

Augurium, ii, (augur,) n. 2. *an omen drawn from the flight or singing of birds; augury.*

Augustus, a, um, (augurium,) adj. *venerable; august.*

Aulæum, i, n. 2. *a curtain; arras; tapestry.*

Aurātus, a, um, (aurum,) adj. *decked with gold.*

Aureus, a, um, (aurum,) adj. *of gold; golden.*

Auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. 2. *gold.*

Auspicium, ii, (auspex,) n. 2. *an*

omen; a consulting of the auspices; a divination, by observing the flight, sound, and feeding of birds.

Ausus, a, um, part. *of* audeo.

Aut, conj. *or:* aut — aut, *either — or.*

Autem, conj. *but; also.*

Auxilium, ii, (augeo,) n. 2. *help.*

Avaritia, æ, (avārus,) f. 1. *avarice.*

Avārus, a, um, (aveo,) adj. *avaricious.*

Avello, ĕre, avulsi *and* avelli, avulsum, (ab & vello,) a. 3. *to pull off; to tear away.*

Aveo, ēre, a. 2. *to desire earnestly; to long for.*

Aveo, ēre, n. 2. def. *to be well or happy:* imper. ave, *hail!*

Aversor, āri, ātus sum, (averto,) dep. 1. *to turn aside; to turn from in disgust.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *of* averto.

Averto, ĕre, ti, sum, (ab & verto,) a. 3. *to turn off or away; to divert.*

Avīdè, (avīdus,) adv. *eagerly.*

Avīdus, a, um, (aveo,) adj. *eager; desirous.*

Avis, avis, f. 3. *a bird.*

Avulsus, a, um, part. *of* avello.

Avunculus, i, (dim. *of* avus,) m. 2. *a maternal uncle; mother's brother.*

Avus, i, m. 2. *a grandfather.*

B.

Bacŭlus, i, m. 2. *a staff; a stick.*

Balista, æ, f. 1. *a warlike engine to shoot stones with.*

Balneum, i. n. 2. *and in* pl. balneæ, f. *a bath.*

Barba, æ, f. 1. *a beard.*

Barbărus, a, um, adj. *barbarous:* pl. barbări, *barbarians; those who were neither Greeks nor Romans.*

Beātus, a, um, (beo,) adj. *happy.*

Bellicōsus, a, um, (bellum,) adj. *warlike.*

Bellīcum, i, (bellīcus,) n. 2. *the signal for battle.*

Bellīcus, a, um, (bellum,) adj. *warlike; relating to war.*

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, (bellum,) n. 1. *to wage war.*

Bellua, æ, (bellum,) f. 1. *a beast; also, a term of reproach; a brute.*

Bellum, i, (duellum,) n. 2. *war:* belli, *in time of war.*

Benè, (benus, obsol. *form of* bonus,) adv. *well;* comp. melius, sup. optĭmè.

Benedīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (bene & dico,) n. 3. *to speak well of; to commend.*

Beneficium, ii, (benè & facio,) n. 2. *a kindness; favor.*

Benevŏlens, entis, (benè & volo,) adj. *benevolent.*

Benevolentia, æ, (benevolens,) f. 1. *benevolence; good-will.*

Benignè, (benignus,) adv. *favorably; kindly.*

Benignĭtas, ātis, (benignus,) f. 3. *kindness; benevolence.*

Benignus, a, um, (*for* benigĕnus, *from* bonus & genus,) adj. *kind.*

Bestia, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*

Bestiŏla, æ, f. 1. (dim. *of* bestia,) *a little animal.*

Bibliopōla, æ, m. 1. *a bookseller.*

Bibo, ĕre, bibi, bibĭtum, a. 3. *to drink.*

Biduum, i, (bis & dies,) n. 2. *the period of two days.*

Biennium, ii, (bis & annus,) n. 2. *the space of two years.*

Bini, æ, a, (bis,) adj. *two; two by two.*

Bipes, ĕdis, (bis & pes,) adj. *two-footed.*

Bis, (duis,) adv. *twice; on two occasions.*

Blanditia, æ, (blandus,) f. 1. *a complimenting; a caressing.*

Blandus, a, um, adj. *flattering.*

Bonum, i, (bonus,) n. 2. *any good or blessing:* pl. bona, *property.*

Bonus, a, um, adj. *good.*

Bos, bovis, c. 3. *an ox or cow.*

Brachium, ii, n. 2. *that part of the arm between the hand and the elbow; the forearm.*

Brevi, (brevis,) adv. *shortly.*

Brevis, e, adj. *short, in respect of time.*

Bulla, æ, f. 1. *a bulla or amulet of*

the shape of a heart, worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years of age, when it was consecrated to the lares.

C.

Cadāver, ĕris, (cado,) n. 3. *a dead body; a carcass.*
Cado, ĕre, cecīdi, casum, n. 3. *to fall.*
Caduceātor, oris, (caduceus,) m. 3. *a herald or ambassador sent to treat about peace.*
Cadūcus, a, um, (cado,) adj. *perishable; frail.*
Cæcus, a, um, adj. *blind.*
Cædes, is, (cædo,) f. 3. *a murder; slaughter.*
Cædo, ĕre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to kill; to cut; to beat.*
Cæsaries, ēi, (cædo,) f. 5. *hair; the beard.*
Cæsus, a, um, part. *of* cædo.
Cætĕrum, (cætĕrus,) adv. *otherwise; in other respects; for the rest.*
Cætĕrus, *or* Cetĕrus, a, um, adj. *not used in* nom. sing. m. *the other; the rest.*
Calamĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a calamity; loss; injury.*
Calcar, āris, (calx,) n. 3. *a spur.*
Calceamentum, i, (calceo,) n. 2. *a sandal; a shoe.*
Calefio, fiĕri, factus sum, (calĭdus & fio,) irr. n. p. *to be made or to grow warm.*
Calendæ, *and* Kalendæ, ārum, (calo,) f. 1. *the first day of the month; the calends.*
Calĭdus, a, um, (caleo,) adj. *warm.*
Calīgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a mist; darkness.*
Callĭdus, a, um, (calleo *or* callum,) adj. *crafty; skilful.*
Calor, ōris, (caleo,) m. 3. *heat.*
Calvitium, ii, (calvus,) n. 2. *baldness.*
Calvus, a, um, adj. *bald; having the hair fallen off.*
Camēlus, i. n. 2. *a camel.*
Campester, *and* Campestris, e, (campus,) adj. *of a plain or field.*
Campus, i, m. 2. *a field.*
Candidātus, i, (candĭdus,) m. 2. *a candidate; one who solicits preferment.*
Candĭdus, a, um, (candeo,) adj. *white; shining.*
Canis, is, c. 3. *a dog.*
Cano, ĕre, cecĭni, cantum, a. & n. 3. *to sing; to sound.*
Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* cano,) n. and a. 1. *to sing often.*
Cantus, us, (cano,) m. 4. *the act of singing; screeching; a song.*
Capella, æ, (dim. *of* capra,) f. 1. *a young goat; a kid.*
Capillus, i, (*as if* capĭtis pilus,) m. 2. *a hair; the hair of the head.*
Capio, ĕre, cepi, captum, a. 3. *to take; to hold; to seize.*
Capitālis, e, (caput,) adj. *relating to the head; capital.*
Capitolium, ii, (caput,) *the Capitol; the splendid temple of Jupiter in Rome, upon the Tarpeian mount.*
Capra, æ, (*as for* carpa, *from* carpo,) f. 1. *a she-goat.*
Captīvus, a, um, (capio,) adj. *captive; enslaved.*
Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, (capio,) a. 1. *to catch; to deceive; to seek for solicitously.*
Captus, a, um, part. *of* capio.
Capŭlus, i, (capio,) m. 2. *the hilt of a sword; a handle.*
Caput, capĭtis, n. 3. *a head; life; the top of any thing; capital.*
Carbăsus, i, f. 2. *and* Carbăsa, ōrum, n. pl. *fine flax; the sail of a ship.*
Carbonarius, a, um, (carbo,) adj. *of or pertaining to coals; of a collier.*
Carcer, ĕris, m. 3. *a prison.*
Careo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be without; to want; to be free from.*
Carĭtas, ātis, (carus,) f. 3. *affection.*
Carmen, ĭnis, (cano,) n. 3. *a song.*
Carnĭfex, ĭcis, (caro & facio,) m. 3. *an executioner; a hangman.*
Caro, carnis, f. 3. *flesh.*
Carpentum, i, n. 2. *a chariot.*
Carpo, ĕre, carpsi, carptum, a. 3. *to pluck; to cut off; to harass.*

Carus, a, um, adj. *dear; precious; beloved.*
Casa, æ, (Hebrew,) f. 1. *a cottage.*
Castellum, i, (dim. *of* castrum,) n. 2. *a castle; a fortress.*
Castĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to punish; to chastise.*
Castrum, i, (*probably from* casa,) n. 2. *a castle:* pl. castra, *a camp.*
Casus, us, (cado,) m. 4. *a fall; misfortune:* casu, abl. *by chance.*
Catella, æ, (dim. *of* catŭla,) f. 1. *a young bitch.*
Catēna, æ, f. 1. *a chain; a fetter.*
Catŭlus, i, m. 2. *a whelp; a cub.*
Cauda, æ, f. 1. *a tail.*
Causa, æ, (*perhaps* caveo,) f. 1. *cause; interest; account.*
Causor, āri, ātus sum, (causa,) dep. 1. *to allege; to pretend.*
Cautus, a, um, (caveo,) adj. *cautious; provident.*
Cavea, æ, (cavus,) f. 1. *a coop; a cave; any hollow place.*
Caveo, ēre, cavi, cautum, n. and a. 2. *to beware; to take heed.*
Cavo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cavus,) a. 1. *to hollow.*
Cecĭdi, *and* Cecīdi. *See* Cado, *and* Cædo.
Cedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. and a. 3. *to submit or yield to; to turn out; to give way; to withdraw.*
Cedo, (cedo,) def. *tell me; say.*
Cedrus, i, f. 2. *a cedar-tree.*
Celātus, a, um, part. *of* celo.
Celĕber, bris, bre, adj. *frequented; famous; celebrated.*
Celebrātus, a, um, (celebro,) part. *and* adj. *celebrated; notorious.*
Celebro, āre, āvi, ātum, (celĕber,) a. 1. *to celebrate.*
Celer, ĕris, e, adj. *swift; speedy.*
Celerĭtas, ātis, (celer,) f. 3. *swiftness; speed.*
Celerĭter, (celer,) adv. *quickly;* comp. celeriŭs, sup. celerrĭmè.
Cella, æ, (*for* cerŭla, dim. *of* cera,) f. 1. *a cell in a beehive.*
Celo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to conceal.*
Celsus, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
Censeo, ēre, censui, censum *and* censĭtum, a. 2. *to think.*
Censor, ōris, (censeo,) m. 3. *a censor; a magistrate chosen every five years to take the census, that is, to make an enumeration of the citizens, and a valuation of their property; also, to examine into their characters, and punish the bad by degradation.*
Censūra, æ, (censor,) f. 1. *the censorship or office of censor.*
Census, us, (censeo,) m. 4. *a census, valuation of every man's estate.*
Centēnus, a, um, (centum,) adj. *by hundreds; a hundred.*
Centies, (centum,) adv. *a hundred times.*
Centum, ind. adj. *a hundred.*
Centuria, æ, (centum,) f. 1. *a hundred of any thing; a century.*
Centurio, ōnis, (centuria,) m. 3. *a captain of a century; a centurion.*
Cerebrum, i, n. 2. *the brain.*
Cerno, ĕre, crevi, cretum, a. 3. *to perceive; to separate.*
Certāmen, ĭnis, (certo,) n. 3. *a contest.*
Certātim, (certo,) adv. *eagerly; earnestly.*
Certè, *and* Certò, (certus,) adv. *certainly; surely.*
Certior, us, comp. *of* certus: certior factus, *being assured or informed.*
Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* cernĭto, *from* cerno,) n. 1. *to contend.*
Certus, a, um, (*for* cretus, *from* cerno,) adj. *sure; faithful.*
Cerva, æ, (cervus,) f. 1. *a hind or doe.*
Cervix, īcis, f. 3. *the neck.*
Cervus, i, m. 2. *a stag.*
Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* cedo,) a. 1. *to cease; to give over; to linger; to stop.*
Charta, æ, f. 1. *paper.*
Chlamys, ȳdis, f. 3. *a cloak.*
Cibus, i, m. 2. *food.*
Cicātrix, īcis, f. 3. *a scar; a mark remaining after a wound.*
Cicer, ĕris, n. 3. *a small pulse; chick-peas.*
Ciconia, æ, f. 1. *a stork.*
Cieo, ēre, civi, citum, a. 2. *to excite; to encourage.*

Cinctus, a, um, part. *of* cingo.
Cingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. 3. *to envelop; to surround; to gird.*
Cinis, ĕris, m. and f. 3. *ashes.*
Circensis, e, (circus,) adj. *relating to the Roman circus.*
Circĭter, (*perhaps* circa,) prep. *about; near.*
Circŭlus, i, (dim. *of* circus,) m. 2. *a circle.*
Circum, *or* Circa, prep. *and* adv. *around; about.*
Circumăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (circum & aro,) a. 1. *to plough round.*
Circumdo, āre, dĕdi, dătum, (circum & do,) a. 1. *to surround.*
Circumdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (circum & duco,) a. 3. *to lead or draw round; to annul.*
Circumeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (circum & eo,) irr. n. *to go round or about.*
Circumfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (circum & fero,) irr. a. *to carry round or about.*
Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (circum & fundo,) a. 3. *to surround; to pour around.*
Circumfūsus, a, um, part. *of* circumfundo.
Circumpōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (circum & pono,) a. 3. *to place around.*
Circumscrībo, ĕre, ipsi, iptum, (circum & scribo,) a. 3. *to draw or write around.*
Circumsessus, a, um, part. *of* circumsideo.
Circumsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (circum & sedeo,) a. and n. 2. *to besiege; to sit around.*
Circumsīdo, ĕre. *See* Circumsideo.
Circumsto, āre, stĕti, (circum & sto,) a. 1. *to stand or place one's self round.*
Circumvĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (circum & veho,) a. 3. *to carry round about, as on horseback.*
Circumvenio, īre, ēni, entum, (circum & venio,) a. 4. *to surround.*
Circumventus, a, um, part. *of* circumvenio.
Circumvŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (circum & volo,) n. 1. *to fly or hover round.*
Citer, a, um, (cis,) adj. *on this side; this way; more frequently used in the* comp. *and* sup. citerior, citīmus *and* citŭmus, *nearer; nearest.*
Cito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* cieo,) a. 1. *to summon; to excite.*
Citra, (cis,) prep. *and* adv. *on this side.*
Civĭcus, a, um, (civis,) adj. *relating to a citizen:* corōna civĭca, *an oak garland given to him who saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle.*
Civilis, e, (civis,) adj. *civil; of or belonging to a citizen*
Civis, is, (cio, *or* cieo,) c. 3. *a citizen.*
Civĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (civis,) *a state; a city.*
Clades, is, f. 3. *disaster; loss; overthrow; slaughter.*
Clam, (*for* celam, *from* celo,) adv. *privately; secretly: also* prep. *without the knowledge of.*
Clamīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* clamo,) a. and n. 1. *to cry aloud.*
Clamor, ōris, (clamo,) m. 3. *a loud cry; a shout.*
Clandestīnus, a, um, (clam,) adj. *secret; private.*
Clangor, ōris, (clango,) m. 3. *the cry of a bird; the sound, especially of a trumpet.*
Clareo, ēre, ui, (clarus,) n. 2. *to be distinguished; to shine brightly.*
Clarus, a, um, adj. *clear; illustrious; distinguished;* comp. clarior, sup. clarissimus.
Classĭcum, i, (classis,) n. 2. *a signal given to an army with a trumpet.*
Classis, is, f. 3. *a fleet.*
Claudo, ere, clausi, clausum, a. 3. *to shut or close.*
Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
Claustrum, i, (claudo,) n. 2. *a bar; a bolt.*
Clausŭla, æ, (claudo,) f. 1. *a close; a conclusion.*
Clausus, a, um, part. *of* claudo.

Clavicŭla, æ, (dim. *of* clavis,) f. 1. *the tendril of a vine.*
Clavus, i, m. 2. *a nail.*
Clemens, entis, adj. *mild; compassionate.*
Clementer, (clemens,) adv. *mildly; gently.*
Clementia, æ, (clemens,) f. 1. *mildness; calmness; humanity.*
Cliens, entis, m. 3. *a client.*
Clienta, æ, (cliens,) f. 1. *a female client.*
Cœlum, i, n. *and* pl. cœli, m. 2. *the heaven; the air; the sky.*
Cœna, æ, f. 1. *a supper; the principal meal of the Romans, taken about four o'clock of our time.*
Cœno, āre, āvi, ātum, (cœna,) n. and a. 1. *to sup.*
Cœnōsus, a, um, (cœnum,) adj. *muddy; marshy.*
Cœnum, i, n. 2. *dirt; earth; mud.*
Cœpi, (cœpio,) def. used only in pret. tenses. *I begin, or have begun.*
Cœptus, a, um, part. *of* cœpi.
Cœtus, us, (*for* coïtus, *from* coeo,) m. 4. *a meeting; an assembly.*
Cogĭtātio, ōnis, (cogĭto,) f. 3. *a thought; a thinking.*
Cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* coagĭto, *from* con & agĭto,) a. 1. *to consider.*
Cognātio, ōnis, (con & nascor,) f. 3. *a relation or connection by blood.*
Cognītus, a, um, part. *of* cognosco.
Cognōmen, ĭnis, (con & nomen,) n. 3 *and* Cognomentum, i, n. 2. *the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens, as Cicero, in M. Tullius Cicero.*
Cognomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (cognōmen,) a. 1. *to surname; to entitle.*
Cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, (con & nosco,) a. 3. *to know; to examine.*
Cogo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, (con & ago,) a. 3. *to require; to compel; to collect.*
Cohæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, (con & hæreo,) n. 2. *to adhere; to be united or attached to.*
Cohibeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (con & habeo,) a. 2. *to check; to hold or contain; to arrest.*
Cohors, tis, f. 3. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*
Cohortor, āri, ātus sum, (con & hortor,) dep. 1. *to exhort; to encourage.*
Colăphus, i, m. 2. *a blow or buffet with the fist.*
Colendus, a, um, part. *of* colo.
Collātus, a, um, part. *of* confĕro.
Collectus, a, um, part. *of* collĭgo.
Collēga, æ, (con & lego,) m. 1. *a colleague.*
Collegium, ii, (collēga,) n. 2. *a college; a society.*
Collĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (con & lego,) a. 3. *to collect.*
Collis, is, m. 3. *a hill.*
Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & loco,) a. 1. *to set; to place; to give in marriage.*
Colloquium, ii, (collŏquor,) n. 2. *a conversation; intercourse.*
Collŏquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (con & loquor,) dep. 3. *to confer; to speak together.*
Collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*
Colo, ĕre, ui, cultum, a. 3. *to worship; to cultivate; to attend to; to practise.*
Colonia, æ, (colōnus,) f. 1. *a colony; colonists.*
Color, ōris, m. 3. *a color.*
Columba, æ, (columbus,) f. 1. *a dove.*
Coma, æ, f. 1. *the hair of the head.*
Comes, ĭtis, (con & meo,) c. 3. *a companion.*
Comētes, æ, *and* Comēta, æ, m. 1. *a comet.*
Comis, e, adj. *courteous; kind.*
Comĭtas, ātis, (comis,) f. 3. *gentleness; courtesy.*
Comitātus, us, (comĭtor,) m. 4. *a train; a retinue.*
Comĭter, (comis,) adv. *mildly; affably.*
Comitiātus, us, (comitia,) m. 4. *an assembly of the people at the comitia; the comitia.*
Comitium, ii, (comes,) n. 2. *a public place at Rome, where the co-*

mitia curiāta were held; comitia, pl. *a formal assembly of the whole people of Rome, to make laws, &c.*

Comĭtor, āri, ātus sum, (comes,) dep. 1. *to attend; to accompany.*

Commeātus, us, (commeo,) m. 4. *a passage; provision; a convoy.*

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & mando,) a. 1. *to recommend.*

Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & meo,) n. 1. *to go; to pass back and forth.*

Commigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & migro,) n. 1. *to remove from one place to another.*

Commĭlĭto, ōnis, (con & mĭlĭto,) m. 3. *a fellow-soldier; a comrade.*

Commissus, a, um, part. *of* committo.

Committo, ĕre, īsi, issum, (con & mitto,) a. 3. *to cause; to fight; to commit.*

Commŏdē, (commŏdus,) adv. *fitly; commodiously.*

Commŏdum, i, (commŏdus,) n. 2. *advantage; profit.*

Commŏdus, a, um, (con, *or* cum, & modus,) adj. *convenient; suitable.*

Commonefacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (commoneo & facio,) a. 3. *to remind.*

Commoneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (con & moneo,) a. 2. *to warn; to remind.*

Commōtus, a, um, part. *of* commoveo.

Commoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (con & moveo,) a. 2. *to move; to affect; to excite.*

Communio, īre, īvi, ītum, (con & munio,) a. 4. *to fortify; to secure.*

Commūnis, e, (con & munia,) adj. *common.*

Communĭter, *and* Communĭtus, (commūnis,) adv. *commonly; generally.*

Commutātus, a, um, part. *of*

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & muto,) a. 1. *to change; to alter; to exchange.*

Como, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to dress or adorn, particularly the head.*

Compar, āris, (con & par,) adj. *equal; well-suited.*

Comparātio, ōnis, (compāro,) f. 3. *the acquisition of anything; preparation.*

Comparātus, a, um, part. *of*

Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & paro,) a. 1. *to procure; to acquire; to collect.*

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & pello,) a. 1. *to address; to call by name.*

Compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (con & pello,) a. 3. *to force.*

Comperio, ire, pĕri, pertum, (con & pario,) a. 4. *to find out.*

Compes, ĕdis, (con & pes,) f. 3. *a fetter; a chain for the feet:* the nom. and dat. sing. seem not to occur.

Compīlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & pilo,) a. 1. *to rob; to plunder.*

Complector, ti, plexus sum, (con & plecto,) dep. 3. *to comprehend; to embrace; to contain.*

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (con & pleo,) a. 2. *to fill; to complete.*

Completus, a, um, part. *of* compleo.

Complexus, us, (complector,) m. 4. *an embrace; a circuit.*

Complexus, a, um, part. *of* complector.

Complorātio, ōnis, f. 3. *and* Complorātus, us, m. 4. (complōro,) *a lamenting; a weeping.*

Complūres, ūra, urium, (con & plures,) adj. pl. *many.*

Compōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (con & pono,) a. 3. *to compare; to arrange; to adjust; to build; to settle.*

Compos, ŏtis, (con & potis,) adj. *possessed of; that has obtained.*

Composĭtus, part. *of* compōno: ex *or* de composĭto, *according to agreement or concert.*

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (con & prehendo,) a. 3. *to arrest; to bring together; to seize.*

Comprehensus, a, um, part. *of* comprehendo.

Compressi. *See* Comprĭmo.

Compressus, a, um, part. *of* comprimo.

Comprīmo, ĕre, essi, essum, (con & premo,) a. 3. *to check; to suppress.*

Comprŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & probo,) a. 1. *to approve.*

Compulsus, a, um, part. *of* compello.

Concēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (con & cedo,) n. and a. 3. *to yield; to grant; to depart.*

Concelebro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & celebro,) a. 1. *to celebrate; to proclaim; to resort to frequently.*

Concessus, a, um, part. *of* concēdo.

Concha, æ, f. 1. *a shell-fish; a muscle; a cockle.*

Concīdo, ĕre, īdi, īsum, (con & cædo,) a. 3. *to cut in pieces; to destroy.*

Concĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, (con & cado,) n. 3. *to fall; to perish; to decay.*

Concilĭatus, a, um, part. *of*

Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, (concilium,) a. 1. *to obtain; to conciliate.*

Concilium, ii, (concieo,) n. 2. *an assembly; a council.*

Concio, ōnis, (concieo,) f. 3. *an assembly; an harangue.*

Concipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (con & capio,) a. 3. *to conceive; to imagine.*

Concĭtatus, a, um, part. *of*

Concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & cito,) a. 1. *to raise; to excite.*

Conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & clamo,) n. 1 *to cry out.*

Concordia, æ, (concors,) f. 1. *harmony; concord.*

Concupisco, *and* Concupio, ĕre, pīvi *and* pii, pītum, (con & cupio,) a. 3. *to desire earnestly.*

Concurro, ĕre, curri *and* cucurri, cursum, (con & curro,) n. 3. *to meet, or rush together.*

Concursus, us, (concurro,) m. 4. *a meeting; a running together.*

Concutio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, (con & quatio,) a. 3. *to shake; to agitate.*

Condemnatus, a, um, part. *of*

Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & damno,) a. 1. *to condemn.*

Condio, īre, īvi, ītum, (con & do,) a. 4. *to embalm.*

Condiscipŭlus, i, (con & discipŭlus,) m. 2. *a school-fellow.*

Conditio, ōnis, (condo,) f. 3. *a condition.*

Conditor, ōris, (condo,) m. 3. *a founder; a builder.*

Condĭtus, a, um, part. *of* condo.

Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (con & do,) a. 3. *to make; to build; to conceal.*

Condōno, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & dono,) a. 1. *to pardon.*

Conduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con & duco,) a 3. *to hire; to bring together.*

Confectus, a, um, part. *of* conficio.

Confercio, īre, si, tum, (con & farcio,) a. 4. *to stuff or cram together.*

Confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, (con & fero,) irr. a. *to bring or carry together; to collect; to compare:* contŭlit se, *he betook himself.*

Confertus, a, um, (confercio,) part. *and* adj. *close together; crowded:* comp. ertior, sup. ertissĭmus.

Confessio, ōnis, (confiteor,) f. 3. *a confession; an acknowledgment.*

Confessus, a, um, part. *of* confiteor.

Confestim, (*allied to* festīno,) adv. *immediately.*

Conficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (con & facio,) a. 3. *to chew; to accomplish; to make; to kill; to wear out.*

Confĭdo, ĕre, di *and* fīsus sum, (con & fido,) n. p. 3. *to trust to; to feel confident.*

Confĭgo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con & figo,) a. 3. *to fix or fasten together; to pierce.*

Confirmātus, a, um, (confirmo,) part. *and* adj. *strong; resolute.*

Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & firmo,) a. 1. *to prove; to confirm.*

Confiteor, ēri, fessus sum, (con & fateor,) dep. 2. *to confess.*

Conflagro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & flagro,) n. 1. *to burn; to be consumed.*

Conflātus, a, um, part. *of* conflo.

Conflictus, us, (confligo,) m. 4. *a*

striking of one thing against another; a conflict.

Confligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con & flĭgo,) a. 3. *to fight; to contend.*

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & flo,) a. 1. *to melt; to forge; to blow together.*

Confluo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con & fluo,) n 3. *to flow or run together.*

Confodio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (con & fodio,) a. 3. *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*

Confossus, a, um, part. *of* confodio.

Confugio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, (con & fugio,) n. 3. *to flee for succor.*

Confundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (con & fundo,) a. 3. *to pour together; to mingle; to confuse.*

Confūsus, a, um, (confundo,) part. *and* adj. *confused.*

Congĕro, ĕre, essi, estum, (con & gero,) a. 3. *to carry or bring together; to collect; to accumulate.*

Congestus, a, um, part. *of* congĕro.

Congredior, di, gressus sum, (con & gradior,) dep. 3. *to engage; to fight; to go or come together.*

Congressio, ōnis, (congredior,) f. 3. *a coming together; a meeting.*

Congressus, us, (congredior,) m. 4. *a meeting; an interview.*

Congruo, ĕre, ui, (con & ruo,) n. 3. *to agree; to come together.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. *of* conjicio.

Conjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (con & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw; to throw together.*

Conjŭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & jugo,) a. 1. *to unite.*

Conjunctè, (conjunctus,) adv. *intimately:* comp. iŭs, sup. issĭme.

Conjunctus, a, um, part. *of* conjungo.

Conjungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, (con & jungo,) a. 3. *to join or unite together.*

Conjurātio, ōnis, (conjūro,) f. 3. *a conspiracy; a plot.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *of* conjūro: conjurāti, pl. *conspirators.*

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & juro,) n. 1. *to swear together; to conspire.*

Conjux, ŭgis, (conjŭgo,) c. 3. *a wife; a husband.*

Connubium, ii, (con & nubo,) n. 2. *marriage.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to adopt; to endeavor.*

Conquīro, ĕre, isīvi, isītum, (con & quæro,) a. 3. *to seek often; to collect.*

Consalūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & salūto,) a. 1. *to salute together.*

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (con & scando,) a. 3. *to embark; to go on board of.*

Conscientia, æ, (conscio,) f. 1. *consciousness.*

Conscisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (con & scisco,) a. 4. *to determine:* consciscĕre sibi mortem, *or* necem, *to kill one's self.*

Conscius, a, um, (con & scius,) adj. *conscious.*

Conscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (con & scrĭbo,) a. 3. *to levy; to raise.*

Conscriptus, a, um, part. *of* conscribo: patres conscripti, *conscript fathers, was the formal appellation of the Roman senators, especially when they were addressed.*

Consecro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & sacro,) a. 1. *to consecrate; to make sacred.*

Consensus, us, (consentio,) m. 4. *consent; unanimity.*

Consentaneus, a, um, (con & sentio,) adj. *proper; consistent.*

Consentio, īre, ensi, ensum, (con & sentio,) n. 4. *to agree; to be of the same opinion.*

Consĕquor, qui, cūtus sum, (con & sequor,) dep. 3. *to follow; to come up with; to acquire.*

Consĕro, ĕre, rui, rtum, (con & sero,) a. 3. *to join or knit together:* conserĕre manus, *or* pugnam, *to join battle.*

Consertus, a, um, part. *of* consĕro.

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & servo,) a. 1. *to preserve.*

Consessus, us, (consideo,) m. 4. *an assembly.*

Consideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, (con & sedeo,) n. 2. *to sit, or sit together*

Considerātus, a, um, part. *of*
Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & sidus,) a. 1. *to consider.*
Consīdo, ĕre, ēdi, essum, (con & sido,) n. 3. *to encamp; to settle; to sit down; to take up one's abode.*
Consilium, ii, (consul,) n. 2. *a design; deliberation; counsel; sagacity.*
Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, (con & sisto,) n. 3. *to consist in; to take a stand.*
Consobrīnus, i, (con & sobrīnus,) m. 2. *a (male) cousin-german.*
Consōlor, āri, ātus sum, (con & solor,) dep. 1. *to comfort; to console.*
Consortium, ii, (consors,) n. 2. *communion; intercourse.*
Conspectus, us, (conspicio,) m. 4. *a sight; a view.*
Conspectus, a, um, part. *of*
Conspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (con & specio,) a. 3. *to behold; to see.*
Conspicuus, a, um, (conspicio,) adj. *distinguished; conspicuous.*
Conspirātio, ōnis, (conspiro,) f. 3. *a conspiracy; an agreement.*
Conspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & spiro,) a. 1. *to conspire; to agree together.*
Constans, tis, (consto,) adj. *firm; constant.*
Constanter, (constans,) adv. *steadily; firmly.*
Constantia, æ, (constans,) f. 1. *confidence; firmness.*
Constat, āre, stĭtit, (con & stat,) imp. 1. *it is agreed or admitted.*
Consternātus, a, um, part. *of*
Consterno, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & sterno,) a. 1. *to alarm.*
Constituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (con & statuo,) a. 3. *to station; to resolve; to assign; to appoint; to place.*
Constitūtus, part. *of* constituo.
Consto, āre, stĭti, stātum, (con & sto,) n. 1. *to consist or be composed of; to remain; to stand together; to be consistent.*
Construo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con & struo,) a. 3. *to build.*

Consuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (con & suesco,) a. and n. 3. *to accustom one's self.*
Consuetūdo, ĭnis, (consuesco,) f. 3. *custom.*
Consul, ŭlis, (consŭlo,) m. 3. *a consul.*
Consulāris, e, (consul,) adj. *of or belonging to a consul; consular.*
Consulātus, us, (consul,) m. 4. *the consulship; office of consul.*
Consŭlo, ĕre, ui, tum, a. and n. 3. *to regard; to consult; to provide for.*
Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* consŭlo,) n. and a. 1. *to consult; to deliberate.*
Consultūrus, a, um, part. *of* consŭlo.
Consummo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & summo,) a. 1. *to complete; to consummate.*
Consūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (con & sumo,) a. 3. *to consume.*
Consumptio, ōnis, (consūmo,) f. 3. *a wasting; a consuming.*
Consumptus, a, um, part. *of* consūmo.
Consurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, (con & surgo,) n. 3. *to rise.*
Contemno, ĕre, empsi, emptum, (con & temno,) a. 3. *to despise.*
Contemptor, ōris, (contemno,) m. 3. *a despiser.*
Contemptrix, īcis, (contemptor,) f. 3. *that despises.*
Contemptus, us, (contemno,) m. 4. *contempt.*
Contemptus, a, um, (contemno,) part. *and* adj. *despised; contemptible.*
Contendo, ĕre, di, tum, (con & tendo,) n. and a. 3. *to march with haste; to assert; to contend; to attempt.*
Contentio, ōnis, (contendo,) f. 3. *a dispute; contention.*
Contentus, a, um, (contineo,) part. *and* adj. *content.*
Contĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum, (con & tero,) a. 3. *to spend.*
Conticeo, ēre, ui, (con & taceo,) n. 2. *to be silent.*
Conticesco, ĕre, ticui, (con &

taceo,) n. 3. *to become silent; to be hushed.*

Continentia, æ, (contineo,) f. 1. *disinterestedness; forbearance.*

Contineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (con & teneo,) a. 2. *to restrain; to contain; to keep.*

Contingo, ĕre, tigi, tactum, (con & tango,) a. and n. 3. *to touch:* contingit, imp. *it happens.*

Continuātus, a, um, part. *of*

Continuo, āre, āvi, ātum, (continuus,) a. 1. *to continue; to prolong.*

Continuò, (continuus,) adv. *immediately.*

Continuus, a, um, (contineo,) adj. *continued; without intermission.*

Contra, (con,) prep. *against; contrary to.*

Contractus, a, um, part. *of* contrăho.

Contradīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (contra & dico,) a. 3. *to speak; to contradict; to oppose.*

Contrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (con & trahe,) a. 3. *to draw together.*

Contrarius, a, um, (contra,) adj. *opposite; contrary.*

Controversia, æ, (controversus,) f. 1. *a dispute; a controversy.*

Contubernālis, is, (contubernium,) c. 3. *a tent-mate; a fellow-soldier.*

Contumēlia, æ, (con & tumeo,) f. 1. *an insult; an affront.*

Contumeliōsus, a, um, (contumelia,) adj. *reproachful; abusive.*

Contundo, ĕre, tūdi, tūsum, (con & tundo,) a. 3. *to crush; to weaken.*

Contus, i, m. 2. *a long pole or staff; a pike.*

Convalesco, ĕre, lui, (con & valesco,) n. 3. *to recover from a disease; to grow strong.*

Convecto, āre, (freq. *from* convĕho,) a. 1. *to carry or gather together; to collect.*

Convectus, a, um, part. *of* convĕho.

Convĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con & veho,) a. 3. *to convey; to carry or bring together.*

Convello, ĕre, velli, *rarely* vulsi, vulsum, (con & vello,) a. 3. *to tear away; to overthrow; to displace.*

Conveniens, entis, (convenio,) adj. *becoming; consistent:* comp. entior, sup. entissĭmus.

Convenienter, (conveniens,) adv. *agreeably; consistently.*

Convenio, īre, vēni, ventum, (con & venio,) n. 4. *to meet; to come together; to assemble:* convĕnit, *it is agreed.*

Conversus, a, um, part. *of* converto.

Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, (con & verto,) a. 3. *to turn; to change; to direct.*

Convicium, ii, (con & vox,) n. 2. *abuse; reviling.*

Convivium, ii, (con & vivo,) n. 2. *a banquet; a feast.*

Convīvor, āri, ātus sum, (con & vivo,) dep. 1. *to feast.*

Convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con & voco,) a. 1. *to assemble; to call together.*

Coorior, orīri, ortus sum, (con & orior,) dep. 3. and 4. *to arise.*

Coortus, a, um, part. *of* coorior.

Cophinus, i, m. 2. *a twig; a basket.*

Copia, æ, (*for* coopia, *from* con & ops,) f. 1. *plenty; supply; means; opportunity:* pl. copiæ, *troops or forces.*

Copiōsè, (copiōsus,) adv. *fluently; abundantly.*

Copiōsus, a, um, (copia,) adj. *wealthy; abundant.*

Coquus, i, (coquo,) m. 2. *a cook.*

Cor, cordis, n. 3. *the heart.*

Coram, prep. *in the presence of:* also adv. *in one's presence; by word of mouth.*

Corium, ii, n. 2. *the skin or hide of a beast.*

Corneus, a, um, (cornu,) adj. *made of horn.*

Cornu, n. ind. in sing.; in pl. cornua, *a horn of a beast; the wing of an army or fleet.*

Corōna, æ, f. 1. *a wreath; a crown; a circle. A wreath was placed on the heads of enemies who had been*

taken prisoners, when they were offered for sale as slaves; hence the phrase, sub corōna vendĕre.

Coronātus, a, um, part. *of*

Corōno, āre, āvi, ātum, (corōna,) a. 1. *to crown; to wreath; to gird.*

Corpus, ŏris, n. 3. *a body.*

Correptus, a, um, part. *of* corripio.

Corrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (con & rego,) a. 3. *to correct; to reform.*

Corripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (con & rapio,) a. 3. *to seize hastily; to attack.*

Corrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (con & rumpo,) a. 3. *to corrupt; to injure.*

Corruo, ĕre, ui, (con & ruo,) n. and a. 3. *to fall; to rush together.*

Corruptus, a, um, part. *of* corrumpo.

Cortex, ĭcis, m. and f. 3. *the bark of a tree.*

Corvīnus, a, um, (corvus,) adj. *of or pertaining to a raven.*

Corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven; a grapple-iron; a grapnel.*

Corusco, āre, āvi, ātum, (coruscus,) n. 1. *to glitter; to flash.*

Cos, cotis, f. 3. *a whetstone; any hard stone.*

Crater, ēris, f. 3. *a hurdle; a crate.*

Creber, bra, brum, (cresco,) adj. *frequent; repeated.*

Credītus, a, um, part. *of*

Credo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (*for* certum do,) n. and a. 3. *to trust; to believe.*

Cremandus, a, um, *and*

Cremātus, a, um, part. *of*

Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn; to set on fire.*

Creātus, a, um, part. *of*

Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make; to elect.*

Crepīda, æ, f. 1. *a sandal.*

Crepĭtus, us, (crepo,) m. 4. *a rustling; a noise.*

Cresco, ĕre, crevi, cretum, (creo,) n. 3. *to increase; to grow.*

Crimen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a crime; a charge; a reproach.*

Crimĭnor, āri, ātus sum, (crimen,) dep. 1. *to accuse.*

Crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair of the head.*

Crocodīlus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*

Cruciātus, us, (crucio,) m. 4. *torment; torture.*

Crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, (crux,) a. 1. *to torment; to rack; to torture.*

Crudēlis, e, (crudus,) adj. *cruel; barbarous:* comp. ior. sup. issĭmus.

Crudelĭtas, ātis, (crudēlis,) f. 3. *cruelty; inhumanity.*

Cruentus, a, um, (cruor,) adj. *bloody; savage; cruel.*

Crumēna, æ, f. 1. *a purse.*

Cruor, ōris, n. 3. *blood; gore.*

Crus, cruris, n. 3. *the leg from the knee to the ankle.*

Crux, crucis, f. 3. *a cross.*

Crystallĭnus, a, um, adj. *of crystal; crystalline.*

Cubĭcŭlum, i, (cubo,) n. 2. *a room; a bed-chamber.*

Cubīle, is, (cubo,) n. 3. *a den; a hole.*

Cubĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cubo,) n. 1. *to be in the habit of lying.*

Cubĭtum, i, n. *and* Cubĭtus, i, m. (cubo,) 2. *a cubit; the measure of a foot and a half; the arm below the elbow.*

Cubĭtus, us, (cubo,) m. 4. *a lying down; a bed; a couch.*

Cubo, āre, ui, *rarely* āvi, ĭtum, n. 1. *to lie, as in bed, at table, &c.*

Cujas, ātis, (quis, gen. cujus,) adj. *of what country, town, or nation?*

Cujus, a, um, (quis *or* qui,) adj. *whose.*

Culcīta, æ, (calco,) f. 1. *a pillow; a feather bed.*

Culmen, ĭnis, (colŭmen,) n. 3. *a roof.*

Culpa, æ, f. 1. *a fault; blame; guilt.*

Culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (culpa,) a. 1. *to blame; to accuse.*

Cultellus, i, (dim. *of* culter,) m. 2. *a little knife.*

Culter, tri, (colo,) m. 2. *a knife.*

Cultus, us, (colo,) m. 4. *culture; splendor; dress; improvement.*

Cultus, a, um, part. *of* colo.

Cum, prep. *with:* also adv. *when:* *and* conj. cum — tum, *both — and.*

Cunctātio, ōnis, (cunctor,) f. 3. *delay; hesitation.*
Cunctor, ārī, ātus sum, (cunctus,) dep. 1. *to delay.*
Cunctus, a, um, (cunque,) adj. *all.*
Cuneus, i, m. 2. *a wedge.*
Cupīdē, (cupidus,) adv. *eagerly; gladly.*
Cupīdītas, ātis, (cupĭdus,) f. 3. *passion; desire.*
Cupīdo, ĭnis, (cupio,) f. *and sometimes* m. 3. *desire.*
Cupĭdus, a, um, (cupio,) adj. *desirous; fond:* comp. ior, sup. issimus.
Cupio, ĕre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (capio,) a. 3. *to desire.*
Cur, (quare,) adv. *why? wherefore?*
Cura, æ, (quæro,) f. 1. *care; management.*
Curātus, a, um, part. *of* curo.
Curia, æ, f. 1. *a curia, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; the senate house.*
Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cura,) a. 1. *to take care of; to attend to.*
Curro, ĕre, cucurri, cursum, a. 3. *to run.*
Currus, us, (curro,) m. 4. *a chariot.*
Cursus, us, (curro,) m. 4. *a running; a course.*
Curūlis, e, (currus,) adj. *relating to a chariot:* sella curūlis, *the curule chair; a seat without a back, first used by the kings, and afterwards by the chief magistrates.*
Custodia, æ, (custos,) f. 1. *a guard; custody.*
Custodiendus, a, um, part. *of*
Custodio, īre, īvi, ītum, (custos,) a. 4. *to guard; to watch.*
Custos, ōdis, (con & adsto,) c. 3. *an overseer; a keeper; a defender.*
Cutis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*

D.

Dama, æ, c. 1. *a doe or deer.*
Damnatūrus, a, um, *and*
Damnātus, a, um, part. *of*
Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, (damnum,) a. 1. *to condemn.*
Damnum, i, (demo,) n. 2. *loss; injury.*
Daps, dapis, f. 3. *a feast; food; meat.*
Datūrus, a, um, *and*
Datus, a, um, part. *of* do.
De, prep. *of; concerning; from; over.*
Dea, æ, (deus,) f. 1. *a goddess.*
Deambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & ambŭlo,) n. 1. *to walk up and down; to walk abroad.*
Debeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (de & habeo,) a. 2. *to owe:* debet, *it behoves; it ought; it is necessary.*
Debilīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (debĭlis,) a. 1. *to weaken.*
Debĭtor, ōris, (debeo,) m. 3. *a debtor.*
Decēdens, entis, part. *of*
Decēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (de & cedo,) n. 3. *to die; to depart.*
Decem, adj. indec. *ten.*
December, bris, (decem,) m. 3. *the month of December.*
Decemvir, i, (decem & vir,) m. 2. *a decemvir; one of the ten men, called decemviri, appointed to execute any public commission.*
Deceptus, a, um, part. *of* decipio.
Decerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (de & cerno,) a. 3. *to decide; to fight; to decree; to assign.*
Decerpo, ĕre, erpsi, erptum, (de & carpo,) a. 3. *to pull or pluck off; to gather.*
Decerptus, a, um, part. *of* decerpo.
Decet, ēre, cuit, imp. 2. *it becomes; it is right.*
Decīdo, ĕre, ĭdi, (de & cado,) n. 3. *to fall down.*
Decĭmus, a, um, (decem,) adj. *the tenth.*
Decipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (de & capio,) a. 3. *to beguile; to deceive.*
Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & claro,) a. 1. *to declare; to proclaim.*
Declinans, tis, part. *of*
Declīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & clino,) a. 1. *to decline; to turn aside; to incline.*

Decorātus, a, um, part. *of*
Decŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (decus,) a. 1. *to embellish; to decorate.*
Decōrum, i, (decōrus,) n. 2. *decorum; what is honorable.*
Decōrus, a, um, (decus,) adj. *honorable; fit; decorous.*
Decrētum, i, (decerno,) n. 2. *a decree; an act.*
Decrētus, a, um, part. *of* decerno.
Decurro, ĕre, curri *and* cucurri, cursum, (de & curro,) a. 3. *to run or flow down.*
Decus, ŏris, (deceo,) n. 3. *an ornament; honor.*
Decutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, (de & quatio,) a. 3. *to strike off.*
Dedĕcet, ēre, cuit, imp. *it misbecomes.*
Dedĕcus, ŏris, (de & decus,) n. 3. *disgrace; dishonor.*
Deditio, ōnis, (dedo,) f. 3. *a surrender.*
Deditūrus, a, um, *and*
Dedĭtus, a, um, part. *of*
Dedo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (de & do,) a. 3. *to give up; to submit; to devote; to apply.*
Deducendus, a, um, *and*
Dedūcens, entis, part. *of*
Dedūco, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (de & duco,) a. 3. *to conduct; to accompany.*
Defatigātio, ōnis, (defatīgo,) f. 3. *a wearying; fatigue.*
Defectio, ōnis, (deficio,) f. 3. *a revolt; a failure; an eclipse.*
Defectūrus, a, um, part. *of* deficio.
Defectus, us, (deficio,) m. 4. *an eclipse.*
Defendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de & fendo, obsol.) a. 3. *to defend; to repel.*
Defensio, ōnis, (defendo,) f. 3. *a defence.*
Defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (de & fero,) irr. a. *to declare; to report; to carry or bring down; to confer; to offer.*
Defessus, a, um, (defetiscor,) part. *and* adj. *weary; fatigued.*
Defetiscor, ci, fessus sum, (de & fatiscor,) dep. 3. *to be weary or faint.*
Deficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (de & facio,) a. and n. 3. *to fail; to grow weak; to revolt.*
Defīgo, ĕre, ixi, ixum, (de & figo,) a. 3. *to strike; to fasten; to astonish.*
Defixus, a, um, part. *of* defīgo.
Deflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, (de & flecto,) a. 3. *to change; to turn aside.*
Defluens, tis, part. *of*
Defluo, ĕre, uxi, (de & fluo,) n. 3. *to flow down.*
Deformĭtas, ātis, (deformis,) f. 3. *deformity; ugliness.*
Defunctus, a, um, part. *of*
Defungor, gi, unctus sum, (de & fungor,) dep. 3. *to discharge; to execute; to die; to go through with.*
Degĕner, ĕris, (de & genus,) adj. *degenerate; unlike his ancestors.*
Dego, ĕre, gi, (de & ago,) n. 3. *to live.*
Dehonestamentum, i, (dehonesto,) n. 2. *a blemish; a deformity.*
Dejectus, a, um, *and*
Dejiciendus, a, um, part. *of*
Dejicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (de & jacio,) a. 3. *to overthrow; to hurl; to throw or cast down.*
Deinde, *and by apocope,* Dein, (de & inde,) adv. *then; after that.*
Deinceps, (dein & capio,) adv. *after that; successively; continually.*
Delābor, bi, lapsus sum, (de & labor,) dep. 3. *to fall down.*
Delapsus, a, um, part. *of* delābor.
Delectātio, ōnis, (delecto,) f. 3. *delight; pleasure.*
Delectātus, a, um, part. *of*
Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & lecto,) a. 1. *to please; to allure.*
Delectus, a, um, part. *of* delīgo.
Delectus, us, (delīgo,) m. 4. *a levy of soldiers; a choice.*
Delendus, a, um, part. *of*
Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to destroy.*
Delētus, a, um, part. *of* deleo.
Deliberans, tis, *and*
Deliberātus, a, um, part. *of*
Delibĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & libro,) a. 1. *to consult; to advise.*

Delicātè, (delicātus,) adv. *luxuriantly; elegantly; delicately.*
Delicātus, a, um, (delĭco, obsol.) adj. *effeminate; dainty.*
Deliciæ, ārum, (delicio,) f. 1. *pleasures; delights; luxuries.*
Deliciŏlæ, ārum, (dim. *of* deliciæ,) f. 1. *a little darling.*
Deligātus, a, um, part. *of*
Dēligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & ligo,) a. 1. *to bind.*
Dēligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (de & lego,) a. 3. *to choose.*
Delitesco, ĕre, litui, (de & latesco,) n. 3. *to skulk; to lie hid.*
Delphin, īnis, m. 3. *and* Delphīnus, i, m. 2. *a dolphin.*
Demens, tis, (de & mens,) adj. *mad; foolish.*
Dementia, æ, (demens,) f. 1. *madness; folly.*
Demigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & migro,) n. 1. *to remove.*
Demissè, (demissus,) adv. *humbly; abjectly.*
Demissus, a, um, part. *of*
Demitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (de & mitto,) a. 3. *to devote one's self; to cast down:* demittĕre anĭmum, *to despond or despair.*
Demo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (de & emo,) a. 3. *to take away.*
Demum, adv. *at length; at last.*
Denarius, ii, (deni,) m. 2. *a Roman denier; a silver coin containing at first ten, and subsequently sixteen asses or four sestertii.*
Denĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & nego,) a. 1. *to deny; not to suffer.*
Denĭque, (demum & que,) adv. *finally.*
Dens, dentis, (*for* edens, *from* do,) m. 3. *a tooth.*
Denūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & nudo,) a. 1. *to strip; to disclose.*
Denuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & nuncio,) a. 1. *to declare; to denounce.*
Deoscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (de & oscŭlor,) dep. 1. *to kiss affectionately.*
Depello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (de & pello,) a. 3. *to drive out; to expel; to remove.*
Depereo, īre, īvi *and* ii, (de & pereo,) n. 4. *to perish:* deperīre amore, *to be desperately in love.*
Depōno, ĕre, osŭi, osĭtum, (de & pono,) a. 3. *to lay aside; to give up.*
Deportandus, a, um, part. *of*
Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & porto,) a. 1. *to carry down.*
Deposco, ĕre. poposci, (de & posco,) a. 3. *to require; to demand.*
Depositus, a, um, part. *of* depōno.
Deprĕcans, tis, *and*
Deprecātus, a, um, part. *of*
Deprĕcor, āri, ātus sum, (de & precor,) dep. 1. *to pray for earnestly; to entreat; to deprecate; to avert by prayer.*
Deprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de & prehendo,) a. 3. *to surprise; to seize; to arrest; to take unawares.*
Deprehensus, *and* Deprensus, a, um, part. *of* deprehendo.
Depressus, a, um, part. *of*
Deprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, (de & premo,) a. 3. *to sink; to depress.*
Depulsus, a, um, part. *of* depello.
Deripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (de & rapio,) a. 3. *to take or pull down; to snatch or take away.*
Descendens, tis, part. *of*
Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de & scando,) n. 3. *to descend.*
Descisco, ĕre, scīvi *and* scii, scītum, (de & scisco,) n. 3. *to revolt; to withdraw one's self.*
Describo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (de & scribo,) a. 3. *to divide; to describe.*
Desĕro, ĕre, erui, ertum, (de & sero,) a. 3. *to abandon; to leave.*
Desertūrus, a, um, part. *of* desĕro.
Desertus, a, um, (desĕro,) part. *and* adj. *desert; lonely; forsaken.*
Desiderium, ii, (desidĕro,) n. 2. *grief for the want of any thing; a longing for.*
Desidĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
Desidia, æ, (deses,) f. 1. *sloth, idleness.*
Desilio, īre, desilui *or* desilii, de

sultum, (de & salio,) n. 4. *to alight; to leap down.*

Desīno, ĕre, sīvi *and* sĭi, sītum, (de & sino,) n. and a. 3. *to cease; to leave off.*

Desipiens, tis, part. *of*

Desipio, ĕre, ui, (de & sapio,) n. 3. *to dote; to be foolish.*

Desisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (de & sisto,) n. 3. *to desist; to stand still.*

Desperātus, a, um, (despēro,) part. *and* adj. *desperate; past hope.*

Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & spero,) a. and n. 1. *to despair; to be without hope.*

Despicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (de & specio,) a. 3. *to despise; to look down upon.*

Despondeo, ēre, di *and* spopondi, sponsum, (de & spondeo,) a. 2. *to betroth; to promise.*

Desponsus, a, um, part. *of* despondeo.

Destĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (destĭna,) a. 1. *to determine; to destine.*

Desum, esse, fui, (de & sum,) irr. n. *to fail in performing one's duty; to be wanting.*

Desūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (de & sumo,) a. 3. *to take or pick out; to choose.*

Desŭper, (de & super,) adv. *from above; over.*

Detectus, a, um, part. *of*

Detĕgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (de & tego,) a. 3. *to lay open; to detect; to disclose.*

Deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (de & terreo,) a. 2. *to deter; to frighten.*

Deterrĭtus, a, um, part. *of* deterreo.

Detestātus, a, um, part. *of*

Detestor, āri, ātus sum, (de & testor,) dep. 1. *to call to witness; to execrate; to curse.*

Detineo, ēre, ui, entum, (de & teneo,) a. 2. *to keep; to detain.*

Detractus, a, um, part. *of*

Detrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (de & traho,) a. 3. *to take away; to disparage.*

Detrectans, tis, part. *of*

Detrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & tracto,) a. 1. *to decline; to refuse.*

Detrimentum, i, (detĕro,) n. 2. *damage; loss; disadvantage.*

Deturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & turbo,) a. 1. *to beat; to throw down.*

Devasto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & vasto,) a. 1. *to ravage; to plunder.*

Devictus, a, um, part. *of* devinco.

Devincio, īre, nxi, nctum, (de & vincio,) a. 4. *to bind.*

Devinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, (de & vinco,) a. 3 *to conquer.*

Devius, a, um, (de & via,) adj. *devious; retired.*

Devŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & volo,) n. 1. *to fly down.*

Devŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de & voro,) a. 1. *to devour.*

Devoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (de & voveo,) a. 2. *to vow; to devote as a victim; to doom.*

Deus, i, m. 2. *a god; also God, the Deity.*

Dexter, tĕra *and* tra, tĕrum *and* trum, adj. *right; on the right hand.*

Dextra, *or* Dextĕra, æ, (dexter,) f. 1. *the right hand.*

Diadēma, ătis, n. 3. *a diadem.*

Dicax, ācis, (dico,) adj. *witty; satirical*: comp. acior, sup. acissĭmus.

Dico, ĕre, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to call; to say; to impose; to appoint:* causam dicĕre, *to make a defence.*

Dictātor, ōris, (dicto,) m. 3. *a magistrate at Rome of absolute power; a dictator.*

Dictatūra, æ, (dictator,) f. 1. *the office of dictator.*

Dictātus, a, um, part. *of* dicto.

Dictērium, ii, n. 2. *a sharp saying; a scoff.*

Dictĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* dico,) a. 1. *to speak; to tell often.*

Dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* dico,) a. 1. *to say often; to dictate.*

Dictum, i, (dico,) n. 2. *a word; a command; an expression.*

Dictus, a, um, part. *of* dico.

Didūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (dis & duco,) a. 3. *to open wide; to stretch wide.*

Dies, ēi, m. and f. *and in* pl. m. 5. *a day.*
Differo, ferre, distŭli, dilātum, (dis & fero,) irr. a. *to defer; to put off.*
Difficĭlĕ, (difficĭlis,) adv. *with difficulty:* comp. difficiliŭs, sup. difficillĭmè.
Difficĭlis, e, (dis & facĭlis,) adj. *difficult; hard.*
Difficultas, ātis, (difficĭlis,) f. 3. *difficulty; trouble.*
Diffīdo, ĕre, fīdi *and* fīsus sum, (dis & fido,) n. 3. *to distrust; to despair.*
Diffluo, ĕre, uxi, (dis & fluo,) n. 3. *to flow in different directions:* otio et luxu diffluĕre, *to give one's self up to ease and luxury.*
Diffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (dis & fundo,) a. 3. *to spread; to diffuse.*
Digĭtus, i, m. 2. *a finger; a digit; the sixteen'h part of a foot.*
Dignĭtas, ātis, (dignus,) f. 3. *dignity; rank; office.*
Dignor, āri, ātus sum, (dignus,) dep. 1. *to think or esteem worthy.*
Dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy.*
Digrediens, entis, part. *of*
Digredior, grĕdi, gressus sum, (dis & gradior,) dep. 3. *to turn aside; to depart.*
Dijicio. *See* Dejicio.
Dilābor, bi, lapsus sum, (dis & labor,) dep. 3. *to go to ruin; to slip; to sink.*
Dilacĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis & lacĕro,) a. 1. *to tear or rend in pieces.*
Dilātus, a, um, part. *of* differo.
Dilĭgens, tis, (dilĭgo,) adj. *attentive; diligent; careful:* comp. entior, sup. entissĭmus.
Diligentia, æ, (dilĭgens,) f. 1. *diligence; industry.*
Dilĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (dis & lego,) a. 3. *to love; to esteem highly.*
Diluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (dis & luo,) a. 3. *to refute; to wash off; to explain; to moisten; to dissolve.*
Dilūtus, a, um, part. *of* diluo.
Dimĭcans, tis, part. *of* dimĭco.
Dimicātio, ōnis, (dimĭco,) f. 3. *a struggle; a contest.*
Dimĭco, āre, āvi *or* icui, ātum, (dis & mico,) n. 1. *to fight; to contend.*
Dimissus, a, um, *and*
Dimittendus, a, um, part. *of*
Dimitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (dis & mitto,) a. 3. *to dismiss; to release; to let slip; to divorce.*
Dimoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (dis & moveo,) a. 2. *to divert; to persuade from; to remove.*
Diræ, ārum, (dirus,) f. 1. *misfortune; calamity.*
Direptus, a, um, part. *of* diripio.
Dirĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (dis & rego,) a. 3. *to direct; to guide.*
Dirimendus, a, um, part. *of*
Dirĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum *and* emtum, (*for* disĭmo, *from* dis & emo,) a. 3. *to terminate; to separate.*
Diripiendus, a, um, part. *of*
Diripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (dis & rapio,) a. 3. *to tear asunder; to rob; to plunder; to lay waste.*
Diruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (dis & ruo,) a. 3. *to overthrow; to destroy.*
Dirus, a, um, adj. *calamitous; producing fear.*
Dis, itis, m. and f. *and* Dite, is, n. (dives,) adj. *rich:* comp. ditior, sup. ditissĭmus.
Discēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (dis & cedo,) n. 3. *to depart.*
Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (dis & cerno,) a. 3. *to distinguish.*
Discerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (dis & carpo,) a. 3. *to pluck or tear in pieces.*
Disciplīna, æ, (disco,) f. 1. *discipline; instruction.*
Discipŭlus, i, (disco,) m. 2. *a scholar.*
Disco, ĕre, didĭci, a. and n. 3. *to learn.*
Discordia, æ, (discors,) f. 1. *discord; dissension.*
Discordo, āre, āvi, ātum, (discors,) n. 1. *to be at variance; to disagree.*
Discrīmen, ĭnis, (discerno,) n. 3. *danger; distinction; difference.*
Discurro, ĕre, cūrri *and* cucurri, cursum, (dis & curro,) n. 3. *to run different ways.*
Discutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, (dis &

cutio,) a. 3. *to remove; to separate.*

Disjectūrus, a, um, *and*

Disjectus, a, um, part. *of*

Disjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (dis & jacio,) a. 3. *to scatter; to destroy; to shatter.*

Dispar, āris, (dis & par,) adj. *different; unequal.*

Dispōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (dis & pono,) a. 3. *to arrange; to regulate; to distribute.*

Disposĭtus, a, um, part. *of* dispōno.

Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis & puto,) a. 1. *to discuss; to argue.*

Dissensio, ōnis, f. 3. *and* Dissensus, us, m. 4. (dissentio,) *a dissension; a disagreement.*

Dissentio, īre, si, sum, (dis & sentio,) n. 4. *to differ in opinion; to disagree; to be unlike.*

Dissĕro, ĕre, rui, rtum, (dis & sero,) n. 3. *to discourse; to speak.*

Dissĕro, ĕre, ēvi, ĭtum, (dis & sero,) a. 3. *to divide; to scatter seed.*

Dissimĭlis, e, (dis & simĭlis,) adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*

Dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, (dissimĭlis,) f. 3. *unlikeness; dissimilarity.*

Dissimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis & simŭlo,) a. 1. *to disguise.*

Dissīpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis & obsol. sipo,) a. 1. *to squander; to scatter; to consume.*

Dissuadeo, ēre, si, sum, (dis & suadeo,) a. 2. *to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.*

Distendo, ĕre, di, sum, (dis & tendo,) a. 3. *to fill; to extend.*

Disto, āre, (dis & sto,) n. 1. *to be distant.*

Distractus, a, um, part. *of*

Distrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (dis & traho,) a. 3. *to draw different ways; to distract; to pull asunder.*

Distribuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (dis & tribuo,) a. 3. *to distribute; to divide.*

Distribūtus, a, um, part. *of* distribuo.

Districtus, a, um, part. *of*

Distringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, (dis & stringo,) a. 3. *to draw; to bind fast.*

Disturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis & turbo,) a. 1. *to demolish; to break up.*

Ditesco, ĕre, (dis, itis,) n. 3. *to grow rich.*

Ditio, ōnis, (dite,) f. 3. *power; authority.*

Dito, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis, itis,) a. 1. *to enrich.*

Diu, (abl. *of* dius, h. e. dies,) adv. *for a long time:* comp. diutius, sup. diutissĭmè.

Diuturnĭtas, ātis, (diuturnus,) f. 3. *length of time; duration.*

Diuturnus, a, um, (diu,) adj. *of long duration; lingering.*

Diversus, a, um, (diverto,) part. *and* adj. *different; turned different ways.*

Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (dis & verto,) n. 3. *and* Divertor, ti, sus sum, dep. 3. *to turn aside.*

Dives, ĭtis, (divus,) adj. *rich.*

Divĭdo, ĕre, īsi, īsum, (dis & vido,) a. 3. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*

Divinĭtus, (divīnus,) adv. *by divine influence; from God.*

Divīnus, a, um, (divus,) adj. *divine; heavenly.*

Divīsus, a, um, part. *of* divĭdo.

Divitiæ, ārum, (dives,) f. 1. *riches, wealth.*

Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. 1. *to present; to give; to suffer.*

Doceo, ēre, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach; to show.*

Doctor, ōris, (doceo,) m. 3. *a teacher; a master.*

Doctrīna, æ, (doceo,) f. 1. *learning; science.*

Doctus, a, um, (doceo,) part. *and* adj. *learned; taught.*

Doleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 2. *to grieve; to be sad.*

Dolium, ii, n. 2. *a cask; a tub.*

Dolor, ōris, (doleo,) m. 3. *grief; offence; injury; pain.*

Dolōsè, (dolōsus,) adv. *craftily, deceitfully.*

Dolus, i, m. 2. *artifice; cunning.*

Domicilium, ii, (domus,) n 2. *a habitation; a residence.*

Domĭnans, tis, part. *of* domĭnor.

Dominātio, ōnis, (domĭnor,) f. 3. *dominion; rule; authority.*

Domĭnor, āri, ātus sum, (domĭnus,) dep. 1. *to rule; to reign.*

Domĭnus, i, (domus,) m. 2. *a lord; a master.*
Domĭtus, a, um, part. *of* domo.
Domo, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to subdue; to conquer.*
Domus, i *and* us, 2. and 4. f. *a house:* domi, *at home.*
Donātus, a, um, part. *of* dono.
Donec, (donĭcum,) conj. *until; as long as.*
Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, (donum,) a. 1. *to present with; to bestow.*
Donum, i, (do,) n. 2. *a gift.*
Dormiens, entis, part. *of*
Dormio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to sleep.*
Dos, dotis, f. 3. *a marriage portion; a dowry.*
Dotālis, e, (dos,) adj. *of or belonging to a dowry.*
Dubĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (dubo, obsol.) n. 1. *to doubt; to hesitate.*
Dubius, a, um, (duo,) adj. *uncertain; doubtful.*
Ducenti, æ, a, (duo & centum,) adj. pl. *two hundred.*
Duco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead; to attract; to inhale; to acquire; to consider:* uxōrem ducĕre, *to marry.*
Ductūrus, a, um, part. *of* duco.
Dudum, (diu & dum,) adv. *but lately; just now; for some time; long since.*
Dulcis, e, adj. *sweet; dear:* comp. dulcior, sup. dulcissĭmus.
Dum, conj. *and* adv. *whilst; so long as; until.*
Dummŏdo, (dum & modo,) conj. *if; but; provided.*
Duntaxat, (dum & taxo,) adv. *only; alone; at least.*
Duo, duæ, duo, adj. *two.*
Duodĕcim, (duo & decem,) ind. adj. *twelve.*
Duodequadraginta, (duo, de, & quadraginta,) ind. adj. *thirty-eight.*
Duplex, ĭcis, (duo & plico,) adj. *double; twofold.*
Duplicātus, a, um, part. *of*
Duplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (duplex,) a. 1. *to double.*
Durātus, a, um, part. *of*
Duro, āre, āvi, ātum, (durus,) a. 1. *to harden; to continue.*
Durus, a, um, adj. *firm; disagreeable; hard:* comp. durior, sup. durissĭmus.
Dux, ducis, c. 3. *a guide; a leader.*

E.

E, *or* Ex, prep. *out of; from; on account of; according to.*
Ebur, ŏris, n. 3. *ivory; any thing made of ivory.*
Eburneus, *and* Eburnus, a, um, (ebur,) adj. *of ivory; adorned with ivory.*
Ecce, (*for* ence, *from* en & ce,) *and* Eccum, (en & cum,) int. *lo! behold!*
Ecquando, (et & quando,) adv. *whether at any time? when? ever?*
Ecquis, ecquæ *or* ecqua, ecquod *or* ecquid, (et & quis,) pro. *whether any; if any; who, or what.*
Ecquisnam, ecquænam, ecquodnam *and* ecquidnam, (et, quis, & nam,) pro. *whether any man, woman, or thing.*
Edax, ācis, (edo,) adj. *voracious, gluttonous.*
Edico, ĕre, xi, ctum, (e & dico,) a. 3. *to command; to declare publicly.*
Edictum, i, (edīco,) n. 2. *an order; a command; an edict.*
Editus, a, um, part. *from* edo: also adj. *high.*
Edo, ĕre, edĭdi, edĭtum, (e & do,) a. 3. *to bring forth; to achieve; to utter; to exhibit; to publish.*
Edo, edĕre *or* esse, edi, esum, a. 3. *to eat.*
Edoceo, ēre, cui, ctum, (e & doceo,) a. 2. *to teach.*
Edoctus, a, um, part. *of* edoceo.
Educandus, a, um, part. *of* edŭco.
Educātio, ōnis, (edŭco,) f. 3. *education, discipline.*
Educātor, ōris, (edŭco,) m. 3. *one who brings up; a foster-father.*
Educātus, a, um, part. *of* edŭco.
Educendus, a, um, part. *of* edŭco.
Edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & duco,) a. 1. *to bring up; to foster.*

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (e & duco,) a. 3. *to lead out.*
Eductus, a, um, part. *of* edūco.
Effectūrus, a, um, part. *of* efficio.
Efferātus, a, um, part. *of*
Efferо, āre, āvi, ātum, (effĕrus,) a. 1. *to render wild or savage.*
Effĕro, efferre, extŭli, elātum, (ex & fero,) irr. a. *to carry forth; to bury.*
Efficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ex & facio,) a. 3. *to make; to effect; to cause.*
Efflagĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & flagito,) a. 1. *to importune; to require earnestly.*
Effluens, entis, part. *of*
Effluo, ĕre, xi, xum, (ex & fluo,) n. 3. *to flow or run out.*
Effodio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, (ex & fodio,) a. 3. *to tear out; to dig out or up.*
Effœmināto, *and* Effeminātus, a, um, part. *of* effœmĭno: also adj. *effeminate, delicate.*
Effœmĭno, *and* Effemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & femĭna,) a. 1. *to render soft or effeminate; to enervate.*
Effœtus, a, um, (ex & fœtus,) adj. *exhausted; feeble.*
Effossus, a, um, part. *of* effodio.
Effugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (e & fugio,) a. 3. *to escape.*
Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (ex & fundo,) a. 3. *to pour forth; to throw down; to squander; to overflow.*
Effūsus, a, um, part. *of* effundo.
Effutio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ex & futio,) a. 1. *to blab out; to prate.*
Egēnus, a, um, (egeo,) adj. *destitute; needy.*
Egeo, ēre, egui, n. 2. *to need; to be in want.*
Ego, mei, pro. *I:* egometipse, *I myself.*
Egrediens, entis, part. *of*
Egredior, grĕdi, gressus sum, (e & gradior,) dep. 3. *to go beyond; to depart from.*
Egregiē, (egregius,) adv. *remarkably; eminently.*
Egregius, a, um, (e & grex,) adj. *eminent; excellent.*
Egressus, a, um, part. *of* egredior.
Ejicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (e & jacio,) a. 3. *to cast out; to expel.*
Elābor, bi, psus sum, (e & labor,) dep. 3. *to escape; to glide away.*
Elanguesco, ĕre, gui, (e & languesco,) n. 3. *to relax; to grow faint.*
Elapsus, a, um, part. *of* elābor.
Elātē, (elātus,) adv. *proudly.*
Elātus, a, um, part. *of* effĕro: also adj *elated; high; noble.*
Eleganter, (elĕgans,) adv. *wisely; elegantly:* comp. elegantiŭs, sup. elegantissĭmè.
Elegantia, æ, (elĕgans,) f. 1. *refinement; taste; elegance.*
Elephantus, i, 2. c. *and* Elephas, antis, 3. m. *an elephant.*
Elicio, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, (e & lacio,) a. 3. *to throw out; to elicit.*
Elīdo, ĕre, īsi, īsum, (e & lædo,) a. 3. *to bruise; to crush; to strike out.*
Elĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (e & lego,) a. 3. *to choose.*
Elīsus, a, um, part. *of* elīdo.
Elōquens, tis, part. *from* elŏquor: also adj. *eloquent; persuasive.*
Eloquentia, æ, (elŏquens,) f. 1. *eloquence; fluency.*
Elŏquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (e & loquor,) dep. 3. *to speak.*
Eluceo, ēre, uxi, (e & luceo,) n. 2. *to shine forth; to be conspicuous.*
Emensus, part. *of* emetior.
Emetior, īri, mensus sum, (e & metior,) dep. 4. *to go over; to measure out.*
Emĭco, āre, cui, (e & mico,) n. 1. *to burst forth; to shine forth.*
Emineo, ēre, ui, (e & mineo,) n. 2. *to stand out; to project out or up.*
Emissus, a, um, part. *of*
Emitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (e & mitto,) a. 3. *to send forth.*
Emo, ĕre, emi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to buy.*
Emollio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (e & mollio,) a. 4. *to soften.*
Emolumentum, i, (emŏlo,) n. 2. *profit; advantage.*
Emporetĭcus, a, um, adj. *coarse:* emporetĭca charta, *coarse paper for packing goods.*

Emptor, ōris, (emo,) m. 3. *a purchaser.*
En, int. *lo! behold!*
Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & nervus,) a. 1. *to weaken; to enervate.*
Enim, conj. *for; for instance; namely.*
Eniteo, ēre, ui, (e & niteo,) n. 2. *to distinguish one's self; to shine forth.*
Enitesco, ĕre, tui, (incep. *from* eniteo,) n. 3. *to shine; to distinguish one's self.*
Enītor, ti, īsus & ixus sum, (e & nitor,) dep. 3. *to exert one's self.*
Ensis, is, m. 3. *a sword.*
Enumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & numĕrus,) a. 1. *to count over.*
Eō, (old dat. *of* is, ea, id,) adv. *thither; to that place; on this account; to such an extent; so far.*
Eo, ire, ivi *and* ii, itum, irr. n. *to go.*
Epigramma, ātis, n. 3. *an inscription; a title.*
Epistŏla, æ, f. 1. *a letter; an epistle.*
Epulatūrus, a, um, part. *of*
Epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (epŭlum,) dep. 1. *to eat; to feast.*
Epŭlum, i, 2. n. pl. epŭlæ, ārum, f. 1. *a banquet; food.*
Eques, ĭtis, (equus,) c. 3. *a horseman; cavalry.*
Equester, stris, stre, (equus,) adj. *pertaining to the* equites, *or order of knights; equestrian.*
Equĭdem, (e & quidem,) adv. *indeed; truly.*
Equitātus, us, (equĭto,) m. 4. *the cavalry.*
Equĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (eques,) n. 1. *to ride on horseback.*
Equus, i, m. 2. *a horse.*
Erectus, a, um, part. *of* erĭgo: also adj. *erect; attentive.*
Erga, prep. *and* adv. *over against; towards; near.*
Ergo, conj. *therefore:* also adv. *on account of.*
Erĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (e & rego,) a. 3. *to make erect.*
Eripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (e & rapio,) a. 3. *to rescue; to tear out; to remove; to take away.*
Errātio, ōnis, (erro,) f. 3. *a wandering.*
Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to err; to go astray.*
Error, ōris, (erro,) m. 3. *an error; a wandering.*
Erubesco, ĕre, ubui, (e & rubesco,) n. 3. *to blush with shame or modesty.*
Eructo, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & ructo,) a. 1. *to throw up; to send forth.*
Erudiendus, a, um, part. *of*
Erudio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (e & rudis,) a. 4. *to teach.*
Eruditus, a, um, part. *of* erudio: also adj. *skilful, learned, accomplished:* comp. ior, sup. issĭmus.
Erumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (e & rumpo,) a. and n. 3. *to let loose; to break forth.*
Eruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (e & ruo,) a. 3. *to root or dig out; to disinter.*
Erūtus, a, um, part. *of* eruo.
Esca, æ, f. 1. (edo,) *food; meat.*
Et, conj. *and; both; also.*
Etiam, conj. *even; also.*
Etsi, (et & si,) conj. *though; although.*
Evādo, ĕre, āsi, āsum, (e & vado,) a. and n. 3. *to escape; to go out.*
Evenio, īre, ēni, entum, (e & venio,) n. 4. *to happen; to proceed from.*
Eventus, us, (evenio,) m. 4. *an issue; a result.*
Eversus, a, um, part. *of*
Everto, ĕre, ti, sum, (e & verto,) a. 3. *to overthrow; to prostrate.*
Evītans, tis, part. *of*
Evīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & vito,) a. 1. *to shun; to escape.*
Evocātus, a, um, part. *of*
Evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & voco,) a. 1. *to call out.*
Evŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (e & volo,) n. 1. *to escape; to fly out.*
Ex. *See* E.
Exacerbātus, a, um, part. *of*
Exacerbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & acerbo,) a. 1. *to irritate; to provoke.*
Exactor, ōris, (exĭgo,) m. 3. *an exactor; an executor.*
Exanĭmis, e, *or* Exanĭmus, a, um,

(ex & anĭma,) adj. *dead; breathless; terrified.*

Exanĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (exanĭmis,) a. 1. *to deprive of life.*

Exardesco, ĕre, arsi, (ex & ardesco,) n. 3. *to break out; to be inflamed or kindled.*

Exăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & aro,) a. 1. *to plough or dig up; to write.*

Exasperātus, a, um, part. *of*

Exaspĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & aspĕro,) a. 1. *to exasperate; to make rough.*

Excalceātus, a, um, part. *of*

Excalceo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & calceo,) a. 1. *also* Excalceor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pull off one's shoes.*

Excēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ex & cedo,) n. 3. *to depart.*

Excellens, entis, part. *of* excello: also adj. *excellent; distinguished.*

Excello, ĕre, ui, (ex & cello, obsol.) n. 3. *to excel.*

Excelsus, a, um, (excello,) adj. *lofty; noble.*

Exceptus, a, um, part. *of* excipio.

Excidium, ii, (excīdo,) n. 2. *a falling down; ruin.*

Excieo, ēre, īvi, ītum, (ex & cieo,) a. 2. *to excite; to call out.*

Excindo. *See* Exscindo.

Excio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ex & cio,) a. 4. *to call out; to excite.*

Excipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (ex & capio,) a. 3. *to catch; to attack; to take upon one's self; to except; to receive; to overhear.*

Excitātus, a, um, part. *of*

Excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & cito,) a. 1. *to excite; to raise; to rouse.*

Excītus, a, um, part. *of* excieo, *or* excio.

Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & clamo,) a. 1. *to exclaim; to cry or call.*

Exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (ex & claudo,) a. 3. *to shut out; to exclude.*

Exclūsus, a, um, part. *of* exclūdo.

Excŏlo, ĕre, olui, ultum, (ex & colo,) a. 3. *to adorn; to cultivate.*

Excurro, ĕre, curri *and* cucurri, cursum, (ex & curro,) n. 3. *to run or pass over.*

Excusātio, ōnis, (excūso,) f. 3. *an excuse.*

Excūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & causa,) a. 1. *to excuse.*

Excussus, a, um, part. *of*

Excutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, (ex & quatio,) a. 3. *to strike out or down; to throw off.*

Execror. *See* Exsecror.

Exĕdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, (ex & edo,) a. 3. *to consume; to ruin.*

Exemplum, i, (exĭmo,) n. 2. *an example.*

Exemptus, a, um, part. *of* exĭmo.

Exeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (ex & eo,) irr. n. *to go out; to depart.*

Exequiæ, ārum, (exĕquor,) f. 1. *funeral obsequies.*

Exerceo, ēre, ercui, ercītum, (ex & arceo,) a. 2. *to exercise or practise; to agitate.*

Exercitātio, ōnis, (exercĭto,) f. 3. *exercise; practice.*

Exercitio, ōnis, f. 3. *and*

Exercitium, ii, (exerceo,) n. 2. *exercise; practice.*

Exercĭtus, us, (exerceo,) m. 4. *an army.*

Exĕro, ĕre, rui, rtum, (ex & sero,) a. 3. *to thrust out; to reveal.*

Exhaurio, īre, hausi, haustum, (ex & haurio,) a. 4. *to exhaust.*

Exhibeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ex & habeo,) a. 2. *to show; to display; to produce.*

Exhorreo, ēre, ui, (ex & horreo,) a. 2. *to dread; to be terrified at.*

Exhorresco, ĕre, rui, (exhorreo,) n. 3. *to shudder; to tremble; to be affrighted or amazed at a thing.*

Exiens, euntis, part. *of* exeo.

Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (ex & ago,) a. 3. *to demand; to require; to pass.*

Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small; little.*

Exilio. *See* Exsilio.

Exĭlis, e, adj. *weak; thin; feeble.*

Exilium, ii, (ex & solum,) n. 2. *exile; an abiding in a foreign land.*

Eximius, a, um, (exĭmo,) adj. *remarkable; excellent.*

Exĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (ex & emo,) a. 3. *to free; to release; to take out.*

Existimātio, ōnis, (existīmo,) f. 3. *reputation; honor; opinion.*
Existīmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & æstīmo,) a. 1. *to think.*
Exitium, ii, (exeo,) n. 2. *destruction; calamity; end.*
Exĭtus, us, (exeo,) m. 4. *an outlet; a departure; a result.*
Exolvo. *See* Exsolvo.
Exordium, ii, (exordior,) n. 2. *the introduction of a speech; an exordium; a preamble.*
Exorior, īri, ortus sum, (ex & orior,) dep. 3. and partly 4. *to arise.*
Exortus, a, um, part. *of* exorior.
Expaveo, ēre, pāvi, (ex & paveo,) *and* Expavesco, ĕre, pāvi, (ex & pavesco,) n. and a. 2. and 3. *to be struck with affright.*
Expecto. *See* Exspecto.
Expediendus, a, um, part. *of*
Expedio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ex & pes,) a. and n. 4. *to release; to prepare; to extricate; to be expedient; to get in readiness.*
Expeditio, ōnis, (expedio,) f. 3. *a military expedition; an enterprise.*
Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (ex & pello,) a. 3. *to drive out; to expel.*
Expendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ex & pendo,) a. 3. *to expend; to disburse; to weigh.*
Expensus, a, um, part. *of* expendo.
Expergiscor, ci, experrectus sum, (expergo,) dep. 3. *to awake.*
Experimentum, i, (experior,) n. 2. *a trial; an experiment.*
Experior, īri, expertus sum, (ex & perior,) dep. 4. *to try; to experience.*
Expertus, a, um, (experior,) part. *and* adj. *experienced; expert; tried.*
Expĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (ex & peto,) a. 3. *to desire earnestly.*
Expio, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & pio,) a. 1. *to atone for.*
Expīro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & spiro,) a. and n. 1. *to expire; to breathe out; to blow out.*
Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (ex & obsol. pleo,) a. 2. *to allay; to fill; to satisfy.*
Explorātor, ōris, (explōro,) m. 3. *a spy; a pioneer.*
Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & ploro,) a. 1. *to reconnoitre; to explore.*
Expōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (ex & pono,) a. 3. *to expose; to describe; to set forth; to put on shore.*
Exposco, ĕre, poposci, (ex & posco,) a. 3. *to demand.*
Expositio, ōnis, (expōno,) f. 3. *an exposition.*
Expositus, a, um, part. *of* expōno.
Exprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ex & premo,) a. 3. *to utter; to pronounce.*
Exprobrātus, a, um, part. *of*
Exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & probrum,) a. 1. *to reproach; to lay to one's charge.*
Expugnātus, a, um, part. *of*
Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & pugno,) a. 1. *to take; to conquer; to subdue.*
Expulsus, a, um, part. *of* expello.
Exquīro, ĕre, quisivi, quisītum, (ex & quæro,) a. 3. *to search diligently; to inquire; to investigate.*
Exquisitus, a, um, (exquiro,) adj. *remarkable; exquisite.*
Exscindo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum, (ex & scindo,) a. 3. *to cut off; to root out.* The perf. and supine seem not to occur.
Exsecror, āri, ātus sum, (ex & sacro,) dep. 1. *to curse; to execrate.*
Exsequiæ. *See* Exequiæ.
Exsilio, īre, lui, *rarely* lii, (ex & salio,) n. 4. *to leap out or forth.*
Exsolvo, ĕre, olvi, olūtum, (ex & solvo,) a. 3. *to pay; to release; to discharge.*
Exspectātio, ōnis, (exspecto,) f. 3. *an awaiting; expectation.*
Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex & specto,) a. 1. *to expect; to look for.*
Exstinctus, a, um, part. *of*
Exstinguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, (ex & stinguo,) a. 3. *to extinguish.*
Exsto, *and* Exto, āre, stĭti, stātum, (ex & sto,) n. 1. *to stand forth; to be extant; to become; to appear, to remain.*

Exstructus, a, um, part. *of*
Exstruo, *or* Extruo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (ex & struo,) a. 3. *to raise; to erect.*
Exsūgo, *and* Exūgo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (ex & sugo,) a. 3. *to suck out.*
Exsulto. *See* Exulto.
Extemplò, (ex & templum,) adv. *immediately.*
Exterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ex & terreo,) a. 2. *to put in great fear.*
Externus, a, um, (exter,) adj. *foreign; outward.*
Exterrĭtus, a, um, part. *of* exterreo.
Exter, *or* Extĕrus, a, um, (ex,) adj. *foreign, strange:* comp. exterior, sup. extĭmus *or* extrēmus.
Extimeo, ēre, ui, (ex & timeo,) a. 2. *to fear greatly.*
Extimesco, ĕre, mui, (ex & timesco,) n. and a. 3. *to be greatly afraid; to fear.*
Extollo, ĕre, extŭli, elātum, (ex & tollo,) a. 3. *to extol.*
Extra, (*for* extĕra, *sc.* parte,) prep. *and* adv. *out of; externally; without.*
Extractus, a, um, part. *of*
Extrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (ex & traho,) a. 3. *to draw out; to extract.*
Extraordinarius, a, um, (extra & ordinarius,) adj. *extraordinary.*
Extrēmus, *and* Extĭmus, a, um, (sup. *of* exter,) adj. *the last; most remote.*
Exul, *or* Exsul, ŭlis, (ex & solum,) c. 3. *an exile; a wanderer.*
Exŭlo, *or* Exsŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (exul,) n. 1. *to be an exile.*
Exulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* exilio,) n. 1. *to rejoice exceedingly; to exult.*
Exuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put off; to strip off; to deprive.*
Exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, (ex & uro,) a. 3. *to burn; to set on fire.*
Exūtus, a, um, part. *of* exuo.

F.

Fabricātus, a, um, part. *of*
Fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *and*
Fabrĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (faber,) dep. 1. *to frame; to make; to forge.*
Fabŭla, æ, (fari,) f. 1. *a fable; a story.*
Facētè, (facētus,) adv. *wittily; pleasantly.*
Facetiæ, ārum, (facētus,) f. 1. *pleasantry; facetiousness.*
Facētus, a, um, (facio,) adj. *witty; merry.*
Faciendus, a, um, part. *of* facio.
Facies, ēi, (facio,) f. 5. *the countenance; form; external appearance.*
Facĭlè, (facĭlis,) adv. *easily; willingly:* comp. facĭliùs, sup. facillimè.
Facĭlis, e, (facio,) adj. *easy; ready.*
Facilĭtas, ātis, (facĭlis,) f. 3. *kindness; facility.*
Facĭnus, ŏris, (facio,) n. 3. *a crime; a good or bad deed.*
Facio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (fuo, *or* fio,) a. 3. *to make; to esteem; to cause.*
Factio, ōnis, (facio,) f. 3. *a faction; party.*
Factum, i, (factus, a, um,) n. 2. *a deed; action.*
Facultas, ātis, (facul, *for* facĭlis,) f. 3. *opportunity; power; ability.*
Facundia, æ, (facundus,) f. 1. *eloquence.*
Facundus, a, um, (fari,) adj. *eloquent.*
Fallax, ācis, (fallo,) adj. *deceitful.*
Fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum, a. 3. *to deceive.*
Fama, æ, f. 1. *fame; report; reputation.*
Fames, is, f. 3. *hunger; appetite.*
Famigerātus, a, um, (fama & gero,) adj. *famed; celebrated.*
Familia, æ, (famŭlus,) f. 1. *the slaves of one master; dependants; a family.*
Familiāris, is, (familia,) c. 3. *an acquaintance; a friend.*
Familiāris, e, (familia,) adj. *intimate with; familiar:* res familiāris, *property.*
Familiarĭtas, ātis, (familiāris,) f. 3. *friendship; intimacy.*
Familiarĭter, (familiāris,) adv. *on friendly terms.*

Fanum, i, n. 2. *a temple; a piece of ground consecrated.*
Far, farris, n. 3. *corn; grain of any kind.*
Fas, (for,) ind. n. *right; what is just or right, by the rules of religion.*
Fascia, æ, f. 1. *a bandage; girdle; fillet.*
Fascis, is, m. 3. *a fagot:* fasces, *a bundle of rods, with which the lictors went before the highest magistrates, especially before the consul.*
Fastidio, īre, īvi, ītum, (fastus,) a. 4. *to disdain.*
Fastidium, ii, (fatus & tædium,) n. 2. *disgust; aversion.*
Fastus, a, um, adj. *lawful:* dies fastus, *a day on which the prætor administered justice;* fasti, *se.* dies, *the calendar in which all the days were marked, what days were* fasti, *and what* nefasti, *&c.*
Fateor, ēri, fassus sum, dep. 2. *to confess.*
Fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* fatim, *i. e.* ad fatim ago,) a. 1. *to harass; to subdue.*
Fatum, i, (for,) n. 2. *fate; destiny.*
Faux, faucis, f. 3. *the throat; the gullet; any narrow passage.*
Faveo, ēre, fāvi, fautum, n. 2. *to favor; to be favorably inclined to.*
Favor, ōris, (faveo,) m. 3. *favor; good will.*
Fax, facis, f. 3. *a torch; a person or thing that excites to something else.*
Faxim, *and* Faxo, def. *for* fecĕrim *and* fecĕro, *from* facio.
Feciālis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a herald.*
Feciālis, is, m. 3. *a herald:* the feciales *were priests employed in declaring war, making peace, and forming alliances.*
Felicĭtas, ātis, (felix,) f. 3. *good fortune; success; happiness.*
Felix, īcis, (obsol. feo,) adj. *happy; fortunate:* comp. felicior, sup. felicissĭmus.
Femĭna, æ, (obsol. feo,) f. 1. *a woman.*
Femur, ŏris, (feo,) n. 3. *the thigh.*
Fenĕro. *See* Fœnĕro.
Fenus. *See* Fœnus.
Fera, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*
Ferè, (fĕro,) adv. *almost.*
Feriæ, ārum, f. 1. *holidays; festive days.*
Ferio, īre, (fera,) a. 4. *to strike; to kill by a blow.*
Fermè, (sup. *of* ferè, *for* ferĭme,) adv. *almost; nearly.*
Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. *to bear; to bring; to make; to acquire; to extol; to propose; to say.*
Ferox, ōcis, (fero,) adj. *spirited; fierce:* comp. ferocior, sup. ferocissĭmus.
Ferreus, a, um, (ferrum,) adj. *of iron.*
Ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron.*
Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild; uncivilized; cruel.*
Fervĭdus, a, um, (fervor,) adj. *hot; boiling.*
Fessus, a, um, (fatiscor,) adj. *wearied; faint.*
Festinātio, ōnis, (festīno,) f. 3. *haste.*
Festīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (festīnus,) n. and a. 1. *to hurry; to make haste.*
Fictīle, is, (fingo,) n. 3. *an earthen vessel.*
Fictĭlis, e, (fingo,) adj. *made of earth or clay.*
Fictus, a, um, (fingo,) part. *and* adj. *feigned; false.*
Ficus, i *and* us, f. 2. and 4. *a fig-tree; a fig.*
Fidēlis, e, (fides, ēi,) adj. *faithful.*
Fides, ēi, (fido,) f. 5. *protection; confidence; faith; belief; fidelity.*
Fiducia, æ, (fido,) f. 1. *confidence; trust.*
Fidus, a, um, (fido,) adj. *to be relied on; safe; faithful.*
Figūra, æ, (fingo,) f. 1. *a figure; form.*
Filia, æ, (filius,) f. 1. *a daughter.*
Filiŏla, æ, (filia,) f. 1. *a little daughter.*
Filius, ii, m. 2. *a son.*
Fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, a. 3. *to frame; to suppose; to fashion.*
Finio, īre, īvi, ītum, (finis,) a. 4. *to terminate; to limit.*

Finis, is, m. *and sometimes* f. 3. *a territory; a limit; an end.*

Finitĭmus, a, um, (finis,) adj. *closely allied; neighboring:* also Finitĭmus, i, m. 2. *a neighbor; a borderer.*

Fio, fĭĕri, factus sum, irr. n. pass. *to become; to be made; to be committed.*

Firmĭtas, ātis, (firmus,) f. 3. *strength; firmness.*

Firmitūdo, ĭnis, (firmus,) f. 3. *firmness; constancy.*

Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (firmus,) a. 1. *to secure; to make firm.*

Fissĭlis, e, (findo,) adj. *that may be cleft.*

Flagellum, i, (dim. *of* flagrum,) n. 2. *a whip; a scourge.*

Flagitium, ii, (flagĭto,) n. 2. *a disgraceful action; profligacy.*

Flagĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask for earnestly.*

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, (flo,) n. 1. *to burn; to desire eagerly.*

Flamen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a flamen, priest appointed to some particular god.*

Flamma, æ, (flo,) f. 1. *a flame.*

Flebĭlis, e, (fleo,) adj. *lamentable; doleful.*

Flecto, ĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to persuade; to bend; to appease.*

Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 2. *to weep; to lament.*

Flo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to blow.*

Floccus, i, m. 2. *a lock of wool:* flocci facĕre, *to value at a straw,* h. e. *slightly.*

Florens, tis, (floreo,) part. *and* adj. *blooming.*

Floreo, ēre, ui, (flos,) n. 2. *to bloom; to flourish.*

Flos, floris, m. 3. *a flower.*

Fluctus, us, (fluo,) m. 4. *a wave; the sea.*

Flumen, ĭnis, (fluo,) n. 3. *a stream; a river.*

Fluo, ĕre, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow.*

Fluvius, ii, (fluo,) m. 2. *a river.*

Focŭlus, i, (dim. *of* focus,) m. 2. *a little hearth; a small, portable altar.*

Focus, i, (*for* fovĭcus, *from* foveo,) m. 2. *a hearth; fire.*

Fœcundus, a, um, (obsol. feo,) adj. *abounding; fruitful.*

Fœdè, (fœdus, a, um,) adv. *cruelly; disgracefully.*

Fœderātus, a, um, (fœdĕro,) part. *and* adj. *confederate; leagued together.*

Fœdĕro, *or* Fedĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (fœdus, ĕris,) a. 1. *to make an alliance; to confederate.*

Fœdus, ĕris, n. 3. *an alliance; a treaty.*

Fœdus, a, um, adj. *disgraceful; base; vile.*

Fœmĭna. *See* Femĭna.

Fœnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *and* Fœnĕror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. (fœnus,) *to practise usury; to lend on interest.*

Fœnus, ŏris, (feo,) n. 3. *that is produced; interest; profit.*

Folium, ii, n. 2. *the leaf of a tree.*

Follicŭlus, i, (dim. *from* follis,) n. 2. *a ball to play with, made of inflated leather.*

Fons, fontis, m. 3. *a fountain.*

Foràs, adv. *out of doors.*

Forem, (obsol. fuo,) imp. *and* pluper. subj.: also Fore, inf.. def. *to be hereafter.*

Foris, is, f. 3. *a door, a gate:* more frequently used in the plural.

Forìs, adv. *abroad; out of doors.*

Forma, æ, (fero,) f. 1. *a form; condition; figure; beauty.*

Formidolōsus, a, um, (formīdo,) adj. *timorous; terrible; formidable.*

Formo, āre, āvi, ātum, (forma,) a. 1. *to train; to form.*

Fors, fortis, (fero,) f. 3. *chance; luck.*

Forsĭtan, *or* Forsan, (*for* fors sit an,) adv. *perhaps.*

Fortasse, *or* Fortassis, (fors,) adv. *perhaps.*

Fortè, (fors,) adv. *perhaps.*

Fortis, e, (fero,) adj. *brave; gallant; strong.*

Fortĭter, (fortis,) adv. *vigorously; boldly:* comp. fortiùs, sup. fortissĭmè.

Fortitūdo, ĭnis, (fortis,) f. 3. *fortitude; bravery; courage.*

Fortuĭtus, a, um, (fors,) adj. *accidental; casual.*
Fortūna, æ, (fors,) f. 1. *fortune*
Fortunātus, a, um, (fortūna,) adj. *happy; fortunate.*
Forum, i, (foris,) n. 2. *a marketplace; the forum, a place where magistrates performed certain solemn acts.*
Fossa, æ, (fodio,) f. 1. *a ditch.*
Foveo, ēre, fovi, fotum, a. 2. *to cherish; to nourish.*
Fractus, a, um, part. *of* frango.
Frænum, *or* Frenum, i, n. and in pl. m. and n. *a bit; a bridle.*
Fragor, ōris, (frango,) m. 3. *a peal of thunder; a crash.*
Frango, ēre, fregi, fractum, a. 3. *to overcome; to tame; to break.*
Frater, fratris, m. 3. *a brother.*
Fraternus, a, um, (frater,) *of a brother; fraternal.*
Fraudātus, a, um, part. *of*
Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (fraus,) a. 1. *to cheat; to defraud.*
Fraus, fraudis, f. 3. *fraud; deceit.*
Fraxĭnus, i, f. 2. *an ash-tree.*
Frendeo, ēre, *and* Frendo, ĕre, endui, esum *or* essum, n. 2. and 3. *to grind or gnash one's teeth; to crush.*
Frequens, tis, adj. *assembled in great numbers; frequent.*
Frequenter, (frequens,) adv. *frequently; numerously:* comp. frequentiŭs, sup. frequentissĭmè.
Frequentia, æ, (frequens,) f. 1. *a crowd; a great number.*
Frequento, āre, āvi, ātum, (frequens,) a. 1. *to attend; to frequent; to go often to.*
Fretus, a, um, adj. *trusting to; depending on.*
Frigĭdus, a, um, (frigus,) adj. *cold.*
Frigus, ŏris, n. 3 *cold.*
Frons, frondis, f. 3. *the leaf of a tree.*
Frons, frontis, f. 3. *the forehead; the brow.*
Fructus, us, (fruor,) m. 4. *fruit; produce; profit.*
Frugalĭtas, ātis, (frugālis,) f. 3. *temperance; moderation; frugality.*
Frumentarius, a, um, (frumentum,) adj. *of or belonging to corn.*
Frumentor, āri, ātus sum, (frumentum,) dep. 1. *to collect corn; to forage.*
Frumentum, i, (fruor,) n. 2. *corn; grain of all kinds.*
Fruor, frui, ĭtus *and* ctus sum, dep. 3. *to enjoy.*
Frustra, (fraus,) adv. *in vain.*
Frux, frugis, (fruor,) f. 3. *fruit.*
Fucus, i, m. 2. *a drone bee.*
Fuga, æ, f. 1. *a flight.*
Fugātus, a, um, part. *of* fugo.
Fugiendus, a, um, part. *of*
Fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugĭtum, a. 3. *to flee; to escape; to shun.*
Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, (obsol. fugus,) a. 1. *to drive away; to put to flight.*
Fulcio, īre, lsi, ltum, a. 4. *to support; to prop.*
Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, n. 2. *to flash; to shine forth.*
Fulgur, ŭris, (fulgeo,) n. 3. *lightning.*
Fulmen, ĭnis, (*for* fulgĭmen, *from* fulgeo,) n. 3. *lightning.*
Fumo, āre, āvi, ātum, (fumus,) n. 1. *to smoke; to reek.*
Fumus, i, m. 2. *smoke.*
Funāle, is, (funis,) n. 3. *a torch; a cord.*
Functus, a, um, part. *of* fungor.
Funda, æ, (fundo,) f. 1. *a sling; a casting-net.*
Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to overthrow; to shed; to rout; to pour out.*
Fundus, i, m. 2. *a field; a farm; the bottom of any thing.*
Funebris, e, (funus,) adj. *of or pertaining to a funeral.*
Fungens, entis, part. *of*
Fungor, gi, functus sum, dep. 3. *to discharge; to observe.*
Funicŭlus, i, (dim. *from* funis,) m. 2. *a little rope or cord.*
Funis, is, m. 3. *a rope; a cord; a cable.*
Funus, ĕris, n. 3. *a funeral; a corpse.*
Fur, furis, c. 3. *a thief.*
Furax, ācis, (furor,) adj. *thievish.*
Furca, æ, (fero,) f. 1. *a gallows; any thing resembling a fork.*

Furcŭla, æ, (dim. *from* furca,) f. 1. *a narrow defile, formed like the letter* V.
Furor, ōris, (furo,) m. 3. *rage; fury; madness.*
Fusus, a, um, part. *of* fundo.
Futūrus, a, um, part. *of* sum, *about to be; future.*

G.

Galea, æ, f. 1. *a helmet.*
Gallīna, æ, (gallus,) f. 1. *a hen.*
Garrulĭtas, ātis, (garrŭlus,) f. 3. *a prattling; garrulity.*
Gaudeo, ēre, gavīsus sum, n. p. 2. *to rejoice.*
Gaudium, ii, (gaudeo,) n. 2. *joy; gladness.*
Gaza, æ, (a Persian word,) f. 1. *a treasure; a treasury; wealth.*
Geminātus, a, um, part. *of*
Gemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (gemĭnus,) a. 1. *to double; to repeat.*
Gemĭnus, a, um, adj. *two-faced; twin.*
Gemma, æ, f. 1. *a gem; a precious stone.*
Gemo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. and n. 3. *to groan; to lament.*
Gener, ĕri, m. 2. *a son-in-law.*
Generо, āre, āvi, ātum, (genus,) a. 1. *to produce.*
Genītus, a, um, part. *of* gigno.
Gens, gentis, f. 3. *a nation; a race; a clan among the Romans.*
Genu, n. ind. in sing., in pl. genua, um, 4. *a knee.*
Genui. *See* Gigno.
Genus, ĕris, n. 3. *a race; a family; a kind.*
Gerendus, a, um, part. *of*
Gero, ĕre, gessi, gestum, a. 3. *to carry on; to prosecute; to conduct; to do; to bear:* rem bene gerĕre, *to be successful.*
Gestandus, a, um, part. *of*
Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, (gero,) a. 1. *to bear; to carry about; to wear.*
Gestūrus, a, um, *and*
Gestus, a, um, part. *of* gero: res gestæ, *exploits.*
Gestus, us, (gero,) m. 4. *a gesture; a motion of the body.*
Gigas, antis, m. 3. *a giant.*
Gigno, ĕre, genui, genĭtum, a. 3. *to produce; to bring forth.*
Gladius, ii, m. 2. *a sword.*
Gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory.*
Glorior, āri, ātus sum, (gloria,) dep. 1. *to boast of; to praise.*
Gloriōsus, a, um, (gloria,) adj. *glorious; honorable.*
Gnatus, i, (nascor,) m. 2. *a son.*
Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, (gradus,) dep. 3. *to walk.*
Gradus, us, m. 4. *a step; rank.*
Gramineus, a, um, (gramen,) adj. *belonging to grass or herbs; grassy:* corōna graminea, *a crown of grass given by soldiers to him who had freed them from blockade.*
Grammatĭcus, i, m. 2. *a grammarian.*
Grandis, e, adj. *great:* grandi pecuniâ, *a large sum of money.*
Granum, i, n. 2. *a grain; a kernel.*
Graphium, ii, n. 2. *an iron pen or style, with which they wrote on tablets covered with wax.*
Grates, (gratus,) pl. f. 3. *thanks:* grates tibi ago, *I thank you.*
Gratia, æ, (gratus,) f. 1. *favor; obligation; kindness;* pl. *thanks:* gratiâ, abl. *for the sake of.*
Gratulabundus, a, um, (gratŭlor,) verbal adj. *rejoicing greatly; congratulating.*
Gratulātio, ōnis, (gratŭlor,) f. 3. *a wishing one joy; congratulation.*
Gratŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (gratus,) dep. 1. *to congratulate.*
Gratus, a, um, adj. *pleasing; acceptable; grateful.*
Gravātĕ, *or* Gravātim, (gravātus,) adv. *unwillingly.*
Gravis, e, adj. *severe; heavy; important; eminent; grievous:* comp. gravior, sup. gravissĭmus.
Gravĭtas, ātis, (gravis,) f. 3. *violence; heaviness; dignity.*
Gravĭter, (gravis,) adv. *violently; fitly; gravely; severely.*
Gravor, āri, ātus sum, (gravis,) dep. 1. *to be reluctant; to hesitate.*
Gremium, ii, n. 2. *the lap; the bosom.*

Grex, gregis, m. 3. *a flock; a herd; a company.*
Gubernātor, ōris, (guberno,) m. 3. *a pilot; a steersman.*
Guberno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to direct; to govern.*
Gustātus, us, (gusto,) *and* Gustus, us, (cont. *from* gustātus,) m. 4. *the sense of tasting.*
Gutta, æ, f. 1. *a drop of any liquid.*
Guttus, i, (gutta,) m. 2. *an oil cruet.*
Gymnasium, ii. n. 2. *a place of exercise; a college; a school.*

H.

Habeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to have; to occupy; to hold; to treat; to deliver; to pronounce; to show.*
Habĭlis, e, (habeo,) adj. *fit; easy to be managed.*
Habitātio, ōnis, (habĭto,) f. 3. *an abiding in; a place of abode.*
Habĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* habeo,) n. and a. 1. *to dwell; to inhabit.*
Habitūrus, a, um, part. *of* habeo.
Habĭtus, us, (habeo,) m. 4. *dress; condition; manner.*
Hædīnus, a, um, (hædus,) adj. *of a kid.*
Hæredĭtas, ātis, (hæres,) f. 3. *inheritance.*
Hæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. *to cling; to adhere.*
Hæres, ēdis, c. 3. *an heir.*
Hæsitātio, ōnis, (hæsito,) f. 3. *a stammering; hesitation; perplexity.*
Hæsĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* hæreo,) n. 1. *to hesitate; to be at a loss.*
Halec, ēcis, n. *and* f. *and sometimes* m. 3. *a herring.*
Halĭtus, us, (halo, āre,) m. 4. *breath; vapor; wind.*
Hamus, i, m. 2. *a hook.*
Haruspex, *and* Aruspex, ĭcis, m. 3. *one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer.*
Hasta, æ, f. 1. *a lance; a spear set up at public auctions.*
Haud, adv. *not; by no means.*
Haudquāquam, (haud & quaquam,) adv. *not at all; by no means.*
Hauriendus, a, um, part. *of*
Haurio, īre, si, stum *and* sum, *rarely* īvi *or* ii, ītum, a. 4. *to draw; to derive from.*
Haustus, a, um, part. *of* haurio.
Hebesco, ĕre, (hebeo,) n. 3. *to grow dim, blunt, or languid.*
Hebĕto, āre, āvi, ātum, (hebes,) a. 1. *to make blunt or dull.*
Hei, int. *ah! alas!*
Herba, æ, f. 1. *the grass.*
Herī, adv. *yesterday.*
Heros, ōis, m. 3. *a hero.*
Herus, i, m. 2. *a master.*
Heu, int. *ah! alas!*
Hibernus, a, um, (hiems,) adj. *of winter:* hiberna, *sc.* castra, *winter quarters.*
Hibernācŭla, ōrum, (hiberno,) n. 2. *tents for winter quarters.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, (heus *or* is,) pro. *this; the latter:* also hīc, adv. *here.*
Hiĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (hiems,) n. 1. *to winter.*
Hiems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter; a storm.*
Hilărè, (hilăris,) adv. *cheerfully; merrily.*
Hilăris, e, adj. *cheerful; merry.*
Hilarĭtas, ātis, (hilăris,) f. 3. *merriment; cheerfulness.*
Hilariùs, comp. *of* hilărè.
Hinc, (hic,) adv. *hence; on this side.*
Hippopotămus, i, m. 2. *the river horse or hippopotamus.*
Hirundo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a swallow.*
Historia, æ, f. 1. *history.*
Hodie, (cont. *from* hoc die,) adv. *to-day.*
Homo, ĭnis, (humus, i. e. *made of earth,*) c. 3. *a man; mankind.*
Homŭlus, i, (dim. *from* homo,) m. 2. *a little man.*
Honestas, ātis, (honestus,) f. 3. *reputation; honesty.*
Honestus, a, um, (honor,) adj. *honest; honorable.*
Honor, *and* Honos, ōris, m. 3. *honor; distinction.*
Honorātus, a, um, part. *of* honōro.
Honorifĭcè, (honorifĭcus,) adv. *honorably.*

Honorifĭcus, a, um, (honor & facio,) adj. *causing or bringing honor; honorable.*
Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (honor,) a. 1. *to honor; to present with.*
Hora, æ, f. 1. *time in general;* also, *an hour.*
Horrendus, a, um, part. *of*
Horreo, ēre, rui, n. and a. 2. *to tremble; to be terrified at.*
Horreum, i, (*perhaps* hordeum,) n. 2. *a granary.*
Horridŭlus, a, um, (dim. *from* horrĭdus,) adj. *rough; unpolished.*
Horror, ōris, (horreo,) m. 3. *a shuddering; horror.*
Hortans, tis, part. *of*
Hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to exhort; to encourage.*
Hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*
Hospes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a guest; a host; a stranger.*
Hospīta, æ, (hospes,) f. 1. *a female stranger or guest; a hostess.*
Hospitium, ii, (hospes,) n. 2. *a guest chamber; a place where strangers are entertained; hospitality.*
Hospĭtus, a, um, (hospes,) adj. *strange; foreign.*
Hostīlis, e, (hostis,) adj. *of or belonging to an enemy; hostile.*
Hostilĭter, (hostīlis,) adv. *in a hostile manner.*
Hostis, is, c. 3. *an enemy.*
Huc, (hic,) *hither:* huc illuc, *this way and that.*
Hujuscemŏdi, (hujusce modi,) *or* Hujusmŏdi, *same as* talis; *of this kind or sort; such.*
Humanĭtas, ātis, (humānus,) f. 3. *humanity; education; liberal knowledge.*
Humānus, a, um, (homo,) adj. *human.*
Humĕrus, i, n. 2. *the shoulder.*
Humĭlis, e, adj. *humble; obscure.*
Humilĭter, (humĭlis,) adv. *submissively.*
Humor, ōris, (humeo,) m. 3. *moisture; any thing liquid.*
Humus, i, f. 2. *the ground.*
Hydra, æ, f. 1. *a water serpent; a hydra.*

I.

Ibi, (is,) adv. *there; in that place.*
Ico, ĕre, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to strike; to hit.*
Ictus, a, um, part. *of* ico.
Ictus, us, (ico,) m. 4. *a stroke; a blow.*
Idem, ĕădem, idem, (is & dem,) pro. *the same.*
Ideo, (id & eo,) adv. *therefore; on that account.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*
Idus, ŭum, f. 4. *the ides of a month, viz., the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.*
Iens, euntis, part. *of* eo.
Igĭtur, conj. *then; therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, (in & gnarus,) adj. *ignorant; unacquainted with.*
Ignavia, æ, (ignāvus,) f. 1. *cowardice; inactivity.*
Ignāvus, a, um, (in & gnavus,) adj. *cowardly; sluggish.*
Ignis, is, m. 3. (in Sanscrit, agnis,) *fire.*
Ignobīlis, (in & nobīlis,) adj. *obscure; humble; unknown.*
Ignominia, æ, (in & nomen,) f. 1. *disgrace; ignominy.*
Ignorantia, æ, (ignōrans,) f. 1. *ignorance.*
Ignorātio, ōnis, (ignōro,) f. 3. *ignorance.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ignārus,) a. and n. 1. *to be ignorant of.*
Ignosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, (in & gnosco,) a. and n. 3. *to pardon; not to know.*
Ignōtus, a, um, part. *of* ignosco: also adj. *unknown.*
Illātus, a, um, part. *of* infĕro.
Ille, illa, illud, (is, ea, id,) pro. *he; she; it or that:* ille — hic, *the former — the latter.*
Illic, (illic, pro.) adv. *there.*
Illīco, (*for* in loco,) adv. *there; in that place; immediately.*
Illuc, adv. *thither.*
Illuceo, ēre, uxi, (in & luceo,) n. 2. *to shine on something.*
Illucesco, ĕre, illuxi, (in & lucesco,) n. 3. *to become light; to dawn.*

Illūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, (in & ludo,) n. and a. 3. *to play with; to make sport of; to deceive.*

Illustris, e, (in & lustro,) adj. *distinguished; illustrious.*

Imāgo, ĭnis, (obsol. imor,) f. 3. *an image.*

Imbecillis, e, *and* Imbecillus, a, um, (in & bacillum,) adj. *weak; feeble.*

Imbellis, e, (in & bellum,) adj. *unwarlike; cowardly.*

Imber, imbris, m. 3. *rain; a shower.*

Imbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to fill; to imbue.*

Imitātio, ōnis, (imĭtor,) f. 3. *an imitation.*

Imĭtor, āri, ātus sum, (obsol. imor,) dep. 1. *to imitate.*

Immatūrus, a, um, (in & matūrus,) adj. *unseasonable; premature.*

Imměmor, ŏris, (in & memor,) adj. *forgetful, unmindful.*

Immensus, a, um, (in & mensus,) adj. *boundless; immense.*

Immineo, ēre, ui, (in & mineo,) n. 2. *to project overhead; to be suspended above.*

Imminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (in & minuo,) a. 3. *to lessen; to diminish.*

Imminūtus, a, um, part. *of* imminuo.

Immitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (in & mitto,) a. 3. *to send or let in:* immittĕre se, *to rush.*

Immobīlis, e, (in & mobīlis,) adj. *immovable.*

Immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & mola,) a. 1. *to sacrifice; to immolate.*

Immortālis, e, (in & mortālis,) adj. *immortal.*

Immortalĭtas, ātis, (immortālis,) f. 3. *immortality.*

Immōtus, a, um, (in & motus,) adj. *unmoved.*

Immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & muto,) a. 1. *to change or alter; to exchange.*

Imo, *or* Immo, adv. *nay; yes; on the contrary.*

Impar, āris, (in & par,) adj. *unequal.*

Impatiens, tis, (in & patiens,) adj. *impatient.*

Impedimentum, i, (impedio,) n. 2. *a burden; a shackle; an impediment.*

Impedio, īre, īvi, ītum, (in & pes,) a. 4. *to embarrass; to hinder.*

Impedītus, a, um, part. *of* impedio.

Impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (in & pello,) a. 3. *to drive against; to urge on; to impel.*

Impensa, æ, (impensus, a, um,) f. 1. *expense.*

Imperātor, ōris, (impĕro,) m. 3. *a commander, particularly of an army.*

Imperātorius, a, um, (imperātor,) adj. *of or belonging to a commander.*

Imperfectus, a, um, (in & perfectus,) *unfinished; imperfect.*

Imperium, ii, (impĕro,) n. 2. *an order; empire; power; government.*

Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & paro,) n. and a. 1. *to command; to govern.*

Impertio, īre, īvi, ītum, (in & partio,) a. 4. *to impart; to bestow.*

Impetrātus, a, um, part. *of*

Impetro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & patro,) a. 1. *to procure; to accomplish; to obtain.*

Impĕtus, us, (impĕto,) m. 4. *an attack; desire; impulse; zeal; violence.*

Impiĕ, (impius,) adv. *wickedly; impiously.*

Impīger, gra, grum, (in & piger,) adj. *unwearied; prompt; zealous.*

Impingo, ĕre, pēgi, pactum, (in & pango,) a. 3. *to hit, dash, strike or throw against.*

Impius, a, um, (in & pius,) adj. *unprincipled; impious.*

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (in & obsol. pleo,) a. 2. *to fill; to satisfy.*

Implicītus, a, um, part. *of*

Implĭco, āre, āvi *and* ui, ātum *and* ĭtum, (in & plico,) a. 3. *to involve; to attach closely; to envelop.*

Implorandus, a, um, part. *of*

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & ploro,) a. 1. *to implore; to entreat.*

Impōno, ĕre, posui, posĭtum, (in & pono,) a. 3. *to put; to place upon or in.*

Imposĭtus, a, um, part. *of* impōno.
Impŏtens, tis, (in & potens,) adj. *unable to control; impotent.*
Imprīmis, (*for* in primis,) adv. *especially; particularly.*
Imprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, (in & premo,) a. 3. *to press into; to impress; to imprint.*
Improbus, a, um, (in & probus,) adj. *wicked; evil.*
Improvīsus, a, um, (in & provīsus,) adj. *unexpected; sudden.*
Impūbes, ĕris, *or* Impūbis, e, (in & pubes,) adj. *not having attained the age of manhood; beardless.*
Impŭdens, tis, (in & pudens,) adj. *impudent; shameless.*
Impŭli. *See* Impello.
Impunītus, a, um, (in & punītus,) adj. *unpunished.*
Impūrus, a, um, (in & purus,) adj. *wicked; impure.*
In, prep. *into; in; upon.*
Inæstimābilis, e, (in & æstimabĭlis,) adj. *that cannot be valued or estimated; inestimable.*
Inambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & ambulo,) n. 1. *to pace to and fro.*
Inānis, e, adj. *vain; fruitless; empty.*
Inaudītus, a, um, (in & audītus,) adj. *unusual; unheard of.*
Incalesco, ĕre, lui, (in & calesco,) n. 3. *to become warm or hot.*
Incautus, a, um, (in & cautus,) adj. *unwary; heedless.*
Incēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (in & cedo,) n. 3. *to walk; to go; to seize; to arise.*
Incendium, ii, (incendo,) n. 2. *a fire; a conflagration.*
Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, (in & candeo,) a. 3. *to kindle; to set fire to.*
Incensus, a, um, part. *of* incendo.
Incertus, a, um, (in & certus,) adj. *uncertain; fickle:* in re incertâ, *in time of need.*
Incesso, ĕre, cessīvi *and* cessi, (incĕdo,) a. 3. *to attack; to assail.*
Incĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, āsum, (in & cado,) n. 3. *to fall into or upon; to occur.*
Incido, ĕre, īdi, īsum, (in & cædo,) a. 3. *to engrave; to cut; to annul.*
Incipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (in & capio,) a. and n. 3. *to begin; to undertake.*
Incitātus, a, um, part. *of* incĭto.
Incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* incieo,) a. 1. *to excite; to incite to do a thing.*
Inclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & clamo,) a. 1. *to call upon with a loud voice.*
Inclīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & clino,) a. 1. *to incline; to bend; to give way; to lose ground.*
Inclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (in & claudo,) a. 3. *to shut up; to confine.*
Inclūsus, a, um, part. *of* includo.
Inclȳtus, a, um, (in & clutus,) adj. *celebrated; noble.*
Incœptum, i, (incœptus,) n. 2. *a design.*
Incœptus, a, um, (in & cœptus,) adj. *undertaken; commenced.*
Incŏla, æ, (incŏlo,) c. 1. *an inhabitant.*
Incŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum, (in & colo,) a. and n. 3. *to dwell in a place.*
Incolŭmis, e, (in & colŭmis,) adj. *safe; uninjured.*
Incommŏdum, i, (incommŏdus,) n. 2. *inconvenience; misfortune.*
Incommŏdus, a, um, (in & commŏdus,) adj. *troublesome; inconvenient.*
Inconstantia, æ, (inconstans,) f. 1. *instability; inconstancy.*
Inconsultè, (inconsultus,) adv. *inconsiderately; imprudently.*
Incredibilis, e, (in & credibĭlis,) adj. *incredible; wonderful.*
Incredibilĭter, (incredibĭlis,) adv. *incredibly; astonishingly.*
Increpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *rarely* āvi, ātum, (in & crepo,) a. 1. *to chide; to sound.*
Incresco, ĕre, ēvi, (in & cresco,) a. 3. *to increase; to grow to or upon any thing.*
Incultus, a, um, (in & cultus,) adj. *unpolished; uncultivated.*
Incumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, (in & cumbo,) a. and n. 3. *to lean upon; to apply one's self to.*
Incuriōsus, a, um, (in & curiōsus,) adj. *careless; regardless.*

Incursio, ōnis, (incurro,) f. 3. *an attack; an irruption.*

Incutio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, (in & quatio,) a. 3. *to strike or dash upon.*

Indāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (indu, *for* in, & ago,) a. 1. *to search out, as dogs in hunting.*

Inde, adv. *thence; from that place; then.*

Index, ĭcis, (indĭco,) m. and f. 3. *a sign; an informer.*

Indīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (index,) a. 1. *to show; to disclose.*

Indīco, ĕre, xi, ictum, (in & dico,) a. 3. *to appoint; to publish; to declare.*

Indictus, a, um, part *of* indīco: also adj. *unsaid:* indictâ causâ, *without being tried or heard.*

Indigeo, ēre, ui, (in & egeo,) n. 2. *to need; to require.*

Indignātio, ōnis, (indignor,) f. 3. *rage; indignation.*

Indignātus, a, um, part. *of* indignor.

Indignè, (indignus,) adv. *unworthily:* indignè ferre, *to take it ill.*

Indignĭtas, ātis, (indignus,) f. 3. *indignity; unworthiness; baseness.*

Indignor, āri, ātus sum, (indignus,) dĕp. 1. *to consider as unbecoming; to scorn; to be angry with; to be indignant.*

Indignus, a, um, (in & dignus,) adj. *unworthy.*

Indĭgus, a, um, (indigeo,) adj. *needing; in want of.*

Indĭtus, a, um, part. *of*

Indo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (in & do,) a. 3. *to put or set into; to give.*

Indocĭlis, e, (in & docĭlis,) adj. *not easy to be taught; indocile.*

Indomĭtus, a, um, (in & domĭtus,) adj. *wild; unbridled.*

Indūciæ, ārum, (induo,) f. 1. *a truce or cessation from hostilities.*

Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in & duco,) a. 3. *to lead or bring in; to induce; to persuade.*

Inductus, a, um, part. *of* indūco.

Indulgens, tis, (in & dulcis,) adj. *indulgent.*

Indulgeo, ēre, si, tum, (in & dulcis,) a. and n. 2. *to indulge; to gratify.*

Induo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put on; to clothe.*

Industria, æ, (industrius,) f. 1. *industry; diligence:* de industriâ, *on purpose, designedly.*

Indūtus, a, um, part. *of* induo.

Ineo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (in & eo,) irr. n. and a. 4. *to go into; to begin; to devise.*

Ineptus, a, um, (in & aptus,) adj. *foolish; silly.*

Infacētè, (infacētus,) adv. *without humor or pleasantry.*

Infandus, a, um, (in & fandus,) adj. *detestable; heinous; unspeakable.*

Infans, tis, (in & fans,) c. 3. *a little child.*

Infectus, a, um, (in & factus,) adj. *unfinished.*

Infēlix, ĭcis, (in & felix,) adj. *unfortunate; unhappy.*

Infensus, a, um, (obsol. infendo,) adj. *hostile; angry.*

Infero, inferre, intŭli, illātum, (in & fero,) irr. a. *to offer; to bring or carry into; to occasion:* inferre se, *to go.*

Infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, (infestus,) a. 1. *to molest; to destroy.*

Infestus, a, um, (*for* infensĭtus, *from* in & fendo, obsol.) adj. *hostile; dangerous.*

Inficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in & facio,) a. 3. *to infect; to poison; to stain.*

Infĭmus, a, um, (sup. *of* infĕrus,) adj. *lowest. See* Gr. § 125. 4.

Infirmus, a, um, (in & firmus,) adj. *weak; infirm.*

Inflammātus, a, um, part. *of*

Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & flammo,) a. 1. *to set on fire.*

Inflātus, a, um, part. *of* inflo: also, adj. *swollen; rising; inflated.*

Inflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in & fligo,) a. 3. *to strike one thing against another; to inflict.*

Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & flo,) a. 1. *to inflate; to swell.*

Informo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & formo,) a. 1. *to shape; to instruct.*

Infortunātus, a. um, (in & fortunātus,) adj. *unfortunate; unhappy.*
Infortunium, ii, (in & fortūna,) n. 2. *a misfortune; a calamity.*
Infra, (*for* infĕra, *i. e.* infĕrâ parte, *from* infer, a, um,) prep. *beneath; under.*
Infŭla, æ, (infŭlo,) f. *a sacred woollen head-dress worn by priests, victims, and suppliants, and tied round the head by a riband or bandage,* (vitta,) *which hung down on both sides of the head.*
Infundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (in & fundo,) a. 3. *to pour into.*
Ingĕmo, ĕre, ui, (in & gemo,) n. 3. *to groan or sigh at a thing.*
Ingenium, ii, (in & geno, *or* gigno,) n. 2. *natural disposition; genius.*
Ingens, tis, adj. *great; distinguished.*
Ingenuus, a, um, (ingĕno,) adj. *liberal; free-born; ingenuous.*
Ingĕro, ĕre, essi, estum, (in & gero,) a. 3. *to carry or throw into.*
Ingestus, a, um, part. *of* ingĕro.
Ingrātus, a, um, (in & gratus,) adj. *ungrateful; unpleasant.*
Ingravesco, ĕre, (in & gravesco,) n. 3. *to increase; to grow heavy.*
Ingrediens, tis, part. *of*
Ingredior, ĕdi, essus sum, (in & gradior,) dep. 3. *to enter; to advance; to apply one's self to.*
Ingressūrus, a, um, *and*
Ingressus, a, um, part. *of* ingredior.
Inhonestè, (inhonestus,) adv. *dishonorably; basely.*
Inhumātus, a, um, (in & humātus,) adj. *unburied.*
Inimīcè, (inimīcus,) adv. *in an unfriendly manner.*
Inimicitia, æ, (inimīcus,) f. 1. *hostility; enmity:* usually in the pl.
Inimīcus, a, um, (in & amīcus,) adj. *hostile; unfriendly:* also Inimicus, i, m. 2. *an enemy.*
Inīquè, (inīquus,) adv *unequally; unjustly.*
Inīquus, a, um, (in & æquus,) adj. *unjust; unequal; unfavorable.*
Initiātus, a, um, part. *of*
Initio, āre, āvi, ātum, (initium,) a. 1. *to begin; to initiate; to consecrate.*

Initium, ii, (ineo,) n. 2. *a beginning.*
Initus, a, um, part. *of* ineo.
Injectus, a, um, part. *of*
Injicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw in or upon; to make:* injicĕre manum, *to take hold of a person.*
Injuria, æ, (injurius,) f. 1. *an injury; injustice.*
Injussus, us, (in & jussus,) m. 4. It is found only in the abl., injussu, *without being ordered or commanded.*
Injustè, (injustus,) adv. *unjustly.*
Injustus, a, um, (in & justus,) adj. *unjust; unreasonable.*
Innītor, ti, ixus *and* īsus sum, (in & nitor,) dep. 3. *to lean or rest upon; to depend upon.*
Innixus, a, um, part. *of* innītor.
Innocentia, æ, (innŏcens,) f. 1. *honesty; innocence.*
Innotesco, ĕre, tui, (in & notesco,) n. 3. *to become known.*
Innoxius, a, um, (in & noxius,) adj. *innocent; harmless.*
Innumerabĭlis, e, (in & numerabĭlis,) adj. *numberless; that cannot be counted.*
Innumĕrus, a, um, (in & numĕrus,) adj. *countless; innumerable.*
Innuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (in & nuo,) n. 3. *to nod or beckon with the head; to intimate.*
Inopia, æ, (inops,) f. 1. *a want of necessaries.*
Inopinātus, a, um, (in & opinātus,) adj. *unexpected; taken by surprise.*
Inopīnus, a, um, (in & opīnus,) adj. *unexpected; sudden.*
Inops, ŏpis, (in & ops,) adj. *helpless; poor.*
Inquiētus, a, um, (in & quiētus,) adj. *restless; troublesome.*
Inquinātus, a, um, part. *of* inquĭno: also adj. *polluted; contaminated.*
Inquĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to defile; to pollute.*
Inquio, *and commonly* Inquam, is, it, def. *to say.*
Insania, æ, (insānus,) f. 1. *madness; folly.*
Insānus, a, um, (in & sanus,) adj. *insane; foolish.*

Inscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (in & scando,) n. and a. 3. *to go into; to ascend; to embark.*
Inscitia, æ, (inscius,) f. 1. *ignorance; unskilfulness.*
Inscius, a, um, (in & scio,) adj. *ignorant.*
Inscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (in & scribo,) a. 3. *to write in, at, or upon; to inscribe.*
Inscriptus, a, um, part. *of* inscribo.
Insector, āri, ātus sum, (in & sector,) dep. 1. *to censure; to assail.*
Insecūtus, a, um, *and*
Insĕquens, tis, part. *of*
Insĕquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (in & sequor,) dep. 3. *to pursue; to follow.*
Insĕro, ĕre, ēvi, sĭtum, (in & sero,) a. 3. *to sow or plant in; to implant.*
Insideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (in & sedeo,) n. 2. *to sit or rest in or upon.*
Insidiæ, ārum, (insideo,) f. 1. *snares; treachery.*
Insidior, āri, ātus sum, (insidiæ,) dep. 1. *to lie in wait; to lay snares for.*
Insīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, (in & sido,) a. and n. 3. *to sit down in or on; to occupy; to settle.*
Insigne, is, (insignis,) n. 3. *a badge.*
Insignis, e, (in & signum,) adj. *distinguished.*
Insilio, īre, īvi, ii *and* ui, sultum, (in & salio,) a. and n. 4. *to leap into or upon.*
Insimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & simŭlo,) a. 1. *to accuse.*
Insinuo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & sinuo,) a. 1. *to make one's way into; to ingratiate one's self with.*
Insisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (in & sisto,) a. and n. 3. *to begin; to apply one's self to.*
Insĭtus, a, um, (insĕro,) part. *and* adj. *implanted by nature; natural.*
Insolenter, (insŏlens,) adv. *arrogantly; insolently; unusually.*
Insolentia, æ, (insŏlens,) f. 1. *insolence; arrogance; the not being accustomed to a thing.*
Insolĭtus, a, um, (in & solĭtus,) adj. *unusual; unaccustomed to.*
Inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* inspicio,) a. 1. *to observe; to behold.*
Inspiciendus, a, um, part. *of*
Inspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (in & specio,) a. 3. *to behold; to examine.*
Inspuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (in & spuo,) a. 3. *to spit into or upon.*
Isthic, *or* Istic, isthæc, isthoc *or* isthuc, (iste & hic,) pro. *the same; this same.*
Instar, n. used only in nom. and acc. *likeness; manner.*
Instituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (in & statuo,) a. 3. *to establish; to make; to construct; to instruct; to appoint.*
Institūtum, i, (instituo,) n. 2. *an institution; a custom; a plan.*
Institūtus, a, um, part. *of* instituo.
Insto, āre, stĭti, ātum, (in & sto,) n. 1. *to be near at hand; to approach; to urge; to pursue.*
Instructus, a, um, part. *of* instruo.
Instrumentum, i, (instruo,) n. 2. *a tool; an instrument.*
Instruo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (in & struo,) a. 3. *to provide for; to arrange; to equip.*
Insuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (in & sueo,) a. and n. 3. *to be accustomed; to accustom to.*
Insuētus, a, um, (in & suetus,) adj. *unaccustomed to.*
Insŭla, æ, f. 1. *an island.*
Insum, esse, fui, (in & sum,) irr. n. *to be in or upon.*
Insusurro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & susurro,) n. 1. *to whisper into the ear.*
Intactus, a, um, (in & tactus,) adj. *unhurt; untouched.*
Intĕger, gra, grum, (in & tago, *h. e.* tango,) adj. *unhurt; honest.*
Integrasco, ĕre, (intĕger,) n. 3. *to break out afresh.*
Intellectus, a, um, part. *of*
Intellĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (inter & lego,) a. 3. *to understand; to perceive.*
Intempĕrans, tis, (in & tempĕrans,) adj. *intemperate.*
Intemperanter, (intempĕrans,) adv. *excessively.*

Intempestīvè, (intempestīvus,) adv. *unseasonably; improperly.*
Intempestus, a, um, (in & tempestus,) adj. *unseasonable:* intempestā nocte, *in the dead of night.*
Intendo, ĕre, di, sum *and* tum, (in & tendo,) a. 3. *to stretch out:* intendĕre iter, *to direct one's course.*
Intentātus, a, um, part. *of* intento: also adj. *untried.*
Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & tento,) a. 1. *to threaten with; to stretch or hold out.*
Intentus, a, um, (intendo,) adj. *intent upon; attentive.*
Inter, (in,) prep. *between; within; at; during; amongst.*
Intercipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (inter & capio,) a. 3. *to intercept; to usurp; to receive what was intended for another.*
Intercludo, ĕre, si, sum, (inter & claudo,) a. 3. *to prevent; to block up.*
Interdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (inter & dico,) a. 3. *to forbid; to interdict.*
Interdiu, (inter & diu,) adv. *in the daytime.*
Interea, (inter & ea,) adv. *in the mean time.*
Intereo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (inter & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to cease to exist; to perish.*
Interfector, ōris, (interficio,) m. 3. *one who kills; a murderer.*
Interfectus, a, um, part. *of*
Interficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (inter & facio,) a. 3. *to destroy.*
Interim, (inter,) adv. *in the mean time.*
Interimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (inter & emo,) a. 3. *to kill; to destroy.*
Interĭtus, us, (intereo,) m. 4. *death; destruction.*
Interjectus, a, um, part. *of*
Interjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (inter & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw between.*
Intermissus, a, um, part. *of*
Intermitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (inter & mitto,) a. 3. *to leave off; to intermit.*
Internecio, ōnis, (interněco,) f. 3. *a general slaughter; a massacre.*
Interpellātus, a, um, part. *of*
Interpello, āre, āvi, ātum, (inter & pello,) a. 1. *to interrupt by speaking; to molest; to solicit.*
Interpōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (inter & pono,) a. 3. *to interpose.*
Interpres, ĕtis, (inter & pres,) c. 3. *an interpreter; a mediator.*
Interprĕtor, āri, ātus sum, (interpres,) dep. 1. *to interpret; to explain.*
Interrogātus, a, um, part. *of*
Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (inter & rogo,) a. 1. *to ask; to demand.*
Interrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (inter & rumpo,) a. 3. *to break down; to interrupt.*
Interruptus, a, um, part. *of* interrumpo.
Intersum, esse, fui, (inter & sum,) irr. n. *to be in the midst; to be present at:* interest, *it concerns; there is a difference.*
Intervallum, i, (inter & vallus,) n. 2. *a space; an interval.*
Intervenio, īre, ēni, entum, (inter & venio,) n. 4. *to fall upon one unexpectedly; to hinder.*
Interversus, a, um, part. *of*
Interverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (inter & verto,) a. 3. *to embezzle; to turn aside.*
Intolerabĭlis, e, (in & tolerabĭlis,) adj. *not to be borne; intolerable.*
Intorqueo, ēre, orsi, ortum, (in & torqueo,) a. 2. *to twist; to sprain.*
Intra, (*for* intĕra, *sc.* parte, *from* obsol. intĕrus,) prep. *within.*
Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, (intĕrus, not used,) a. 1. *to enter; to penetrate.*
Introdūco, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (intro & duco,) a. 3. *to introduce; to bring or lead in.*
Introductus, a, um, part. *of* introdūco.
Introeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (intro & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to enter; to go into.*
Introiens, euntis, part. *of* introeo.
Intromissus, a, um, part. *of*
Intromitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (intro & mitto,) a. 3. *to let in; to introduce.*
Intuens, tis, part. *of*
Intueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, (in & tueor,) dep. 2. *to look at or upon.*

Intumesco, ĕre, ui, (in & tumesco,) n. 3. *to swell.*
Intus, adv. *within.*
Inundo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & undo,) a. and n. 1. *to deluge; to overwhelm.*
Inusitātus, a, um, (in & usitātus,) adj. *unusual; extraordinary.*
Inutĭlis, e, (in & utĭlis,) adj. *useless.*
Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, (in & vado,) n. and a. 3. *to take possession of; to invade; to attack; to go into.*
Invalĭdus, a, um, (in & valĭdus,) adj. *feeble; weak.*
Invectus, a, um, part. *of*
Invĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (in & veho,) a. 3. *to bring or carry into a place; to inveigh against.*
Invĕhor, hi, vectus sum, (in & vehor,) dep. 3. *to inveigh against; to attack with words.*
Invenio, īre, ēni, entum, (in & venio,) a. 4. *to invent; to discover; to find out.*
Inventor, ōris, (invenio,) m. 3. *an inventor; an author.*
Inventus, a, um, part. *of* invenio.
Investīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in & vestīgo,) a. 1. *to investigate; to find out.*
Invīcem, (in & vicis,) adv. *by turns.*
Invictus, a, um, (in & victus,) adj. *unsubdued; invincible.*
Invidia, æ, (invĭdus,) f. 1. *envy; jealousy; hatred.*
Invidiōsus, a, um, (invidia,) adj. *full of envy; envious; odious.*
Invideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (in & video,) n. and a. 2. *to envy; to grudge.*
Inviolātus, a, um, (in & violātus,) adj. *unhurt; inviolate.*
Invīsus, a, um, (in & visus,) adj. *hateful; despised; unseen.*
Invitātio, ōnis, (invīto,) f. 3. *an invitation.*
Invitātus, a, um, part. *of*
Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite.*
Invītus, a, um, adj. *unwilling.*
Invius, a, um, (in & via,) adj. *impenetrable.*
Involvo, ĕre, olvi, olūtum, (in & volvo,) a. 3. *to roll to or upon; to envelop; to involve.*
Involūtus, a, um, part. *of* involvo.
Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, pro. *himself; herself; itself; he; she; it:* ego ipse, *I myself.*
Ira, æ, f. 1. *anger.*
Iracundia, æ, (iracundus,) f. 1. *anger; passion.*
Irascor, ci, (ira,) dep. 3. *to be angry.*
Irātus, a, um, (ira,) adj. *angry.*
Irrevocabĭlis, e, (in & revocabĭlis,) adj. *not to be restrained; irrevocable.*
Irrideo, ēre, īsi, isum, (in & rideo,) n. and a. 2. *to laugh at; to ridicule.*
Irrisio, ōnis, (irrideo,) f. 3. *a mocking; mockery.*
Irrīsus, us, (in & risus,) m. 4. *a mocking; derision.*
Irrīsus, a, um, part. *of* irrideo.
Irrītus, a, um, (in & ratus,) adj. *vain; useless; ineffectual.*
Irrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (in & rumpo,) a. 3. *to burst into; to break in violently.*
Irruo, ĕre, ui, (in & ruo,) a. and n. 3. *to rush in or on furiously.*
Is, ea, id, pro. *he; she; it, or that.*
Iste, ista, istud, (is & te,) pro. *this; that; the same.*
Ita, (is,) adv. *so; thus.*
Item, (ita,) adv. *likewise; in like manner.*
Iter, itinĕris, n. 3. *a way; a journey.*
Iterātus, a, um, part. *of*
Itĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (itĕrum,) a 1. *to repeat.*
Iterùm, (iter,) adv. *again.*

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to lie prostrate; to recline.*
Jactātio, ōnis, (jacto,) f. 3. *a tossing; agitation.*
Jactātus, a, um, part. *of* jacto.
Jactĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* jacto,) a. 1. *to throw out; to boast.*
Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from*

jacio,) a. 1. *to toss about; to throw; to mention; to boast of.*
Jacŭlum, i, (jacio,) n. 2. *a javelin.*
Jam, adv. *now:* jam—jam, *at one time —at another; instantly; already.*
Jamdiu, (jam & diu,) adv. *long since; for a long while.*
Jamdūdum, (jam & dudum,) adv. *long since; for some time.*
Janua, æ, (perhaps Janus, as presiding over it,) f. 1. *a door; an entrance.*
Jecur, jecŏris *and* jecinŏris, n. 3. *the liver.*
Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *famished; hungry.*
Jocor, āri, ātus sum, (jocus,) dep. 1. *to joke; to jest.*
Jocus, i, m. *and* Joci, *and* Joca, ōrum, m. and n. *a jest; sport.*
Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, a. 2. *to order.*
Jucundè, (jucundus,) adv. *pleasantly; happily.*
Jucundĭtas, ātis, (jucundus,) f. 3. *pleasantness.*
Jucundus, a, um, (juvo,) adj. *pleasant.*
Judex, ĭcis, (judĭco,) c. 3. *a judge.*
Judicātus, a, um, part. *of* judĭco.
Judicium, ii, (judex,) n. 2. *judgment; an opinion.*
Judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (jus & dico,) a. 1. *to judge; to consider.*
Jugĕrum, i *and* is, (jugis,) n. 2. and 3. *a jugerum of land,* 240 *feet long, and* 120 *feet broad.* *See* Gr. § 93.
Jugŭlum, i, n. *and* Jugŭlus, i, m. 2. (jungo,) *the neck; the collar-bone.*
Jugum, i, n. 2. *a yoke; the summit of a mountain.*
Jumentum, i, (*for* jugmentum, *from* jungo,) n. 2. *a beast of burden.*
Junctus, a, um, part. *of* jungo: also adj. *united:* juncta vehicula, *vehicles to which horses are yoked.*
Jungo, ĕre, unxi, unctum, a. 3. *to unite; to join.*
Junior, us, adj. *younger:* comp. *of* juvĕnis: the *sup.* is not used.
Juramentum, i, (juro,) n. 2. *an oath:* juramentum præstāre, *to take an oath.*

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, (jus,) n. and a. 1. *to swear; to take an oath.*
Jus, juris, (jubeo,) n. 3. *law; justice; right:* in jus rapĕre, *to drag to court.*
Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, (jus & jurandum,) n. 2. and 3. *an oath.*
Jussum, i, (jubeo,) n. 2. *a command.*
Jussus, us, (jubeo,) m. 4. *a command.*
Justè, (justus,) adv. *justly.*
Justitia, æ, (justus,) f. 1. *justice.*
Justus, a, um, (jus,) adj. *just.*
Juvĕnis, is, (juvo,) c. 3. *a youth.*
Juventa, æ, (juvĕnis,) f. 1. *youth; the age of youth.*
Juventus, ūtis, (juvĕnis,) f. 3. *youth; young people.*
Juvo, āre, juvi, jutum, a. 1. *to help; to favor.*
Juxta, (*for* junxta, *from* jungo,) prep. *close to; next to.*

L.

Labes, is, (labor, *to fall,*) f. 3. *a fall* · prima labes mali, *the beginning of misfortune.*
Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to flow; to fall.*
Labor, *and* Labos, ōris, m. 3. *labor.*
Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (labor,) n. and a. 1. *to be in danger; to exert one's self.*
Lac, lactis, n. 3. *milk:* not used in pl.
Lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (lacio,) a. 3. *to irritate; to excite; to attack.*
Lacrĭma, and Lacrўma, æ, f. 1. *a tear.*
Lacrimabundus, a, um, (lacrĭmo,) verbal adj. *weeping much.*
Lacrĭmo, *and* Lacrўmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (lacrĭma,) n. 1. *to weep.*
Lacus, us, m. 4. *a lake.*
Lædo, ĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to trouble; to injure.*
Læsus, a, um, part. *of* lædo.
Lætitia, æ, (lætus,) f. 1. *gladness.*
Lætus, a, um, adj. *glad; joyful; content.*
Lævus, a, um, adj. *left; on the left hand.*

Lambo, ĕre, bi, a. 3. *to lick; to lap with the tongue.*
Lamentor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lament.*
Lamentum, i, n. 2. *a wailing; a lamentation.*
Lamĭna, æ, f. 1. *a plate, or thin piece of metal, wood, &c.*
Lampas, ădis, f. 3. *a torch.*
Lancea, æ, f. 1. *a lance; a spear.*
Lanificium, ii, (lanifĭcus,) n. 2. *the working of wool; spinning wool.*
Lanista, æ, m. 1. *a fencing-master.*
Lanius, ii, m. 2. *a butcher; an executioner.*
Lapideus, a, um, (lapis,) adj. *of stone.*
Lapis, ĭdis, m. 3. *a stone.*
Laqueus, i, m. 2. *a halter; a noose.*
Lar, laris, m. 3. *a kind of guardian gods of towns, ways, &c.; a dwelling; home.*
Largior, īri, ītus sum, (largus,) dep. 4. *to bestow freely.*
Largitio, ōnis, (largior,) f. 3. *profusion; prodigality; bribery.*
Latebra, æ, (lateo,) f. 1. *a lurking or hiding-place; shelter.*
Lateo, ēre, ŭi, n. 2. *to lie hid; to lurk.*
Lateritius, a, um, (later,) adj. *of bricks; made of bricks.*
Latex, ĭcis, f. 3. *water; wine.*
Latīnè, (Latīnus,) adv. *after the manner of the Latins.*
Latitūdo, ĭnis, (latus,) f. 3. *breadth.*
Latro, ōnis, m. 3. *a robber.*
Latus, a, um, part. *of* fĕro: also adj. *broad; wide.*
Latus, ĕris, n. 3. *the side; the flank; the lungs.*
Laudabĭlis, e, (laudo,) adj. *laudable; praiseworthy.*
Laudandus, a, um, *and*
Laudātus, a, um, part. *of*
Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus,) a. 1. *to praise.*
Laurea, æ, (laurus,) f. 1. *a wreath of laurel.*
Laus, laudis, f. 3. *praise.*
Lautus, a, um, part. *of* lavo: also adj. *elegant; sumptuous.*
Lavo, āre *and* ĕre, lavi *and* lavāvi, lavātum, lautum, *and* lōtum, a. 1. and 3. *to wash.*
Laxè, (laxus,) adv. *loosely; freely.*
Laxĭtas, ātis, (laxus,) f. 3. *spaciousness.*
Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laxus,) a. 1. *to relax; to relieve.*
Leæna, æ, f. 1. *a lioness.*
Lectĭca, æ, (lectus,) f. 1. *a litter; a couch; a bier.*
Lector, ōris, (lego,) m. 3. *a reader.*
Lectus, a, um, part. *of* lego.
Lectus, i, (lego,) m. 2. *a bed; a couch.*
Legātio, ōnis, (lego, āre,) f. 3. *an embassy.*
Legātus, i, (lego, āre,) m. 2. *an ambassador; a lieutenant.*
Legio, ōnis, (lego, ĕre,) f. 3. *a legion; a body of foot-soldiers.*
Legĭtĭmus, a, um, (lex,) adj. *legal; lawful.*
Lego, āre, āvi, ātum, (lex,) a. 1. *to send as an ambassador.*
Lego, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to choose; to read; to gather.*
Lenio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (lenis,) a. 4. *to allay; to alleviate.*
Lenis, e, adj. *mild; gentle; indulgent.*
Lenĭter, (lenis,) adv. *gently; mildly.*
Lĕo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion.*
Lepus, ŏris, m. 3. *a hare.*
Letālis, *and* Lethālis, e, (letum,) adj. *mortal; deadly.*
Lĕvis, e, adj. *light:* leve prælium, *a skirmish:* also Lēvis, e, adj. *smooth.*
Levĭtas, ātis, (levis,) f. 3. *wantonness; levity.*
Levĭter, (levis,) adv. *lightly.*
Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, (levis,) a. 1. *to relieve; to lighten; to raise.*
Lex, legis, (lego, ĕre, *to choose*,) f. 3. *a law; a condition.*
Libellus, i, (dim. *of* liber,) m. 2. *a certificate; a petition; a small writing or book.*
Libens, tis, (libet,) adj. *willing; ready.*
Libenter, (libens,) adv. *willingly; freely:* comp. libentiùs, sup. libentissĭmè.
Liber, bri, m. 2. *the inner bark or rind of a tree; a book.*

Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, (libet,) adj. *free; frank; independent.*
Liberālis, e, (liber,) adj. *becoming; abundant; liberal.*
Liberalĭtas, ātis, (liberālis,) f. 3. *liberality; affability.*
Liberātus, a, um, part. *of* lĭbĕro.
Libĕrè, (liber, ĕra, ĕrum,) adv. *freely; liberally:* comp. liberiùs, sup. liberrĭmè.
Libĕri, ōrum, (liber,) m. 2. *children.*
Libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (liber, ĕra, ĕrum,) a. 1. *to free; to acquit.*
Libertas, ātis, (liber, a, um,) f. 3. *liberty; freedom.*
Libertus, i, (*for* liberātus,) m. 2. *a freed man.*
Libet, ēre, uit *or* ĭtum est, imp. 2. *it pleases.*
Libidinōsus, a, um, (libīdo,) adj. *sensual; licentious.*
Libīdo, *or* Lubīdo, ĭnis, (libet *or* lubet,) f. 3. *wantonness; debauchery; appetite.*
Libra, æ, f. 1. *a pound; the Roman pound,* 12 *ounces.*
Librātus, a, um, part. *of*
Libro, āre, āvi, ātum, (libra,) a. 1. *to weigh; to balance.*
Licentia, æ, (licens,) f. 1. *freedom; licentiousness.*
Licet, ēre, uit *and* ĭtum est, imp. 2. *it is permitted; it is lawful.*
Licèt, (licet,) conj. *although.*
Lictor, ōris, m. 3. *a lictor, a serjeant or beadle who attended on the chief Roman magistrates.*
Ligneus, a, um, (lignum,) adj. *of wood; wooden.*
Lineamentum, i, (lineo,) n. 2. *a line:* pl. *features.*
Lingua, æ, f. 1. *the tongue; language.*
Liquĭdus, a, um, (liqueo,) adj. *liquid; clear.*
Linquo, ĕre, liqui, a. 3. *to leave; to forsake.*
Lis, litis, f. 3. *strife; a dispute.*
Litigātor, ōris, (litīgo,) m. 3. *one who has a dispute or contest; a litigant.*
Littĕra, *or* Litĕra, æ, f. 1. *a letter:* pl. *literature.*
Litterarius, a, um, (litteræ,) adj. *belonging to letters:* ludus litterarius, *a school.*
Litterātus, a, um, (litteræ,) adj. *learned; erudite.*
Litus, *or* Littus, ŏris, n. 3. *the shore.*
Livor, ōris, (liveo,) m. 3. *blueness or lividness.*
Locātus, a, um, part. *of*
Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, (locus,) a. 1. *to place; to bestow.*
Locuples, ētis, (locus & plenus,) adj. *rich; trusty.*
Locus, i, m., pl. loci, m. *and* loca, n. 2. *a place; a topic.*
Locutūrus, a, um, part. *of* loquor.
Longè, (longus,) adv. *very much; far:* comp. longiùs, sup. longissĭmè.
Longinquĭtas, ātis, (longinquus,) f. 3. *length; duration.*
Longinquus, a, um, (longus,) adj. *long; extensive.*
Longitūdo, ĭnis, (longus,) f. 3. *length.*
Longus, a, um, adj. *long:* longa navis, *a ship of war, which could be either sailed or rowed.*
Loquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to talk; to speak.*
Lorica, æ, (lorum,) f. 1. *a coat of mail; a corselet.*
Lorum, i, n. 2. *a leathern thong; a strap.*
Lucrum, i, (luo,) n. 2. *gain; acquisition.*
Lucta, æ, f. 1. *wrestling.*
Luctātio, ōnis, (luctor,) f. 3. *a wrestling; a contest.*
Luctus, us, (lugeo,) m. 4. *grief; mourning.*
Lucus, i, m. 2. *a wood; a sacred grove.*
Ludibrium, ii, (ludo,) n. 2. *derision; a laughing-stock.*
Ludĭcer, *or* Ludicrus, a, um, (ludus,) adj. *sportive.*
Ludimagister, tri, (ludus & magister,) m. 2. *a schoolmaster.*
Ludo, ĕre, usi, usum, a. and n. 3. *to play:* aleâ ludĕre, *to play at dice.*
Ludus, i, (*allied with* ludo,) m. 2. *play; sport.*
Lugendus, a, um, part. *of*

Lugeo, ēre, luxi, n. and a. 2. *to mourn; to lament.*
Lugubris, e, (lugeo,) adj *lamentable; sorrowful.*
Luna, æ, (*for* lucīna, *from* luceo,) f. 1. *the moon.*
Lupa, æ, (lupus,) f. 1. *a she-wolf.*
Lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf.*
Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, (lustrum,) a. 1. *to review; to examine.*
Lutum, i, (luo,) n. 2. *mud.*
Lux, lucis, f. 3. *light.*
Luxuria, æ, (luxus,) f. 1. *luxury; extravagance.*
Luxus, us, m. 4. *voluptuousness; profuseness; luxury.*

M.

Machīna, æ, f. 1. *a contrivance; a machine.*
Macilentus, a, um, (macies,) adj. *lean; lank.*
Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, (obsol. mago,) a. 1. *to sacrifice; to magnify.*
Mactus, a, um, (mago,) adj. *increased:* macte virtute, *increase in virtue; go on and prosper.*
Magīcus, a, um, adj *of or pertaining to magic.*
Magis, adv. *more; rather.*
Magister, tri, (magis,) m. 2. *a master.*
Magistrātus, us, (magistro,) m. 4. *the office of a magistrate.*
Magnificè, *and* Magnificenter, (magnifīcus,) adv. *proudly; splendidly.*
Magnificentia, æ, (magnifīcus,) f. 1. *grandeur; magnificence.*
Magnifīcus, a, um, (magnus & facio,) adj. *august; glorious; important; splendid:* comp. magnificentior, sup. magnificentissīmus.
Magnitūdo, ĭnis, (magnus,) f. 3. *size; greatness.*
Magnopĕre, (magno & opere,) adv. *very much; exceedingly.*
Magnus, a, um, (obsol. mago,) adj. *large; great:* comp. major, sup. maxĭmus.
Majestas, ātis, (majus, a, um,) f. 3. *dignity; majesty.*
Major, majus, adj. comp. *of* magnus.
Majōres, um, (magnus,) pl. c. 3. *ancestors.*
Malè, (malus,) adv. *badly; with difficulty; wickedly.*
Maledico, ĕre, xi, ctum, (malè & dico,) a. 3. *to abuse; to speak ill of; to rail at.*
Maledictio, ōnis, (malè & dico,) f. 3. *railing; slander.*
Maledictum, i, (maledīco,) n. 2. *a reproach; a curse.*
Maleficium, ii, (malefīcus,) n. 2. *wickedness; mischief.*
Malevōlus, a, um, (malè & volo,) adj. *envious; malevolent.*
Malo, malle, malui, (magis & volo,) irr. n. *to choose rather; to prefer.*
Malum, i, (malus,) n. 2. *an evil; a misfortune.*
Malus, a, um, adj. *bad; wicked; infamous.*
Mancipium, ii, (manceps,) n. 2. *the buying of a thing with all due formalities; property; a slave.*
Mandātum, i, n. 2. *and* Mandatus, us, m. 4. (mando,) *a commission; an order.*
Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* in manum do,) a. 1. *to commit to one's charge; to command.*
Mando, ĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to champ; to chew; to eat.*
Mane, ind. n. *the morning.*
Maneo, ēre, nsi, nsum, n. 2. *to remain.*
Manes, ium, (obsol. manus, *good,*) m. 3. *souls departed:* dii manes, *the infernal gods.*
Manifestus, a, um, (manus & obsol. fendo,) adj. *evident; manifest.*
Manipŭlus, i, (manus & pleo,) m. 2. *a band of soldiers; a handful.*
Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow; to spread or get abroad; to diffuse.*
Mansuetūdo, ĭnis, (mansuētus,) f. 3. *lenity; mildness.*
Manubiæ, ārum, (manus,) f. 1. *spoils taken in war.*
Manumitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (manus & mitto,) a. 3. *to set at liberty; to release.*

Manus, us, f. 4. *a hand; a band of men; a troop.*
Mare, is, (Celtic mor, *sea,*) n. 3. *the sea.*
Marīnus, a, um, (mare,) adj. *of the sea; marine.*
Maritīmus, a, um, (mare,) adj. *of the sea; maritime.*
Marītus, i, (mas,) m. 2. *a husband.*
Marmor, ŏris, n. 3. *marble.*
Marmoreus, a, um, (marmor,) adj. *made of marble.*
Martius, a, um, (Mars,) adj. *belonging or relating to Mars or war; martial.*
Mater, tris, f. 3. *a mother.*
Maternus, a, um, (mater,) adj. *of a mother; maternal.*
Mathematīcus, i, m. 2. *a mathematician;* pl. *astrologers.*
Matrōna, æ, (mater,) f. 1. *a wife; a matron.*
Matūrè, (matūrus,) adv. *seasonably; early.*
Maturiùs, comp. *of* matūrè.
Matūrus, a, um, adj. *mature; ripe.*
Maxĭmè, adv. sup. *of* magis, *most of all; very much; especially.*
Maxĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* magnus.
Mecum, *h. e.* cum me. *See* Cum, *and* Ego.
Medicāmen, ĭnis, (medĭcor,) n. 3. *a drug; a medicine.*
Medicīna, æ, (medĭcus,) f. 1. *medicine.*
Medĭcus, i, (medeor,) m. 2. *a physician.*
Mediocris, e, (medius,) adj. *common; moderate.*
Medĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to design; to meditate; to think.*
Medium, i, (medius,) n. 2. *the middle; the public:* in medium, *for the public good.*
Medius, a, um, (modus,) adj. *being in the middle; neutral.*
Mel, mellis, n. 3. *honey.*
Melior, us, adj. comp. *of* bonus.
Meliùs, adv. comp. *of* benè.
Membrāna, æ, (membrum,) f. 1. *a web of fibres woven together to cover parts of the body; a membrane.*
Membrum, i, n. 2. *a limb; a member.*
Memĭni, isti, it, (perfect *of* obsol. memĭno,) def. *to remember. See* Gr. § 183.
Memorabĭlis, e, (memŏro,) adj. *memorable.*
Memoria, æ, (memor,) f. 1. *memory; recollection.*
Memŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (memor,) a. 1. *to relate; to mention.*
Mendacium, ii, (mendax,) n. 2. *a falsehood.*
Mendax, ācis, (mentior,) adj. *false; deceitful.*
Mens, mentis, f. 3. *the mind.*
Mensa, æ, (metior,) f. 1. *a table.*
Mensis, is, m. 3. *a month.*
Mentio, ōnis, (memĭni,) f. 3. *mention; a making mention of.*
Mentior, īri, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to lie; to pretend; to feign.*
Mercātor, ōris, (mercor,) m. 3. *a merchant.*
Merces, ēdis, (mereo,) f. 3. *cost; reward.*
Mereo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. and n. 2. *and* Mereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to deserve; to merit; to gain.*
Mergo, ĕre, ersi, ersum, (mare,) a. 3. *to sink; to overwhelm.*
Meridies, ēi, (medius & dies,) m. 5. *midday; noon.*
Merĭtò, (merĭtus,) adv. *deservedly; with reason.*
Merĭtum, i, (mereo,) n. 2. *a reward; a favor; merit.*
Merĭtus, a, um, part. *of* mereor: also adj. *deserved; just; fit.*
Mersus, a, um, part. *of* mergo.
Metior, īri, mensus, *rarely* metītus sum, dep. 4. *to measure; to judge of; to value.*
Metor, āri, ātus sum, (meta,) dep. 1. *to measure; to lay out.*
Metuo, ĕre, ui, (metus,) a. and n. 3. *to fear.*
Metus, us, m. 4. *fear.*
Meus, a, um, adj. *my; mine.*
Micans, tis, part. *of* mico: also adj. *glittering.*
Mico, āre, ui, (meo,) n. 1. *to glitter; to shine.*
Migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to depart; to remove.*

Miles, ĭtis, (mile, *i. e.* mille,) c. 3. *a soldier.*
Militāris, e, (miles,) adj. *military; belonging to a soldier; warlike.*
Militia, æ, (miles,) f. 1. *warfare; military duty:* domi et militiæ, *in peace and in war.*
Milĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (miles,) n. 1. *to serve as a soldier.*
Mille, (Celtic mil,) ind. adj., also subs. *a thousand:* see Gr. § 118: mille passuum, *one thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile:* passuum is frequently omitted.
Milliāre, is, (mille,) n. 3. *a thousand paces; a mile.*
Millies, (mille,) adv. *a thousand times.*
Mimus, i, m. 2. *a farce; a buffoon.*
Mina, æ, f. 1. *a Greek pound, weighing* 100 *Attic drachmæ; the sixtieth part of a talent.*
Minæ, ārum, (*allied with* mineo,) f. 1. *threats; menaces.*
Minīmē, adv. sup. *of* parùm, *least; by no means.*
Minĭmus, a, um, sup. *of* parvus.
Ministerium, ii, (minister,) n. 2. *a duty; an office.*
Ministra, æ, (minister,) f. 1. *a handmaid; a female assistant; an attendant.*
Minor, minus, comp. *of* parvus.
Minor, āri, ātus sum, (*allied to* minæ *and* mineo,) dep. 1. *to threaten; to project.*
Minuo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to diminish.*
Minùs, adv. comp. *of* parùm, *less; not very.*
Minūtus, a, um, part. *of* minuo: also adj. *small; minute.*
Mirabĭlis, e, (miror,) adj. *wonderful; worthy of admiration.*
Mirabundus, a, um, (miror,) verbal adj. *greatly astonished.*
Miraculum, i, (miraculus,) n. 2. *a miracle.*
Mirandus, a, um, *and*
Mirātus, a, um, part. *of* miror.
Mirifĭcus, a, um, (mirus & facio,) adj. *astonishing; extraordinary.*
Miror, āri, ātus sum, (Hebrew,) dep. 1. *to admire; to wonder.*
Mirus, a, um, (allied to miror,) adj. *wonderful.*
Miser, a, um, adj. *wretched; miserable.*
Miserabĭlis, e, (miscror,) adj. *to be pitied; miserable; wretched.*
Miserabiliter, (miserabĭlis,) adv. *sadly; in a mournful manner.*
Misereor, ēri, ertus *and* erĭtus sum, (miser,)-dep. 2. *to pity.*
Miseresco, ĕre, (misereo,) n. 3. *to pity:* also impersonally.
Misĕret, ĕre, uit, (miser,) imp. 2. *to have compassion.*
Miseria, æ, (miser,) f. 1. *trouble; misery.*
Misericordia, æ, (misericors,) f. 1. *compassion; pity.*
Missĭlis, e, (mitto,) adj. *that may be thrown; missile.*
Missūrus, a, um, *and*
Missus, a, um, part. *of* mitto.
Mitesco, ĕre, (mitis,) n. 3. *to become mild; to grow ripe or mellow.*
Mitis, e, adj. *mild; soft; humane.*
Mitto, ĕre, isi, issum, (meo, *to make go,*) a. 3. *to send; to hurl.*
Moderātè, (moderātus,) adv. *moderately.*
Moderātio, ōnis, (moděror,) f. 3. *moderation; temperateness.*
Moderātus, a, um, adj. *gentle; moderate; discreet:* also part. *of*
Moděror, āri, ātus sum, (modus,) dep. 1. *to restrain; to regulate.*
Modicus, a, um, (modus,) adj. *mean; ordinary.*
Modius, ii, m. 2. *a modius, the chief Roman measure, somewhat more than a peck English.*
Modò, (modus,) adv. *a short time since; only; now.*
Modus, i, (Hebrew,) m. 2. *manner; method; limit; measure or time in music.*
Mœnia, ium, (*allied with* munio,) n. 3. *the walls of a town; the town itself; a habitation.*
Mœreo, ēre, ui, n. and a. 2. *to mourn; to be sad.*
Mœror, ōris, (mœreo,) m. 3. *grief.*
Mœstus, a, um, (mœreo,) adj. *sorrowful.*

Moles, is, f. 3. *a mass; a heap; a dam or dike.*
Molestè, (molestus,) adv. *with trouble to one's self:* molestè ferre, *to be displeased.*
Molestia, æ, (molestus,) f. 1. *trouble; discontent.*
Molestus, a, um, (moles,) adj. *troublesome.*
Molior, īri, ītus sum, (moles,) dep. 4. *to break down; to undertake; to aim at.*
Mollio, īre, īvi, ītum, (mollis,) a. 4. *to soften; to make effeminate.*
Mollis, e, (*for* movilis, *from* moveo,) adj. *soft; unmanly.*
Mollĭter, (mollis,) adv. *voluptuously; calmly; softly.*
Momentum, i, (*for* movimentum, *from* moveo,) n. 2. *importance; a moment.*
Moneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to advise; to warn; to admonish.*
Monĭtus, us, (moneo,) m. 4. *advice; admonition.*
Mons, montis, (*perhaps from* mineo,) m. 3. *a mountain.*
Monstrum, i, (moneo,) n. 2. *a monster.*
Mora, æ, f. 1. *a delay.*
Morbus, i, m. 2. *a disease.*
Morior, mori, mortuus sum, (mors,) dep. 3. *to die.*
Moror, āri, ātus sum, (mora,) dep. 1. *to delay.*
Mors, mortis, f. 3. *death.*
Morsus, us, (mordeo,) m. 4. *a bite; sharpness.*
Mortālis, e, (mors,) adj. *mortal; subject to death.*
Mortĭfer, a, um, (mors & fero,) adj. *mortal; causing death.*
Mortuus, a, um, part. *of* morior.
Mos, moris, m. 3. *a manner; a custom:* pl. *morals:* morem alĭcui gerĕre, *to gratify; to obey.*
Motus, us, (moveo,) m. 4. *a motion; an impulse.*
Motus, a, um, part. *of*
Moveo, ēre, ovi, otum, (meo,) a. 2. *to move; to make an impression upon*
Mox, (moveo,) adv. *soon; immediately.*
Mucro, ōnis, m. 3. *a sword; the sharp point of any thing.*
Muliebrĭter, (muliebris,) adv. *like a woman; effeminately.*
Mulier, ĕris, (mollis,) f. 3. *a woman.*
Muliercŭla, æ, (dim. *of* mulier,) f. 1. *a little woman.*
Mulio, ōnis, (mulus,) m. 3. *a muledriver.*
Multa, *or* Mulcta, æ, f. 1. *any punishment consisting in loss or deprivation.*
Multiplex, ĭcis, (multus & plico,) adj. *manifold; extensive.*
Multitūdo, ĭnis, (multus,) f. 3. *a multitude.*
Multo, āre, āvi, ātum, (multa,) a. 1. *to punish with any thing:* multāre alĭquem pecuniâ, *to fine him a sum of money.*
Multò, (abl. *of* multus,) adv. *greatly; far.*
Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many:* comp. plus, (n.,) sup. plurĭmus.
Munditia, æ, (mundus, a, um,) f. 1. *neatness; ornament.*
Mundus, i, (mundus, a, um,) m. 2. *the world.*
Munia, ium, (munis, e,) n. 3. *the functions of one's office.*
Municipium, ii, (munĭceps,) n. 2. *a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates; a free town.*
Munio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to fortify.*
Munītus, a, um, part. *of* munio: also adj. *fortified; guarded.*
Munus, ĕris, n. 3. *a gift; an office; a duty.*
Munuscŭlum, i, (dim. *of* munus,) n. 2. *a little gift.*
Muræna, æ, f. 1. *the murena, a seafish, of which the ancients were very fond.*
Murālis, e, (murus,) adj. *of or belonging to a wall:* corōna murālis, *a mural crown, given to him who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault.*
Muria, æ, f. 1. *salt liquor; strong brine or pickle.*
Murmur, ŭris, n. 3. *a murmur.*
Murmurillo, āre, (dim. *of* murmŭro,) n. 1. *to utter a low murmur.*

Murus, i, m. 2. *a wall.*
Mus, muris, c. 3. *a mouse.*
Musa, æ, f. 1. *a Muse, a goddess of learning, particularly of poetry and music.*
Muscōsus, a, um, (muscus,) adj. *mossy; covered with moss.*
Mutātio, ōnis, (muto,) f. 3. *a change.*
Mutātus, a, um, part. *of*
Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cont. *for* movīto,) a. 1. *to change; to transform.*
Mutuus, a, um, (perhaps muto,) adj. *mutual; reciprocal.*

N.

Nactus, a, um, part. *of* nanciscor.
Nam, conj. *for; then.*
Namque, (nam & que,) conj. *for; certainly; but.*
Nanciscor, ci, nactus *and* nanctus sum, (obsol. nancio *or* nancior,) dep. 3. *to meet with; to find.*
Naris, is, f. 3. *a nostril; the nose.*
Narrātio, ōnis, (narro,) f. 3. *an account; a narrative.*
Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, (narus *or* gnarus,) a. 1. *to tell; to narrate.*
Nascor, ci, natus sum, dep. 3 *to grow; to be born; to be made.*
Nasus, i, m. 2. *the nose.*
Natālis, e, (natus,) adj. *of a man's birth; native:* also Natālis, is, f. 3. *a birthday.*
Natio, ōnis, (nascor,) f. 3. *a nation.*
Nato, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* no,) a. 1. *to swim.*
Natu, (nascor,) m. 4. abl. *of* def. noun natus, *by birth:* major natu, *older;* maxĭmus natu, *the oldest.*
Natūra, (nascor,) f. 1. *birth; the nature of a thing; disposition.*
Naturālis, e, (natūra,) adj. *natural.*
Natus, a, um, part. *of* nascor.
Naufragium, ii, (*for* navifragium, *from* navis & frango,) n. 2. *shipwreck.*
Nauta, æ, (syncope *for* navīta,) m. 1. *a sailor; a mariner.*
Navālis, e, (navis,) adj. *naval.*
Navicŭla, æ, (dim. *from* navis,) f. 1. *a little ship; a skiff.*
Navigium, ii, (navīgo,) n. 2. *a vessel; a boat.*
Navīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (navem & ago,) n. 1. *to sail over; to navigate.*
Navis, is, f. 3. *a ship; a vessel.*
Navo, āre, āvi, ātum, (navus,) a. 1. *to perform vigorously.*
Ne, conj. *that not; lest.*
Nebŭla, æ, f. 1. *a mist; a fog; a cloud.*
Nec, conj. *nor; neither.*
Necātus, a, um, part. *of* neco.
Necessarius, a, um, (necesse,) adj. *necessary.*
Necesse, adj. n. ind. *necessary.*
Necessītas, ātis, (necesse,) f. 3. *necessity; force.*
Neco, āre, āvi *and* ui, ātum *and* ctum, (nex,) a. 1. *to kill; to put to death.*
Nectar, āris, n. 3. *honey; nectar.*
Nefarius, a, um, (nefas,) adj. *execrable; wicked.*
Nefas, (ne & fas,) ind. n. *unlawful; criminal.*
Nefastus, a, um, (ne & fastus,) adj. *unlawful; inauspicious.*
Negligentia, æ, (neglĭgens,) f. 1. *negligence; neglect.*
Neglĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (nec & lego,) a. 3. *to slight; to neglect.*
Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, (ne & ago,) a. 1. *to refuse; to deny.*
Negotium, ii, (nec & otium,) n. 2. *a business; an affair; a thing.*
Nemo, ĭnis, (ne & homo,) c. 3. *nobody.*
Nempe, (nam & pe,) int. *for* namque, *for; truly; to wit.*
Nemus, ŏris, n. 3. *a grove.*
Nepos, ōtis, m. 3. *a grandson.*
Neptis, is, (nepos,) f. 3. *a granddaughter.*
Nequam, (ne & quidquam,) adj. ind. *worthless; bad:* comp. nequior, sup. nequissĭmus.
Neque, conj. *nor; neither.*
Nequeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ne & queo,) irr. n. 4. *not to be able.*
Nequis, a, od *or* id, (ne & quis,) pro. *lest any one; that no one.*
Nequissĭmus, a, um, sup. *of* nequam.

Nescio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ne & scio,) a. 4. *to be ignorant; not to know.*
Neuter, tra, trum, (ne & uter,) adj. *neither of the two.*
Neve, (ne & vel,) by apocope Neu, conj. *nor; neither.*
Nex, necis, f. 3. *violent death; slaughter.*
Ni, (nisi, by apocope,) adv. *if not; unless.*
Nidifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (nidifĭcus,) n. 1. *to build a nest.*
Nidŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (nidŭlus,) dep. 1. *to build a nest.*
Nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest.*
Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black; dusky.*
Nihil, (by apocope *for* nihĭlum,) ind. n. *nothing.*
Nihilomĭnus, (nihĭlo & minus,) adv. *notwithstanding; no less; nevertheless.*
Nihĭlum, i, (ne & hilum,) n. 2. *nought; nothing.*
Nimbus, i, m. 2. *a storm; a cloud.*
Nimis, adv. *too; too much.*
Nimium, (nimius,) adv. *too many; too much.*
Nimius, a, um, (nimis,) adj. *too much; too great.*
Nisi, (ne & si,) conj. *if not; unless; except.*
Nitor, ti, nixus *and* nisus sum, dep. 3. *to strive; to depend upon:* genĭbus niti, *to kneel.*
Nixus, a, um, part. *of* nitor.
No, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim.*
Nobĭlis, e, adj. *noble; of high birth.*
Nobilĭtas, ātis, (nobĭlis,) f. 3. *the nobility; renown; superiority.*
Nobilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (nobĭlis,) a. 1. *to ennoble; to render famous.*
Noceo, ēre, cui, cĭtum, (*from* the Syriac,) a. 2. *to injure.*
Noctu, (nox,) abl. f. 4. *by night; in the night time.*
Noctua, æ, (noctu,) f. 1. *an owl.*
Nocturnus, a, um, (noctu,) adj. *of night; nocturnal.*
Nolo, nolle, nolui, (non & volo,) irr. n. *to be unwilling.*
Nomen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a name.*
Nomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (nomen,) a. 1. *to name.*

Non, adv. *not.*
Nonæ, ārum, (nonus,) f. 1. *the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh; the nones, because it was the ninth day after the ides.*
Nonagesĭmus, a, um, (nonaginta,) adj. *ninetieth.*
Nondum, (non & dum,) adv. *not yet.*
Nonne, (non & ne,) adv. *whether or not? not?*
Nonnullus, a, um, (non & nullus,) adj. *some.*
Nonnunquam, (non & nunquam,) adv. *sometimes.*
Nosco, ĕre, novi, notum, a. 3. *to know; to become acquainted with.*
Noster, tra, trum, (nos,) adj. *our; ours.*
Notandus, a, um, part. *of*
Noto, āre, āvi, ātum, (nota,) a. 1. *to note; to observe; to mark as guilty.*
Notus, a, um, part. *of* nosco.
Novacŭla, æ, (novo,) f. 1. *any sharp knife; a razor.*
Novem, adj. ind. *nine.*
Noverca, æ, f. 1. *a stepmother.*
Novĭtas, ātis, (novus,) f. 3. *newness; novelty.*
Novus, a, um, adj. *new.*
Nox, noctis, f. 3. *night.*
Noxius, a, um, (noceo,) adj. *destructive; dangerous.*
Nubes, is, f. 3. *a cloud; a darkness.*
Nubo, ĕre, psi *and* nupta sum, ptum, a. and n. 3. *to be married.*
Nucleus, i, (nux,) m. 2. *the kernel of a nut.*
Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (nudus,) a. 1. *to make naked; to uncover.*
Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; not having the toga, or not completely dressed.*
Nullus, a, um, (ne & ullus,) adj. *no; of no avail; no one:* gen. nullius, dat. nulli.
Numen, ĭnis, (nuo,) n. 3. *the divine will; power.*
Numĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (numĕrus,) a. 1. *to count; to number; to pay.*
Numĕrus, i, m. 2. *a number.*
Nummus, i, m. 2. *a piece of money*

Nunc, (novinc, *for* novimque, *from* novus,) adv. *now; at present.*
Nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (nuncius,) a. 1. *to announce; to report.*
Nuncius, ii, (novus & cio,) m. 2. *a messenger; news; a message.*
Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
Numquis, quæ, quod *or* quid, (num & quis,) pro. *whether any one or any thing.*
Nuptus, a, um, part. *of* nubo.
Nurus, us, f. 4. *a daughter-in-law.*
Nusquam, (ne & usquam,) adv. *in no place; nowhere.*
Nuto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* obsol. nuo,) n. 1. *to be uncertain; to nod.*
Nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to nourish; to foster.*
Nutrix, īcis, (nutrio,) f. 3. *a nurse.*
Nux, nucis, f. 3. *a nut.*

O.

O, int. *O! oh!*
Ob, prep. *on account of.*
Obdūco, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (ob & duco,) a. 3. *to cover; to surround.*
Obeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ob & eo,) irr. n. and a. 4. *to die; to run through; to go over.*
Obequīto, āre, (ob & equīto,) n. 1. *to ride round.*
Obēsus, a, um, (ob & ĕdo,) adj. *fat; gross; inactive.*
Obeundus, a, um, part. *of* obeo.
Obītus, us, (obeo,) m. 4. *death; a going to; ruin.*
Objectus, a, um, part. *of*
Objicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (ob & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw or put before; to oppose.*
Objurgandus, a, um, *and*
Objurgātus, a, um, part. *of*
Objurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & jurgo,) a. 1. *to chide; to rebuke.*
Oblātus, a, um, part. *of* offĕro.
Oblectandus, a, um, part. *of*
Oblecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & lacto,) a. 1. *to divert; to delight.*
Obligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & ligo,) a. 1. *to bind; to oblige.*
Oblīno, ĕre, lēvi, lītum, (ob & lino,) a. 3. *to bedaub; to besmear.*
Oblītus, a, um, part. *of* oblino.
Oblītus, a, um, part. *of* obliviscor.
Oblivio, ōnis, (obliviscor,) f. 3. *a forgetting; forgetfulness.*
Obliviscor, ci, oblītus sum, dep. 3. *to forget.*
Obnoxius, a, um, (ob & noxius,) adj. *subject*, in respect of punishment; *punishable; guilty.*
Obrēpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (ob & repo,) n. 1. *to steal on by degrees; to creep to.*
Obruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, (ob & ruo,) a. 3. *to bury; to overwhelm; to oppress.*
Obrŭtus, a, um, part. *of* obruo.
Obscūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (obscūrus,) a. 1. *to obscure; to darken.*
Obscūrus, a, um, adj. *obscure; unknown.*
Obsecro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & sacro,) a. and n. 1. *to entreat earnestly.*
Obsepio, īre, psi, ptum, (ob & sepio,) a. 4. *to hedge in; to enclose.*
Obseptus, a, um, part. *of* obsepio.
Obsĕquens, tis, (obsĕquor,) adj. *obedient; tractable; kind.*
Obsequium, ii, (obsĕquor,) n. 2. *submission.*
Obsĕquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (ob & sequor,) dep. 3. *to obey; to yield to.*
Observans, tis, (observo,) adj. *respectful; attentive.*
Obses, ĭdis, (ob & sedeo,) c. 3. *a hostage.*
Obsessus, a, um, part. *of*
Obsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (ob & sedeo,) n. and a. 2. *to besiege.*
Obsidio, ōnis, (obsideo,) f. 3. *a blockade; a siege.*
Obsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (ob & sisto,) n. 3. *to oppose; to set one's self against.*
Obstinātus, a, um, (obstĭno,) adj. *obstinate; resolute.*
Obstĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set one's mind firmly upon a thing; to resolve firmly.*
Obstrĕpo, ĕre, pui, pĭtum, (ob & strepo,) n. 3. *to interrupt by noise.*
Obstringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, (ob &

stringo,) a. 3. *to bind; to unite; to put under obligation.*

Obstupefacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (ob, stupeo, & facio,) a. 3. *to confound; to amaze.* Pass. obstupefio, fiĕri, factus sum.

Obstupefactus, a, um, part. *of* obstupefacio.

Obstupesco, ĕre, upui, (ob & stupesco,) n. 3. *to become senseless; to be struck with amazement.*

Obsum, esse, fui, *or* offui, (ob & sum,) irr. n *to hurt; to hinder.*

Obtemperātio, ōnis, (obtempĕro,) f. 3. *a complying with; obedience.*

Obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & tempĕro,) n. 1. *to comply with.*

Obtestātio, ōnis, (obtestor,) f. 3. *vehement entreaty; adjuration.*

Obtinendus, a, um, part. *of*

Obtineo, ēre, inui, entum, (ob & teneo,) a. and n. 2. *to obtain; to possess.*

Obtingo, ĕre, tĭgi, (ob & tango,) a. and n. 3. *to touch; to happen to one.*

Obtorqueo, ēre, orsi, ortum, (ob & torqueo,) a. 2. *to twist; to wrest.*

Obtrectātor, ōris, (obtrecto,) m. 3. *a s'anderer; a spiteful or malicious person.*

Obtrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & tracto,) a. 1. *to disparage; to traduce.*

Obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & trunco.) a. 1. *to cut down; to slaughter.*

Obvenio, īre, ēni, entum, (ob & venio,) n. 4. *to happen; to fall to one's lot.*

Obviam, (ob viam,) adv. *in the way; to meet.*

Obvius, a, um, (ob & via,) adj. *in the way; so as to meet; meeting.*

Obvolvo, ĕre, olvi, olūtum, (ob & volvo,) a. 3. *to wrap round; to muffle up.*

Obvolūtus, a, um, part. *of* obvolvo.

Occāsio, ōnis, (occāsum, sup. *of* occīdo,) f. 3. *an occasion.*

Occāsus, us, (occīdo,) m. 4. *the west; a going down or setting.*

Occidendus, a, um, part. *of*

Occīdo, ĕre, īdi, īsum, (ob & cædo,) a. 3. *to kill.*

Occīdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, (ob & cado,) n. 3. *to go down or set; to die; to fall.*

Occīsus, a, um, part. *of* occīdo.

Occultus, a, um, (occŭlo,) adj. *secret; hidden.*

Occumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, (ob & cumbo,) n. 3. *to fall; to sink down.*

Occupātio, ōnis, (occŭpo,) f. 3. *occupation; business.*

Occupātus, a, um, part. *of*

Occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & capio,) a. 1. *to seize forcibly; to take possession of.*

Occurro, ĕre, curri, *rarely* cucurri, cursum, (ob & curro,) n. 3. *to meet.*

Occurso, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* occurro,) n. 1. *to go to meet; to rush upon; to attack.*

Ociùs, (ocior,) adv. *very or more quickly:* sup. ocissĭmè: the positive not used.

Octo, ind. adj. *eight.*

Octogesĭmus, a, um, (octoginta,) adj. *the eightieth.*

Octoginta, (octo,) ind. adj. *eighty.*

Ocŭlus, i, (perhaps dim. *from* obsol. ocus,) m. 2. *the eye.*

Odi, (obsol. odio,) def. used only in preterite tenses, *I hate,* or *have hated.*

Odium, ii, (odio, the old present *of* odi,) n. 2. *hatred.*

Odor, ōris, m. 3. *an odor; a scent.*

Odōror, āri, ātus sum, (odor,) dep. 1. *to smell.*

Offendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ob & fendo, obsol.,) a. and n. 3. *to offend; to err; to find.*

Offensa, æ, (offendo,) f. 1. *an offence; displeasure.*

Offensus, a, um, part. *of* offendo.

Offĕro, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, (ob & fero,) irr. a. *to offer.*

Officio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (ob & facio,) n. 3. *to interrupt; to stand in the way of.*

Officiōsus, a, um, (officium,) adj. *courteous; respectful.*

Officium, ii, (*for* opificium, *from* opĭfex,) n. 2. *duty; service.*

Olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive-tree.*

Olfactus, us, (olfacio,) m. 4. *a smelling; the sense of smelling.*
Olim, adv. *formerly; hereafter; now and then.*
Olīva, æ, (olea,) f. 1. *the olive; the fruit of the olive-tree.*
Olor, ōris, m. 3. *a swan.*
Omen, ĭnis, n. 3. *an omen; a sign.*
Omissus, a, um, part. *of*
Omitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (ob & mitto,) a. 3. *to omit; to give up.*
Omnīno, (omnis,) adv. *in all; wholly.*
Omnis, e, adj. *all.*
Onerātus, a, um, part. *of*
Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (onus,) a. 1. *to load.*
Onus, ĕris, n. 3. *a burden.*
Onustus, a, um, (onus,) adj. *loaded.*
Opācus, a, um, adj. *shady.*
Opĕra, æ, (opus, ĕris,) f. 1. *labor; attention; exertion:* operæ pretium est, *it is worth while.*
Operio, īre, erui, ertum, (ob & obsol. pario *or* perio,) a. 4. *to cover; to conceal.*
Opertus, a, um, part. *of* operio.
Opĭfex, ĭcis, (opus & facio,) c. 3. *an artist; a mechanic.*
Opinio, ōnis, (*allied with* opīnor,) f. 3. *an opinion; belief.*
Oportet, ēre, uit, (*perhaps from* opus *or* ops,) imp. 2. *it behoves; it is reasonable.*
Oppĕto, ĕre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (ob & peto,) a. 3. *to encounter:* oppetĕre mortem, *to die.*
Oppidānus, a, um, (oppĭdum,) adj. *of or belonging to a town out of Rome:* oppidāni, ōrum, m. 2. *townsmen.*
Oppĭdum, i, n. 2. *a town.*
Oppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (ob & pleo,) a. 2. *to fill completely.*
Opplētus, a, um, part. *of* oppleo.
Oppōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, (ob & pono,) a. 3. *to oppose; to set one's self against.*
Opportunĭtas, ātis, (opportūnus,) f. 3. *an opportunity.*
Opportūnus, a, um, (ob & porto,) adj. *convenient; seasonable; suitable.*
Opositus, a, um, part. *of* oppōno also adj. *opposite.*
Oppressus, a, um, part. *of*
Opprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ob & premo,) a. 3. *to suppress; to subdue; to oppress.*
Oppugnātio, ōnis, (oppugno,) f. 3. *an attack; a storming.*
Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob & pugno,) a. 1. *to attack; to storm.*
Ops, opis, f. 3. *help:* pl. *wealth.* The nom. sing. rarely occurs.
Optandus, a, um, part. *of* opto.
Optātum, i, (opto,) n. 2. *a desire; a wish.*
Optimas, ātis, (optimus,) adj. *one of the best.* There were two parties at Rome, the *Optimates*, the nobles or aristocracy, and the *Populares*, the favorers of the people, or popular party.
Optimè, (optimus,)adv. sup. *of* benè, *best; in the best manner.*
Optimus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* bonus, *best; most excellent.*
Optio, ōnis, (opto,) f. 3. *choice; liberty to choose.*
Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire; to express a wish.*
Opulentus, a, um, (ops,) adj. *productive; splendid; powerful; rich.*
Opus, ĕris, n. 3. *work; workmanship.*
Opus, ind. subst. *and* adj. *need; necessary.*
Oracŭlum, i, (oro,) n. 2. *an oracle.*
Ora, æ, f. 1. *a coast.*
Orātio, ōnis, (oro,) f. 3. *a speech; language; what is spoken or written.*
Orātor, ōris, (oro,) m. 3. *an orator.*
Orbātus, a, um, part. *of* orbo.
Orbis, is, m. 3. *a circle; the world.*
Orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (orbus,) a. 1. *to bereave.*
Orbus, a, um, adj. *destitute; bereaved.*
Ordinātus, a, um, part. *of*
Ordĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ordo,) a. 1. *to arrange; to dispose.*
Ordior, īri, orsus sum, dep. 4. *to begin; to begin to speak.*
Ordo, ĭnis, m. 3. *order; rank:* extra ordĭnem, *out of course.*

Oriens, tis, part. *of* orior : also subs. *the rising sun; the east.*
Orīgo, ĭnis, (orior,) f. 3. *the origin; the beginning.*
Orior, īri, ortus sum, dep. 3. and 4. *to rise.*
Oriundus, a, um, (orior,) participial adj. *born or descended from.*
Ornamentum, i, (orno,) n. 2. *equipage; decoration.*
Ornātè, (ornātus,) adv. *with ornament; ceremoniously.*
Ornātus, us, (orno,) m. 4. *dress; ornament.*
Ornātus, a, um, part. *of* orno: also adj. *accoutred; adorned; distinguished.*
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn; to equip; to furnish.*
Ornus, i, f. 2. *the wild mountain ash.*
Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, (os,) a. 1. *to ask; to beseech.*
Ortus, a, um, part. *of* orior.
Ortus, us, (orior,) m. 4. *the east; a rising:* also Ortus, a, um, part. *of* orior.
Os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth.*
Os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*
Oscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (oscŭlum,) dep. 1. *to kiss.*
Oscŭlum, i, (dim. *from* os,) n. 2. *a little mouth; a kiss.*
Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum *and* tum, (*for* obstendo, *from* ob, *or* obs, & tendo,) a. 3. *to disclose, to show.*
Ostentātio, ōnis, (ostento,) f. 3. *ostentation.*
Ostento, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* ostendo,) a. 1. *to hold; to show.*
Ostium, ii, (perhaps os, *a mouth,*) n. 2. *a door; any entrance.*
Otiōsè, (otiōsus,) adv. *leisurely.*
Otiōsus, a, um, (otium,) adj. *at leisure; idle.*
Otium, ii, n. 2. *leisure; inactivity.*
Ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*
Ovo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ovis,) n. 1. *to triumph in the ovation, or lesser triumph.*
Ovum, i, n. 2. *an egg.*

P.

Pacātus, a, um, part. *of* paco: also adj. *tranquil; peaceable.*
Paciscor, ci, pactus sum, (pacio,) dep. 3. *to agree; to promise.*
Pactio, ōnis, (paciscor,) f. 3. *a condition; an agreement.*
Pactum, i, (paciscor,) n. 2. *an agreement:* in the abl. pacto, *a way; manner.*
Pactus, a, um, part. *of* paciscor, *or* pango.
Pædagōgus, i, m. 2. *a slave who had the care of children; a teacher.*
Pænè, adv. *almost; nearly.*
Pagus, i, m. 2. *a district; a canton.*
Palæstra, æ, f. 1. *a place or school for wrestling, boxing, &c.*
Palàm, adv. *openly; publicly.*
Palatium, ii, n. 2. *a palace; the Palatium or Palatine hill.*
Palliŏlum, i, (dim. *from* pallium,) n. 2. *a cloak or mantle.*
Pallium, ii, n. 2. *the outer robe of the Greeks; a cloak.*
Palor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wander to and fro.*
Palpebra, æ, f. 1. *the eyelid:* pl. *the eyelashes.*
Paludamentum, i, n. 2. *a military cloak.*
Palus, ūdis, f. 3. *a marsh; a morass.*
Palus, i, (paxillus,) m. 2. *a stake; a prop.*
Pando, ĕre, pandi, pansum *and* passum, a. 3. *to throw open; to extend.*
Pango, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *or* pegi *and* pepĭgi, pactum, a. 3. *to drive in; to fix:* the pret. tenses *from* pepĭgi, *to agree; to promise.*
Panis, is, m 3. *bread; a loaf.*
Papāver, ĕris, m. and n. 3. *a poppy.*
Par, paris, adj. *equal; even; right.*
Parabĭlis, e, (paro,) adj. *to be procured.*
Parcimonia, *and* Parsimonia, æ, (parco,) f. 1. *frugality.*
Parco, ĕre, peperci *and* parci, parcĭtum *and* parsum, (parcus,) a. 3. *to cease; to abstain; to spare.*

Parcus, a, um, adj. *moderate; frugal.*
Parens, tis, (pario,) c. 3. *a parent.*
Pareo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (pario,) n. 2. *to obey; to be subject to.*
Pario, ĕre, pepĕri, parĭtum *and* partum, a. 3. *to produce; to bring forth.*
Parĭter, (par,) adv. *equally; at the same time.*
Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make ready; to prepare.*
Pars, partis, f. 3. *a part; party; direction.*
Partĭceps, cĭpis, (pars & capio,) adj. *partaking of.*
Partim, (pars,) adv. *partly; some.*
Partior, īri, ītus sum, (pars,) dep. 4. *to share; to distribute.*
Partus, a, um, part. *of* pario.
Partus, us, (pario,) m. 4. *a birth.*
Parùm, adv. *little; too little.*
Parumper, adv. *for a short time; a while*
Parvŭlus, a, um, (dim. *from* parvus,) adj. *very little.*
Parvŭlus, i, m. 2. *a child.*
Parvus, a, um, adj. *small.*
Pasco, ĕre, pavi, pastum, a. *and* Pascor, ci, pastus sum, dep. 3. *to feed; to pasture.*
Passer, ĕris, m. 3. *a sparrow.*
Passim, (passus,) adv. *here and there; loosely.*
Passūrus, a, um, part. *of* patior.
Passus, us, (pando,) m. 4. *a pace:* mille passus, *a mile.*
Passus, a, um, (pando,) part. *and* adj. *dishevelled; loose; shrivelled.*
Pastor, ōris, (pasco,) m. 3. *a shepherd.*
Pastus, us, (pasco,) m. 4. *a pasturing; food.*
Patella, æ, (dim. *from* patĕra,) f. 1. *a dish; a plate.*
Patens, tis, adj. *open:* also part. *of*
Pateo, ēre, ui, n. 2. *to be open; to be evident.*
Paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, (pater & familia,) m. 3. *a master of a family.*
Pater, tris, m. 3. *a father:* patres, *the senate.*
Paternus, a, um, (pater,) adj. *of or belonging to a father.*
Patiens, tis, adj. *able to bear; patient:* also part. *of*
Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. 3. *to suffer.*
Patria, æ, (patrius,) f. 1. *one's country.*
Patricius, a, um, (pater,) adj. *of patrician rank. The patricians were a high nobility, consisting of the oldest and most respectable families, so called because they descended from the primitive senators* (patres) *of Rome.*
Patrimonium, ii, (pater,) n. 2. *a paternal estate; a patrimony.*
Patrius, a, um, (pater *or* patria,) adj. *of or belonging to a father;* also, *of one's country; native.*
Patro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to perpetrate.*
Patrocinium, ii, (patrōnus,) n. 2. *protection; patronage.*
Patruus, i, (pater,) m. 2. *an uncle by the father's side.*
Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*
Paulātim, (paulus,) adv. *by degrees.*
Paulò, *and* Paulum, (paulus,) adv. *a little:* paulò post, *soon after.*
Paulŭlùm, (paulŭlus,) adv. *a little; somewhat.*
Paulŭlus, a, um, (dim. *from* paulus,) adj. *little; small.*
Pauper, ĕris, adj. *poor.*
Paupercŭlus, a, um, (dim. *from* pauper,) adj. *poor.*
Pauperies, ēi, (pauper,) f. 5. *poverty.*
Paupertas, ātis, (pauper,) f. 3. *poverty.*
Paveo, ēre, pavi, (pavio, *to strike,*) a. and n. 2. *to be afraid.*
Pavesco, ĕre, (paveo,) n. 3. *to be or begin to be much afraid.*
Pavĭdus, a, um, (paveo,) adj. *timid; fearful.*
Pavo, ōnis, m. 3. *a peacock.*
Pavor, ōris, (paveo,) m. 3. *consternation; fear.*
Pax, pacis, f. 3. (*allied with* pacio, paciscor,) *peace.*
Peccātum, i, (pecco,) n. 2. *and*
Peccātus, us, m. 4 *a sin; an offence.*

Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sin; to commit an offence.*
Pectus, ŏris, n. 3. *the breast.*
Pecunia, æ, (pecus,) f. 1. *money.*
Pecus, ŏris, n. 3. *a sheep.*
Pecus, ūdis, f. 3. *a beast.*
Pedes, ĭtis, (pes,) m. 3. *a foot-soldier; infantry.*
Pediculāris, e, (pedicŭlus,) adj. *pedicular; of or belonging to the foot.*
Pedicŭlus, i, (dim. *of* pes,) m. 2. *a little foot.*
Pejor, us, adj. comp. *of* malus, *worse.*
Pelăgus, i, n. 2. *the sea.*
Pellicio, ĕre, lexi, lectum, (per & lacio,) a. 3. *to entice; to deceive.*
Pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin or hide of a beast.*
Pello, ĕre, pepŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to dispel; to drive away; to expel.*
Penātes, ium, (*allied to* penĭtus,) m. 3. *household gods.*
Pendeo, ēre, pependi, (pendo,) a. 2. *to hang from:* pendēre animi, *to be uneasy.*
Pendo, ĕre, pependi, pensum, a. 3. *to value; to pay.*
Penetro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penĭtus,) a. 1. *to penetrate.*
Penĭtŭs, adv. *inwardly; in the inmost part.*
Penuria, æ, f. 1. *want; scarcity.*
Per, prep. *through; over; on account of; by.*
Peractus, a, um, part. *of*
Perăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (per & ago,) a. 3. *to despatch; to go or carry through; to perform.*
Peragro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & ager,) a. 1. *to traverse; to wander over.*
Peramœnus, a, um, (per & amœnus,) adj. *very pleasant.*
Percelebro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & celebro,) a. 1. *to divulge or spread abroad.*
Percello, ĕre, cŭli, *seldom* culsi, culsum, (per & obsol. cello,) a. 3. *to overturn; to defeat; to astonish; to daunt.*
Percipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (per & capio,) a. 3. *to receive; to acquire.*
Percontor, āri, ātus sum, (per & contor,) dep. 1. *to inquire.*
Perculsus, a, um, part. *of* percello.
Percunctor, āri, ātus sum, (per & cunctor,) dep. 1. *to ask; to examine.*
Percussor, ōris, (percutio,) m. 3. *a murderer.*
Percussūrus, a, um, *and*
Percussus, a, um, part. *of*
Percutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, (per & quatio,) a. 3. *to strike; to kill:* percutĕre fœdus, *to conclude a treaty, because the covenant was ratified by killing swine.*
Perdisco, ĕre, didĭci, (per & disco,) a. 3. *to learn perfectly.*
Perdĭtus, a, um, part. *of*
Perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (per & do,) a. 3. *to destroy; to ruin; to lose.*
Perdŏmo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (per & domo,) a. 1. *to conquer.*
Perdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (per & duco,) a. 3. *to conduct.*
Perductus, a, um, part. *of* perdūco.
Peregrīnus, a, um, (peregrè,) adj. *foreign; strange.*
Perennis, e, (per & annus,) adj. *never-failing; that continues the whole year.*
Pereo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (per & eo,) n. 4. *to perish.*
Perfectūrus, a, um, *and*
Perfectus, a, um, part. *of* perficio.
Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (per & fero,) irr. a. *to bear or carry through.*
Perficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (per & facio,) a. 3. *to complete; to accomplish.*
Perfidia, æ, (perfĭdus,) f. 1. *perfidy; treachery.*
Perfĭdus, a, um, (per & fides,) adj. *treacherous.*
Perfodio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, (per & fodio,) a. 3. *to pierce through; to dig through.*
Perfŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & foro,) a. 1. *to pierce.*
Perfossus, a, um, part. *of* perfodio.
Perfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, (per & frango,) a. 3. *to break through.*
Perfruor, frui, fructus sum, (per & fruor,) dep. 3. *to enjoy fully.*
Perfŭga, æ, (perfugio,) m. 1. *a fugitive; a deserter.*
Perfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, (per &

fŭgio,) n. 3. *to flee for succor; to desert.*

Pergo, ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, (per & rego,) n. 3. *to go; to proceed.*

Periclĭtor, āri, ātus sum, (periclŭlum,) dep. 1. *to try; to put in peril.*

Periculōsus, a, um, (periclŭlum,) adj. *dangerous.*

Periclŭlum, i, (obsol. perior,) n. 2. *danger.*

Perinde, (per & inde,) adv. *just so; in the same manner.*

Peritia, æ, (perītus,) f. 1. *skilfulness; knowledge.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. *of* pereo.

Perītus, a, um, (obsol. perior,) adj. *acquainted with; skilled in.*

Perjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & juro,) n. 1. *to violate an oath.*

Perlectus, a, um, part. *of*

Perlĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (per & lego,) a. 3. *to read through.*

Perlĭnio, īre, ivi, itum, (per & linio,) a. 4. *and*

Perlĭno, ĕre, lēvi, lĭtum, (per & lino,) a. 3. *to besmear all over.*

Perlītus, a, um, part. *of* perlĭno.

Permaneo, ēre, ansi, ansum, (per & maneo,) n. 2. *to continue.*

Permitto, ĕre, isi, issum, (per & mitto,) a. 3. *to permit.*

Permoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (per & moveo,) a. 2. *to impress strongly; to excite.*

Permulceo, ēre, lsi, lsum *and* lctum, (per & mulceo,) a. 2. *to caress; to appease.*

Permultus, a, um, (per & multus,) adj. *very many.*

Permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & muto,) a. 1. *to change completely.*

Pernicies, ēi, (per & nex,) f. 5. *destruction; ruin.*

Perniciōsus, a, um, (pernicies,) adj. *pernicious.*

Pernicĭtas, ātis, (pernix,) f. 3. *swiftness.*

Perōdi, isti, (per & odi,) def. a. *I hate, or hate greatly.*

Perōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & oro,) a. 1. *to plead; to make a speech.*

Perōsus, a, um, part. *of* perōdi.

Perpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (per & pello,) a. 3. *to induce; to persuade.*

Perpetuò, *and* Perpetuùm, (perpetuus,) adv. *constantly.*

Perpetuus, a, um, (per & peto,) adj. *continued; perpetual:* in perpetuum, *forever.*

Perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, (per & rumpo,) a. 3. *to break through.*

Persæpè, (per & sæpè,) adv. *very often.*

Persecūtus, a, um, part. *of*

Persĕquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (per & sequor,) dep. 3. *to pursue; to punish.*

Persevĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & sevĕrus,) n. and a. 1. *to persevere; to persist.*

Persolvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, (per & solvo,) a. 3. *to pay; to solve; to explain.*

Perspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (per & specio,) a. and n. 3. *to see through; to perceive.*

Persto, āre, stĭti, stātum, (per & sto,) n. 1. *to stand fast; to persist.*

Perstringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, (per & stringo,) a. 3. *to seize; to bind.*

Persuadeo, ēre, āsi, āsum, (per & suadeo,) a. 2. *to persuade.*

Pertædet, ēre, tæsum est, (per & tædet,) imp. 2. *to be extremely weary of; to be disgusted with.*

Pertinacĭter, (pertĭnax,) adv. *obstinately.*

Pertĭnax, ācis, (per & tenax,) adj. *obstinate; unyielding.*

Pertineo, ēre, nui, (per & teneo,) n. 2. *to extend; to fall upon; to belong to.*

Pertractus, a, um, part. *of*

Pertrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (per & traho,) a. 3. *to draw to any place.*

Perturbātio, ōnis, (perturbo,) f. 3. *a disorder; confusion.*

Perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (per & turbo,) a. 1. *to disturb greatly; to throw into confusion.*

Pervenio, īre, ēni, entum, (per & venio,) n. 4. *to come unto; to arrive at.*

Perverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (per & verto,) a. 3. *to overthrow; to pervert.*

Pervicacia, æ, (pervĭcax,) f. 1. *obstinacy; wilfulness.*

Pervŏlo, velle, volui, (per & volo.) irr. a. and n. *to be much inclined; to desire greatly.*
Pes, pedis, m. 3. *the foot.*
Pessĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* malus, *worst.*
Pessumdo, āre, dĕdi, dătum, (pessum & do,) a. 1. *to ruin.*
Pestĭlens, tis, (pestis,) adj. *pestilent; unhealthy.*
Pestilentia, æ, (pestĭlens,) f. 1. *a plague; a pestilence.*
Pestis, is, f. 3. *an evil; a calamity; mischief.*
Petisso, ĕre, (peto,) a. 3. *to strive after.*
Petitio, ōnis, (peto,) f. 3. *a soliciting; a petition.*
Petitūrus, a, um, *and*
Petītus, a, um, part. *of*
Peto, ĕre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, a. 3. *to seek; to go to; to ask; to assault.*
Petŭlans, tis, (peto,) adj. *petulant; malicious.*
Phalanx, angis, f. 3. *a phalanx; a body of soldiers in close order.*
Phalĕræ, ārum, f. 1. *trappings; ornaments of horses.*
Pharetra, æ, f. 1. *a quiver.*
Philosophia, æ, f. 1. *philosophy.*
Philosŏphus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher.*
Pictor, ōris, (pingo,) m. 3. *a painter.*
Piĕtas, ātis, (pius,) f. 3. *piety; filial affection.*
Piget, ĕre, uit *and* ĭtum est, (pigeo,) imp. 2. *it grieves; it disgusts.*
Pignus, ŏris, *and sometimes* ĕris, n. 3. *a pledge; an assurance.*
Pila, æ, f. 1. *a ball stuffed with feathers to play with.*
Pileus, i, m. *and* Pileum, i, n. 2. *a hat.*
Pilum, i, n. 2. *the javelin or dart of the Roman infantry.*
Pilus, i, m. 2. *a hair, especially of beasts.*
Pinguis, e, adj. *fat; heavy; rich.*
Pinus, us *and* i, f. 2. and 4. *a pine-tree.*
Pīrāta, æ, m. 1. *a pirate.*
Piratĭcus, a, um, (pirāta,) adj. *of or relating to pirates; piratical.*
Piscatorius, a, um, (piscātor,) adj. *belonging to fishers and fishing.*
Piscicŭlus, i, (dim. *of* piscis,) m. 2. *a little fish.*
Piscīna, æ, (piscis,) f. 1. *a fish-pond.*
Piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
Piscor, āvi, ātus sum, (piscis,) dep. 1. *to fish.*
Pius, a, um, adj. *pious; devout.*
Placabĭlis, e, (placo,) adj. *easy to be appeased; placable.*
Placenta, æ, f. 1. *a cake.*
Placeo, ēre, cui, (*also* placĭtus sum,) cĭtum, n. 2. *to please.*
Placĭdus, a, um, (placeo,) adj. *gentle.*
Plaga, æ, f. 1. *a blow.*
Planè, (planus,) adv. *plainly; certainly.*
Plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a wagon.*
Plausus, us, (plaudo,) m. 4. *a clapping of hands in token of approbation; applause.*
Plebecŭla, æ, (dim. *from* plebs,) f. 1. *the rabble.*
Plebeius, a, um, (plebs,) adj. *of the common people; plebeian.*
Plebs, plebis, f. 3. *the common people, or plebeians.*
Plecto, ĕre, a. 3. *to punish.*
Plenus, a, um, (obsol. pleo,) adj. *full.*
Plumbeus, a, um, (plumbum,) adj. *of lead; leaden.*
Plumbum, i, n. 2. *lead.*
Plurīmùm, (plurīmus,) adv. *very much.*
Plurīmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* multus, *very many; the most.*
Plus, pluris, adj. comp. *of* multus, *more; several.* Gr. § 125. 5. Also Plùs, adv. sup. *of* multùm, *more.*
Pocŭlum, i, n. 2. *a drinking-pot or bowl; liquor.*
Poēma, ătis, n. 3. *a poem.*
Podagra, æ, f. 1. *the gout in the feet.*
Pœna, æ, f. 1. *a punishment; a penalty.*
Pœniteo, ēre, ui, (pœna,) n. and a. 2. *to repent.*
Pœnĭtet, ēre, uit, (pœnĭteo,) imp. 2. *it repents.*
Poēta, æ, m. 1. *a poet.*
Polliceor, ēri, ĭtus sum, (po & liceor,) dep. 2. *to promise.*

Pompa, æ, f. 1. *a solemn procession; a parade.*
Pondo, (pendo,) ind. n. *a pound.*
Pondus, ĕris, (pendo,) n. 3. *the weight of any thing.*
Pone, prep. *behind.*
Pono, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to place.*
Pons, pontis, (pono,) m. 3. *a bridge.*
Pontĭfex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a pontifex; a chief priest.*
Pontus, i, m. 2. *the sea.*
Populabĭlis, e, (popŭlor,) adj. *that may be laid waste or destroyed.*
Populāris, e, (popŭlus,) *popular; belonging to the people.*
Popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (popŭlus,) dep. 1. *to ravage; to spoil.*
Popŭlus, i, (*for* pubŭlus, *from* pubes,) m. 2. *a people.*
Porrīgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, (porro, *or* pro, & rego,) a. 3. *to reach; to spread out; to extend.*
Porro, adv. *at a distance; moreover.*
Porta, æ, f. 1. *a gate.*
Portandus, a, um, part. *of* porto.
Portendo, ĕre, di, tum, (*for* porro tendo,) a. 3. *to portend; to foretell.*
Portentum, i, (portendo,) n. 2. *an omen; a prodigy.*
Portĭcus, us, (porta,) f. 4. *a portico; a piazza.*
Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, (obsol. poro,) a. 1. *to carry.*
Portus, us, (obsol. poro,) m. 4. *a port; a harbor.*
Posco, ĕre, poposci, a. 3. *to ask; to demand.*
Posĭtus, a, um, part. *of* pono.
Possum, posse, potui, (potis & sum,) irr. n. *to be able.*
Post, (*for* ponst, *from* pone,) adv. *afterwards:* also prep. *after or since.*
Postea, (post & ea,) adv. *afterwards.*
Postĕri, ōrum, (postĕrus,) m. 2. *posterity; descendants.*
Postĕrus, a, um, (post,) adj. *next; following:* in postĕrum, *for the future.*
Posthabeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (post & habeo,) a. 2. *to postpone; to esteem less; to neglect.*
Posthàc, (post & hac,) adv. *in future; hereafter.*
Postĭcum, i, (post,) n. 2. *a back door.*
Postis, is, m. 3. *a door post; a gate; a portal.*
Postquàm, (post & quam,) adv. *after; after that.*
Postrēmò, (postrēmus,) adv. *finally; lastly.*
Postrēmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* postĕrus, *the last.*
Postridiè, (*for* postĕro die,) adv. *the day after.*
Postriduò, (postriduum,) adv. *the day after.*
Postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* poscŭlo, *from* posco,) a. 1. *to impeach; to demand.*
Postulātum, i, (postŭlo,) n. 2. *a demand.*
Potentia, æ, (potens,) f. 1. *influence; power.*
Potestas, ātis, (possum,) f. 3. *power; opportunity.*
Potio, ōnis, (poto,) f. 3. *a draught; drink.*
Potior, īri, ītus sum, (potis,) dep. 4. *to become master of; to possess.*
Potior, us, (potis,) adj. *better; preferable.*
Potis, (pos, obsol.) adv. *able; possible:* also adj. Gr. § 115. 4.
Potītus, a, um, part. *of* potior.
Potiùs, adv. comp. *of* potis, *rather; better; more.*
Poto, āre, āvi, ātum *and* potum, n. and a. 1. *to drink.*
Potus, us, (poto,) m. 4. *drink.*
Præ, prep. *for; on account of; before.*
Præacuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (præ & acuo,) a. 3. *to sharpen.*
Præacūtus, a, um, part. *of* præacuo.
Præbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (*for* præhibeo, *from* præ & habeo,) a. 2. *to offer; to show; to afford.*
Præcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (præ & cedo,) a. and n. 3. *to precede.*
Præceptum, i, (præcipio,) n. 2. *a precept; a direction.*
Præcīdo, ĕre, idi, īsum, (præ & cædo,) a. 3. *to cut off.*

Præcĭno, ĕre, cinui, (præ & cano,) a. and n. 3. *to sing or play before.*
Præcipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (præ & capio,) a. 3. *to command.*
Præcipĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (præceps,) a. 1. *to precipitate; to throw headlong.*
Præcipuè, (præcipuus,) adv. *particularly.*
Præcipuus, a, um, (præcipio,) adj. *peculiar; remarkable.*
Præcīsus, a, um, part. *of* præcīdo.
Præclārus, a, um, (præ & clarus,) adj. *very clear; very much celebrated.*
Præclārè, (præclārus,) adv. *very clearly.*
Præco, ōnis, (præ & cieo,) m. 3. *a public crier; a beadle.*
Præcox, ŏcis *or* ŏquis, (præcŏquo,) adj. *that ripens early.*
Præda, æ, (præs,) f. 1. *booty; any gain or profit.*
Prædĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ & dico,) a. 1. *to proclaim.*
Prædīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (præ & dico,) a. 3. *to predict; to command.*
Prædĭtus, a, um, (præ & datus,) adj. *possessed of; endued with.*
Prædium, ii, (præs,) n. 2. *a farm; an estate.*
Prædo, ōnis, (præda,) m. 3. *a robber; a pirate.*
Prædor, āri, ātus sum, (præda,) dep. 1. *to plunder.*
Præfectus, i, (præficio,) m. 2. *a superintendent; a prefect.*
Præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (præ & fero,) irr. a. *to carry before; to prefer.*
Præfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, (præ & figo,) a. 3. *to pierce; to fix or fasten before.*
Præfixus, a, um, part. *of* præfīgo.
Prælium, ii, n. 2. *a battle; a contest.*
Præluceo, ēre, xi, (præ & luceo,) n. 2. *to hold or carry a light before; to shine forth.*
Præmissus, a, um, part. *of*
Præmitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (præ & mitto,) a. 3. *to send before.*
Præmium, ii, n. 2. *a reward.*
Præopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ & opto,) a. 1. *to wish rather; to prefer.*
Præparātio, ōnis, (præpăro,) f. 3. *a preparation.*
Præparātus, a, um, part. *of*
Præpăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ & paro,) a. 1. *to prepare; to provide.*
Præponendus, a, um, part. *of*
Præpōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (præ & pono,) a. 3. *to put or set before or over; to prefer.*
Præreptus, a, um, part. *of*
Præripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (præ & rapio,) a. 3. *to take away; to do any thing beforehand.*
Præsāgio, īre, īvi, ītum, (præ & sagio,) a. 4. *to perceive beforehand; to predict.*
Præscio, īre, īvi, ītum, (præ & scio,) a. 4. *and*
Præscisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (præ & scisco,) a. 3. *to know beforehand.*
Præsens, tis, (præs, *i. e.* præ, & ens,) adj. *present; personally.*
Præsēpe, is, (præsepio,) n. 3. *a habitation; a stable.*
Præsidium, ii, (præses,) n. 2. *a defence; a protection.*
Præstans, tis, (præsto,) adj. *excellent; distinguished.*
Præstantia, æ, (præstans,) f. 1. *excellence.*
Præsto, āre, stĭti, ĭtum *and* ātum, (præ & sto,) a. and n. 1. *to show; to supply; to excel.*
Præsum, esse, fui, (præ & sum,) irr. n. *to be set over; to preside over.*
Præsūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (præ & sumo,) a. 3. *to anticipate; to take beforehand.*
Præter, (præ & syll. ter,) prep. *and* adv. *besides; except; near; beyond; contrary to.*
Prætereo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (præter & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to omit; to pass by.*
Præteriens, euntis, part. *of* prætereo.
Prætĕrĭtus, a, um, part. *of* prætereo.
Prætermitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (præter & mitto,) a. 3. *to neglect; to overlook.*
Prætexta, æ, (prætexo,) f. 1. *the prætexta, an upper garment, bordered with purple.*

Prætextātus, a, um, (prætexta,) adj. *wearing the toga prætexta.*

Prætor, ōris, (*for* præītor, *from* præeo,) m. 3. *a commander; a magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consul.*

Prætorium, ii, (prætorius,) n. 2. *the general's tent.*

Prætūra, æ, (prætor,) f. 1. *the office of prætor.*

Prævalidus, a, um, (præ & valīdus,) *very strong or robust.*

Prævenio, īre, ēni, entum, (præ & venio,) a. 4. *to come before; to get the start.*

Præverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (præ & verto,) a. 2. *and* Prævertor, ti, sus sum, dep. 3. *to anticipate; to prevent.*

Prævideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (præ & video,) a. 2. *to foresee; to provide beforehand.*

Prandium, ii, n. 2. *a breakfast; any meal.*

Pratum, i, n. 2. *a meadow.*

Pravus, a, um, adj. *improper; irregular.*

Precariò, (precarius,) adv. *by request.*

Precor, āri, ātus sum, (prex,) dep. 1. *to pray; to entreat.*

Prehendendus, a, um, part. *of*

Prehendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to seize; to catch.*

Premo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, a. 3. *to press; to touch.*

Pretiōsus, a, um, (pretium,) adj. *costly; precious.*

Pretium, ii, (pres, *for* præs,) n. 2. *a price; a reward; value.*

Prex, precis, (*allied to* precor,) f. 3. *a prayer; entreaty:* the nom. *prex* probably does not occur.

Pridiè, (*for* priōri die,) adv. *on the day before.*

Primò, (primus,) adv. *at first.*

Primōris, e, (primus,) adj. *first:* pl. primōres, *the nobles, men of the first rank.*

Primùm, (primus,) adv. *in the first place.*

Primus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* prior, *first.*

Princeps, ĭpis, (primus & capio,) c. 3. *a chief; a leading man.*

Principium, ii, (princeps,) n. 2. *a beginning; an origin.*

Prior, us, adj. *former.* Gr. § 126, 1.

Priscus, a, um, adj. *ancient; former.*

Pristĭnus, a, um, adj. *ancient; former.*

Privātus, a, um, adj. *private:* also part. *of*

Privo, āre, āvi, ātum, (privus,) a. 1. *to deprive.*

Priùs, (prior,) adv. *before; sooner.*

Priusquàm, (prius & quam,) adv. *before that; before.*

Pro, prep. *for; in the place of; before; according to.*

Probabĭlis, e, (probo,) adj. *probable; pleasing.*

Probĭtas, ātis, (probus,) f. 3. *honesty.*

Probo, āre, āvi, ātum, (probus,) a. 1. *to approve.*

Proboscis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant.*

Probrum, i, n. 2 *a shameful act; infamy; disgrace.*

Probus, a, um, adj. *good; honest.*

Procēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (pro & cedo,) n. 3. *to go forth; to proceed.*

Procella, æ, (procello,) f. 1. *a storm; a hurricane.*

Procerĭtas, ātis, *and* Proceritūdo, ĭnis, (procērus,) f. 3. *height; length.*

Procērus, a, um, adj. *long; tall; high.*

Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & clamo,) a. 1. *to cry out; to proclaim.*

Proconsul, ŭlis, (pro & consul,) m. 3. *a proconsul.*

Proconsulāris, e, (pro & consulāris,) adj. *of or belonging to a proconsul.*

Procul, (procello,) adv. *far off.*

Procumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, (pro & obsol. cumbo,) n. 3. *to fall down.*

Prodeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (pro & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to go or come forth.*

Prodigium, ii, (*for* prodicium, *from* prodīco,) n. 2. *a prophetic omen; a prodigy.*
Proditio, ōnis, (prodo,) f. 3. *treachery; treason.*
Proditor, ōris, (prodo,) m. 3. *a traitor.*
Prodo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (pro & do,) a. 3. *to give or bring forth; to betray.*
Produco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (pro & duco,) a. 3. *to lead out; to produce.*
Productus, a, um, part. *of* produco.
Profectio, ōnis, (proficiscor,) f. 3. *a departure.*
Profectò, (*perhaps for* pro facto,) adv. *indeed; certainly.*
Profectūrus, a, um, *and*
Profectus, a, um, part. *of* proficiscor.
Profĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (pro & fero,) irr. a. *to pronounce; to bring forth; to make known.*
Proficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (pro & facio,) a. 3. *to effect; to advance; to make progress.*
Proficiscor, ci, profectus sum, (pro & facio, facesso, faciscor,) dep. 3. *to go; to depart.*
Profiteor, ēri, essus sum, (pro & fateor,) dep. 2. *to profess; to acknowledge.*
Profligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & fligo,) a. 1. *to defeat; to overthrow.*
Profluens, tis, (profluo,) adj. *flowing; fluent.*
Profŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (pro & fugio,) n. and a. 3. *to flee for succor; to escape.*
Profŭgus, a, um, (profugio,) adj. *fugitive; escaping by flight.*
Profundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (pro & fundo,) a. 3. *to squander; to pour forth.*
Profūsus, a, um, part. *of* profundo: also adj. *excessive; profuse.*
Progredior, di, gressus sum, (pro & gradior,) dep. 3. *to advance; to come or go forth.*
Progressus, a, um, part. *of* progredior.
Proh, int. *O! ah!*
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (pro & habeo,) a. 2. *to forbid.*

Prohibĭtus, a, um, part. *of* prohibeo.
Projectus, a, um, part. *of* projicio.
Projicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (pro & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw forth or before.*
Proindè, (pro & inde,) adv. *therefore; hence.*
Prolābor, bi, lapsus sum, (pro & labor,) dep. 3. *to fall down; to escape.*
Prolapsus, a, um, part. *of* prolābor.
Prolātus, a, um, part. *of* profĕro.
Promineo, ēre, ui, (pro & mineo,) n. 2. *to stand or put out; to extend.*
Promissus, a, um, adj. *hanging down; long:* also part. *of*
Promitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (pro & mitto,) a. 3. *to promise.*
Promontorium, ii, (pro & mons,) n. 2. *a promontory.*
Promptè, (promptus,) adv. *expeditiously; promptly.*
Promptus, a, um, (promo,) adj. *evident; vigorous; prompt.*
Promulgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish; to promulgate.*
Pronuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & nuncio,) a. 1. *to announce; to publish.*
Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined to any thing; prone.*
Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & pago, *or* pango,) a. 1. *to propagate; to extend.*
Propè, (pro & the affix pe,) adv. *near; almost; nearly.*
Propedĭem, (prope & dies,) adv. *within a few days; very soon.*
Propemŏdum, (propè & modus,) adv. *nearly; nigh; almost.*
Propensus, a, um, (propendeo,) adj. *hanging down; inclined.*
Propĕrè, (propĕrus,) adv. *hastily; quickly.*
Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (propĕrus,) n. and a. 1. *to hasten.*
Propinquè, (propinquus,) adv. *near.*
Propinquus, a, um, (propè,) adj. *neighboring; near:* also Propinquus, i, m. 2. *a kinsman.*
Propior, us, (propè,) adj. *nearer; closer.*
Propiùs, comp. *of* propè, adv.

Propōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (pro & pono,) a. 3. *to set forth or up; to propose.*

Propositum, i, (propōno,) n. 2. *a design; a purpose.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *of* propōno.

Proprius, a, um, adj. *one's own; peculiar.*

Propter, (propè, *for* propĭter,) prep. *for; on account of:* also adv. *near; hard by.*

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & pulso,) a 1. *to repel.*

Proripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (pro & rapio,) a. 3. *to snatch or drag forth:* se proripĕre, *to rush out.*

Prorōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & rogo,) a. 1. *to prolong; to continue.*

Proscindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, (pro & scindo,) a. 3. *to tear; to lash; to revile.*

Proscissus, a, um, part. *of* proscindo.

Proscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (pro & scribo,) a. 3. *to proscribe or outlaw one.*

Proscriptio, ōnis, (proscrībo,) f. 3. *a proscription or outlawry.*

Proscripturio, īre, (desiderat. *of* proscrībo,) n. 4. *to desire to be proscribed.*

Proscriptus, a, um, part. *of* proscrībo.

Prosĕquor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, (pro & sequor,) dep. 3. *to follow after.*

Prosilio, īre, ui, īvi, *and* ii, (pro & salio,) n. 4. *to leap forth; to spring up.*

Prospectus, us, (prospicio,) m. 4. *a prospect.*

Prospĕrè, (prosper *or* prospĕrus,) adv. *happily; successfully.*

Prospicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (pro & specio,) a. 3. *to look forward; to provide.*

Prosterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, (pro & sterno,) a. 3. *to prostrate.*

Prostrātus, a, um, part. *of* prosterno.

Prosum, prodesse, profui, (pro & sum,) irr. n. *to profit; to do good.*

Protendo, ĕre, di, tum *and* sum, (pro & tendo,) a. 3. *to stretch forth; to extend.*

Protervè, (protervus,) adv. *with confidence; impudently.*

Protervus, a, um, (protĕro,) adj. *insolent; froward.*

Protĭnus, *or* Protĕnus, (pro, *or* porro, *and* tenus,) adv. *immediately.*

Provectus, a, um, part. *of*

Provĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (pro & veho,) a. 3. *to carry or conduct forth.* The passive is commonly used as a dep. *to ride or sail forward or on.*

Provideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (pro & video,) a. 2. *to provide; to look forward.*

Provĭdus, a, um, (provideo,) adj. *prudent; provident.*

Provincia, æ, (obsol. provinco,) f. 1. *a province.*

Provŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro & voco,) a. 1. *to appeal; to challenge.*

Proxĭmè, adv. sup. *of* propè.

Proxĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* propior.

Prudens, tis, (*for* provĭdens,) adj. *prudent; skilful.*

Prudentia, æ, (prudens,) f. 1. *knowledge; genius; prudence; sagacity.*

Pruīna, æ, f. 1. *hoar frost; snow.*

Pruna, æ, f. 1. *a burning or live coal.*

Psittăcus, i, m. 2. *a parrot.*

Psylli, ōrum, m. 2. *a people of Africa who could charm serpents and cure their bite by sucking out the poison.*

Pubes, *or* Puber, ĕris, adj. *of ripe years; grown up.*

Publĭcè, (publĭcus,) adv. *in public; at the public expense.*

Publĭcum, i, (publĭcus,) n. 2. *the property of the state; revenue.*

Publĭcus, a, um, (*for* populĭcus, *from* popŭlus,) adj. *public; common.*

Pudet, ēre, uit, (pudeo,) imp. 2. *it shameth.*

Pudor, ōris, (pudeo,) m. 3. *shame; modesty.*

Puella, æ, (puellus,) f. 1. *a young woman; a girl.*

Puer, ĕri, m. 2. *a child.*

Puerīlis, e, (puer,) adj. *of a boy; childish.*
Puerītia, æ, (puer,) f. 1. *boyhood; youth.*
Pugio, ōnis, (pungo,) f. 3. *a dagger; a poniard.*
Pugna, æ, (pugnus,) f. 1. *a battle.*
Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (pugna,) n. 1. *to fight; to engage.*
Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *beautiful; honorable; excellent.*
Pulchritūdo, ĭnis, (pulcher,) f. 3. *beauty.*
Pullarius, ii, (pullus,) m. 2. *one who has the care of chickens.*
Pullus, i, (puellus,) m. 2. *a young animal; any thing young.*
Pullus, a, um, adj. *black; of a dusky color.*
Pulmo, ōnis, m. 3. *the lungs.*
Pulsus, a, um, part. *of* pello.
Pulvis, ĕris, m. *and sometimes* f. 3. *dust.*
Pungo, ĕre, pupŭgi, punctum, a. 3. *to afflict; to sting.*
Punio, īre, īvi, ītum, (*for* pœnio, *from* pœna,) a. 4. *to punish; to chastise.*
Puppis, is, f. 3. *the stern of a ship.*
Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* purum ago,) a. 1. *to clear from accusation; to excuse.*
Purpŭra, æ, f. 1. *purple; purple color.*
Purpureus, a, um, (purpŭra,) adj. *of a purple color.*
Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
Putandus, a, um, part. *of*
Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to imagine; to think.*

Q.

Quadragesĭmus, a, um, (quadraginta,) adj. *the fortieth.*
Quadraginta, ind. adj. *forty.*
Quadrans, tis, (quadro,) m. 3. *the fourth part of an as, or three unciæ; the fourth part of any thing.*
Quadrīga, æ, (quatuor & jugum,) f. 1. *a chariot drawn by four horses.*
Quadrīmus, a, um, (quatuor,) adj. *of the age of four years.*
Quadringenti, æ, a, (quatuor & centum,) adj. *four hundred.*
Quadrūpes, ĕdis, (quatuor & pes,) f. and n. 3. *a quadruped, or four-footed animal.*
Quæro, ĕre, quæsīvi *and* ii, quæsītum, a. 3. *to seek to obtain; to demand.*
Quæsītus, a, um, part. *of* quæro.
Quæso, ĕre, īvi, (*an old form of* quæro,) a. and n. 3. *to pray; to entreat:* it is generally found in the first person sing. *quæso*, but *quæsŭmus* also occurs.
Quæstio, ōnis, (quæro,) f. 3. *an investigation; an inquiry.*
Quæstor, ōris, (*for* quæsītor, *from* quæro,) m. 3. *a seeker; a quæstor, a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues.*
Quæstūra, æ, (quæstor,) f. 1. *the office of quæstor.*
Quæstus, us, (quæro,) m. 4. *gain; profit.*
Qualis, e, adj. *of what nature or kind; as.*
Qualiscunque, qualecunque, (qualis & cunque,) adj. *of what kind or sort soever.*
Quàm, (*allied with* quis *or* quantus,) adv. *then; as; how.*
Quamobrem, (quam, ob, & rem,) adv. *wherefore; why.*
Quamdiù, *or* Quandiù, (quam & diu,) conj. *how long; as long as.*
Quamprīmùm, (quàm & primùm,) adv. *as soon as possible.*
Quamvis, (quàm, & vis, 2d person sing. *of* volo,) adv. *and* conj. *although.*
Quando, conj. *and* adv. *when; since.*
Quandoquĭdem, (quando & quidem,) adv. *since; seeing that.*
Quanquàm, *or* Quamquàm, (*perhaps* quam quam, *or* acc. *of* quisquis,) conj. *although; though.*
Quantùm, (quantus,) adv. *as; so far as; so much as.*
Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*
Quapropter, (qua & propter,) adv. *wherefore.*
Quaque, (abl. *of* quisque, *sc.* parte,) adv. *wherever.*

Quarè, (qua & re,) adv. *whereby; wherefore.*
Quartāna, æ, (quartus,) f. 1. *the quartan ague.*
Quartùm, (quartus,) adv. *for the fourth time.*
Quartus, a, um, adj. *the fourth.*
Quasi, (*for* quamsi,) conj. *as if.*
Quassus, a, um, part. *of* quatio.
Quater, (quatuor,) adv. *four times.*
Quaterni, æ, a, (quatuor,) adj. *four.*
Quatio, ĕre, quassi, quassum, a. 3. *to shake.*
Quatuor, ind. adj. *four.*
Que, conj. enclitic, *and:* placed after the word which follows it in sense.
Quemadmŏdum, (quem, ad, & modum,) conj. *and* adv. *as; in what manner.*
Queo, īre, īvi, ītum, irr. n. 4. *I can.* Gr. § 182. 3.
Quercus, us, f. 4. *an oak.*
Querēla, æ, (queror,) f. 1. *a complaint.*
Querimonia, æ, (quæror,) f. 1. *a complaint.*
Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. 3. *to complain; to lament.*
Questus, us, (queror,) m. 4. *a complaining; lamentation.*
Qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who; which.*
Qui, (old abl. *for* quo, quì, quibus,) *how; whereby.*
Quia, (old n. pl. *of* quid,) conj. *because.*
Quicum, *for* cum quo.
Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, (qui & cumque,) pro. *whosoever; whatsoever.*
Quidam, quædam, quoddam *or* quiddam, (qui & dam,) pro. *a certain one.*
Quidem, conj. *indeed.*
Quidni, (*for* quid ni,) adv. *why not?*
Quies, ētis, f. 3. *rest; sleep.*
Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (quies,) n. 3. *to repose; to be silent.*
Quietus, a, um, (quiesco,) adj. *quiet.*
Quin, (qui & ne,) adv. *but that.*
Quinquagēni, æ, a, (quinquaginta,) adj. *fifty*, distributively; *fifty each.*
Quinquaginta, ind. adj. *fifty.*
Quinque, ind. adj. *five.*
Quinquennium, ii, (quinquennis,) n. 2 *the space of five years.*
Quinquies, (quinque,) adv. *five times.*
Quintus, a, um, (quinque,) adj. *the fifth.*
Quippe, conj. *indeed; to wit.*
Quis, quæ, quod *or* quid, adj. pro. *who? which? what?*
Quisnam, quænam, quodnam *or* quidnam, (quis & nam,) pro. *who; which; what.*
Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam, quidquam, *or* quicquam, (quis & quam,) pro. *any; any one; any thing.*
Quisquæ, quæque, quodque *or* quidque, (quis & que,) pro. *every; each one.*
Quisquis, quæquæ, quidquid *or* quicquid, (quis & quis,) pro. *whoever; whatever.*
Quò, (abl. n. *of* qui,) adv. *in order that; where; wherefore.*
Quoad, (quo & ad,) adv. *and* conj. *how long; so long as; until.*
Quocumque, *or* Quocunque, (quo & cumque,) adv. *to whatsoever place.*
Quòd, (n. *of* qui, *for* propter quod,) conj. *because.*
Quomīnus, (quo & minus,) adv. *that not.*
Quoniam, (quom, *for* quum, & jam,) conj. *since; seeing that.*
Quoque, conj. *also; likewise.*
Quorsum, (*for* quo versum,) adv. *towards what; whither.*
Quotannis, (quot & annus,) adv. *annually.*
Quotidiānus, a, um, (quotidiè,) adj. *daily; ordinary.*
Quotidiè, (quot & dies,) adv. *daily; ordinarily.*
Quoties, (quot,) adv. *also; likewise.*
Quotiescunque, *or* Quotiescumque, (quoties & cumque,) adv. *as often soever as.*
Quousque, (quo & usque,) adv. *how long; how far; until.*
Quum, (old acc. n. *of* quus, *for* qui,) adv. *when.*

R.

Radix, īcis, f. 3. *a root.*
Ramus, i, m. 2. *a branch; a bough of a tree.*
Rana, æ, f. 1. *a frog.*
Rapa, æ, f. 1. *a turnip.*
Rapax, ācis, (rapio,) adj. *rapacious.*
Rapīdus, a, um, (rapio,) adj. *rapid; vehement; violent.*
Rapīna, æ, (rapio,) f. 1. *robbery; rapine; booty.*
Rapio, ĕre, ui, tum, a. 3. *to rob; to snatch; to ravish; to carry off by force.*
Raptus, a, um, part. *of* rapio.
Rapum, i, n. 2. *a rape; a turnip.*
Rarò, (rarus,) adv. *seldom; rarely.*
Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare; full of holes; few.*
Ratio, ōnis, (reor,) f. 3. *reason; regard; an investigation; a system; a plan; an account.*
Ratus, a, um, part. *of* reor.
Rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & bello,) n. 1. *to revolt; to renew the war.*
Recēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (re & cedo,) n. 3. *to recede; to retire.*
Recens, tis, adj. *recent; newly made.*
Receptus, a, um, part. *of* recipio.
Receptus, us, (recipio,) m. 4. *a falling back:* receptui canĕre, *to sound a retreat.*
Recessus, us, (recēdo,) m. 4. *a recess; a retreat.*
Recīdo, ĕre, īdi, āsum, (re & cado,) n. 3. *to fall; to fall back; to return.*
Recipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (re & capio,) a. 3. *to receive; to recover:* se recipĕre, *to return.*
Recīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & cito,) a. 1. *to read aloud; to recite.*
Reconciliatio, ōnis, (reconcilio,) f. 3. *a restoration; a reconciliation.*
Reconcilio, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & concilio,) a. 1. *to reconcile to each other.*
Recondo, ĕre, dīdi, dītum, (re & condo,) a. 3. *to hide.*
Recordor, āri, ātus sum, (re & cor,) dep. 1. *to recollect; to call to mind.*

Recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & creo,) a. 1. *to restore.*
Rectà, (rectus,) adv. *directly; straightway.*
Rectè, (rectus,) adv. *rightly; properly:* comp. ius, sup. issīmè.
Rectò, (rectus,) adv. *judiciously; correctly.*
Rectus, a, um, adj. *plain; correct.*
Recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to recover.*
Recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & causa,) a. and n. 1. *to refuse.*
Redactus, a, um, part. *of* redīgo.
Redditūrus, a, um, *and*
Redditus, a, um, part. *of*
Reddo, ĕre, dīdi, dĭtum, (re & do,) a. 3. *to render; to restore.*
Redeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (re & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to return.*
Redīgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (re & ago,) a. 3. *to reduce; to drive back; to collect.*
Redimio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to bind round; to crown.*
Redimendus, a, um, part. *of* redīmo.
Redimītus, a, um, part. *of* redimio.
Redīmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (re & emo,) a. 3. *to redeem; to ransom.*
Redintegro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & integro,) a. 1. *to renew; to restore.*
Reditūrus, a, um, part. *of* redeo.
Reditus, us, (redeo,) m. 4. *a return.*
Reducendus, a, um, part. *of*
Redūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (re & duco,) a. 3. *to lead back.*
Redux, ūcis, (redūco,) adj. *returning; leading or bringing back.*
Referendus, a, um, part. *of*
Refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (re & fero,) irr. a. *to refer; to bring back; to report; to give in return; to requite; to mark or set down; to reckon; to regulate:* pedem referre, *to retire.*
Refert, ferre, tŭlit, (re & fert,) imp. *it profits; it concerns.*
Refertus, a, um, (refercio,) adj. *filled; abounding.*
Reficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (re & facio,) a. 3. *to repair; to refit.*

Reflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, (re & flecto,) a. 3. *to bend or turn back.*
Reformīdo, āre, (re & formīdo,) a. and n. 1. *to dread; to stand in awe of.*
Refoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (re & foveo,) a. 2. *to restore; to cherish.*
Refractus, a, um, part. *of*
Refringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, (re & frango,) a. 3. *to break open or to pieces.*
Refŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (re & fugio,) a. and n. 3. *to retreat; to shun.*
Regālis, e, (rex,) adj. *regal.*
Regia, æ, (rex,) f. 1. *a palace.*
Regīna, æ, (rex,) f. 1. *a queen.*
Regio, ōnis, (rego,) f. 3. *a direction; a region.*
Regius, a, um, (rex,) adj. *royal.*
Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, (regnum,) n. and a. 1. *to reign; to rule.*
Regnum, i, (rex,) n. 2. *a kingdom.*
Rego, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to regulate; to govern.*
Regredior, di, gressus sum, (re & gradior,) dep. 3. *to go or come back.*
Regressus, a, um, part. *of* regredior.
Rejectus, a, um, part. *of*
Rejicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (re & jacio,) a. 3. *to cast off; to reject.*
Relābor, bi, lapsus sum, (re & labor,) dep. 3. *to flow or slide back.*
Relātus, a, um, part. *of* refĕro.
Relĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & lego,) a. 1. *to banish; to send out of the way.*
Relictus, a, um, part. *of* relinquo.
Religio, ōnis, (relĕgo, is,) f. 3. *religion; obligation; superstition.*
Religiōsus, a, um, (religio,) adj. *sacred; religious.*
Relĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & ligo,) a. 1. *to bind.*
Relĭno, ĕre, lēvi, lĭtum, (re & lino,) a. 3. *to tap.*
Relinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, (re & linquo,) a. 3. *to abandon; to leave behind.*
Reliquiæ, ārum, (relĭquus,) f. 1. *the remainder; the rest.*
Relĭquus, a, um, (relinquo,) adj. *remaining; the rest.*
Reluceo, ēre, luxi, (re & luceo,) n. 2. *to shine; to glitter.*
Remaneo, ēre, ansi, ansum, (re & maneo,) n. 2. *to stay or remain behind.*
Remedium, ii, (re & medeor,) n. 2. *a remedy; a medicine.*
Reminiscor, ci, (re & obsol. meniscor,) dep. 3. *to remember; to call to mind.*
Remissio, ōnis, (remitto,) f. 3. *relaxation; recreation.*
Remissus, a, um, part. *of*
Remitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (re & mitto,) a. 3. *to send back; to remit; to give up.*
Remōtus, a, um, part. *of*
Removeo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (re & moveo,) a. 2. *to remove; to withdraw.*
Remunĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *and*
Remunĕror, āri, ātus sum, (re & munĕror,) dep. 1. *to recompense; to reward.*
Renascor, ci, nātus sum, (re & nascor,) dep. 3. *to spring or come up again.*
Renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & novo,) a. 1. *to renew; to repeat.*
Renuntio, *and* Renuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & nuntio,) a. 1. *to bring or carry word back.*
Renuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (re & nuo,) a. 3. *to decline; to shake his head at; to disapprove.*
Renūto, āre, (freq. *of* renuo,) n. 1. *to be against; to refuse.*
Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. 2. *to think; to believe.*
Repello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (re & pello,) a. 3. *to keep off; to repel.*
Rependo, ĕre, di, sum, (re & pendo,) a. 3. *to reward; to pay in the same weight.*
Repentè, (repens,) adv. *suddenly.*
Repentīnò, (repentīnus,) adv. *suddenly.*
Repentīnus, a, um, (repens,) adj. *sudden; unexpected.*
Reperio, īre, pĕri, pertum, (re & pario,) a. 4. *to find; to discover.*
Repetendus, a, um, part. *of*
Repĕto, ĕre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (re & peto,) a. 3. *to ask or demand back:* res repetĕre, *to demand sat-*

isfaction: viam repetĕre, *to return.*
Repetundæ, ārum, (repĕto,) f. 1. *extortion.*
Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (re & pleo,) a. 2. *to fill again.*
Repo, ĕre, repsi, reptum, n. 3. *to creep.*
Repōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, (re & pono,) a. 3. *to replace.*
Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & porto,) a. 1. *to carry back.*
Reposcendus, a, um, part. *of*
Reposco, ĕre, (re & posco,) a. 3. *to demand back; to claim.*
Reprehendendus, a, um, part. *of*
Reprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (re & prehendo,) a. 3. *to censure.*
Repromitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (re & promitto,) a. 3. *to promise in return.*
Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, (repudium,) a. 1. *to refuse; to divorce.*
Repuerasco, ĕre, (re & puerasco,) n. 1. *to become young again; to play like a child.*
Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & pugno,) n. and a. 1. *to be inconsistent; to be repugnant.*
Repulsa, æ, (repello,) f. 1. *a repulse; a refusal; a failure.*
Repurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & purgo,) a. 1. *to clear; to cleanse.*
Requies, ētis *and* ēi, (re & quies,) f. 3. and 5. *repose; respite.*
Requiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (re & quiesco,) n. 3. *to rest.*
Requīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, (re & quæro,) a. 3. *to demand; to seek after.*
Res, rei, f. 3. *a thing; an action.*
Rescindo, ĕre, scīdi, scissum, (re & scindo,) a. 3. *to cut off; to annul.*
Rescissus, a, um, part. *of* rescindo.
Resecandus, a, um, part. *of*
Resĕco, āre, cui, ctum *and* cātum, (re & seco,) a. 1. *to cut off.*
Resectus, a, um, part. *of* resĕco.
Resĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & sero,) a. 1. *to unlock; to unbar; to discover.*
Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & servo,) a. 1. *to reserve; to preserve.*
Resideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, (re & sedeo,) n. 2. *to sit; to remain.*
Resīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, (re & sido,) n. 3. *to subside; to cease; to sit down.*
Resisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (re & sisto,) n. 3. *to resist.*
Respergo, ĕre, si, sum, (re & spergo,) a. 3. *to sprinkle; to strow.*
Respersus, a, um, part. *of* respergo.
Respicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (re & specio,) a. and n. 3. *to look back.*
Respīro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & spiro,) a. 1. *to breathe again; to recover.*
Respondeo, ēre, di, sum, (re & spondeo,) a. 2. *to answer; to promise.*
Responsum, i, (respondeo,) n. 2. *an answer.*
Respublĭca, reipublĭcæ, (res & publĭcus,) f. 1. and 5. *a commonwealth.*
Restituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (re & statuo,) a. 3. *to restore.*
Restitūtus, a, um, part. *of* restituo.
Resto, āre, ĭti, (re & sto,) n. 1. *to stay or remain behind; to resist.*
Resūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (re & sumo,) a. 3. *to resume; to renew.*
Rete, retis, n. 3. *a net.*
Retentus, a, um, part. *of*
Retineo, ēre, inui, entum, (re & teneo,) a. 2. *to retain; to preserve.*
Retractus, a, um, part. *of*
Retrăho, ĕre, axi, actum, (re & traho,) a. 3. *to draw back; to withdraw.*
Retrò, adv. *back; backwards; behind.*
Revēra, (re & vera,) adv. *in reality; indeed.*
Reverentia, æ, (revereor,) f. 1. *respect; fear; reverence.*
Reversus, a, um, part. *of*
Reverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (re & verto,) a. 3. *to return.*
Revertor, ti, sus sum, (re & vertor,) dep. 3. *to return.*
Revocātus, a, um, part. *of*
Revŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (re & voco,) a. 1. *to recall.*

Reus, i, (res,) m. 2. *an accused person; a defendant.*
Rex, regis, (rego,) m. 3. *a king.*
Rhetor, ōris, m. 3. *a teacher of rhetoric; a rhetorician.*
Rideo, ēre, isi, isum, n. and a. 2. *to laugh.*
Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water.*
Ripa, æ, f. 1. *the bank of a river.*
Risus, us, (rideo,) m. 4. *laughter.*
Ritè, adv. *in due form; with proper ceremonies.*
Ritus, us, m. 4. *a rite; a ceremony; a custom.*
Rivŭlus, i, (dim. *from* rivus,) m. 2. *a small stream.*
Rivus, i, m. 2. *a brook.*
Rixa, æ, f. 1. *a quarrel.*
Robur, ŏris, n. 3. *an oak; any solid wood; vigor; firmness.*
Robustus, a, um, (robur,) adj. *strong; heavy; firm.*
Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask; to inquire.*
Rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*
Rosa, æ, f. 1. *a rose.*
Roscĭdus, a, um, (ros,) adj. *dewy; moist.*
Rostrum, i, (rodo,) n. 2. *the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship.* The Romans, having taken several ships from the inhabitants of Antium, used their beaks to adorn the place in front of the Curia Hostilia, where the stage or pulpit was erected, from which addresses were made to the people: hence Rostra, *this stage or pulpit; the rostra.*
Rotundus, a, um, (rota,) adj. *round.*
Rudis, e, adj. *inexperienced; unacquainted; unskilled.*
Ruīna, æ, (ruo,) f. 1. *a fall; ruin.*
Rumor, ōris, m. 3. *noise; the flying report; rumor.*
Rumpo, ĕre, rupi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break; to burst.*
Ruo, ĕre, rui, ruĭtum *and* rutum, n. 3. *to rush headlong.*
Rupes, is, f. 3. *a rock.*
Rursùm, *and* Rursùs, (cont. *from* revorsùm,) adv. *again; backwards.*
Rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country.*
Rustĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (rustĭcus,) dep. 1. *to dwell in the country; to rusticate.*
Rustĭcus, a, um, (rus,) adj. *pertaining to the country; rustic*

S.

Sacer, cra, crum, adj. *consecrated; sacred to a deity.*
Sacerdos, ōtis, (sacer,) c. 3. *a priest or priestess.*
Sacramentum, i, (sacro,) n. 2. *the oath taken by soldiers; an oath.*
Sacrificium, ii, (sacrifĭco,) n. 2. *a sacrifice.*
Sacrum, i, (sacer,) n. 2. *any thing sacred; a sacrifice.*
Sæpè, adv. *often:* comp. sæpiùs, sup. sæpissĭmè.
Sævio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (sævus,) n. 4. *to vent one's rage.*
Sævitia, æ, (sævus,) f. 1. *and* Sævities, ēi, f. 5. *cruelty; brutality.*
Sagacĭtas, ātis, (sagax,) f. 3. *sagacity.*
Sagĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (sagīna,) a. 1. *to fatten; to feed.*
Sagitta, æ, f. 1. *an arrow.*
Sagŭlum, i, n. 2. *a cloak thrown over the shoulders and fastened.*
Sagum, i, (sagus,) n. 2. *a soldier's cloak.*
Sal, salis, m. and n. *salt.* Pl. sales.
Salīnum, i, (salīnus,) n. 2. *a salt-cellar.*
Saliva, æ, f. 1. *spittle; saliva.*
Saltem, (sals,) adv. *at least; at all events.*
Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* salio,) n. and a. 1. *to dance.*
Saltus, us, m. 4. *a forest.*
Saltus, us, (salio,) m. 4. *a leap.*
Salŭber, *and* Salubris, e, (salus,) adj. *wholesome; useful:* comp. salubrior, sup. saluberrĭmus.
Salus, ūtis, (salvus,) f. 3. *safety; life; greeting; salutation.*
Salutāris, e, (salus,) adj. *profitable; salutary.*
Salutātio, ōnis, (salūto,) f. 3. *a salutation; a greeting.*
Salutātor, ōris, (salūto,) m. 3. *one*

who salutes or pays court to another.

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (salus,) a. 1. *to salute.*

Salve, (salveo,) def. *save you; hail; welcome.* Gr. § 183. 9.

Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; uninjured.*

Sambūceus, a, um, (sambūcus,) adj. *of an alder or elder-tree.*

Sancio, īre, īvi *and* xi, cītum *and* ctum, a. 4. *to consecrate; to make inviolable.*

Sanctus, a, um, part. *of* sancio: also adj. *estimable; sacred.*

Sanè, (sanus,) adv. *truly; reasonably.*

Sanguinolentus, a, um, (sanguis,) adj. *bloody.*

Sanguis, ĭnis, m. 3. *blood.*

Sapiens, tis, part. *of* sapio: also adj. *wise:* comp. sapientior, sup. sapientissĭmus.

Sapienter, (sapiens,) adv. *wisely:* comp. sapientiùs, sup. sapientissĭmè.

Sapientia, æ, (sapiens,) f. 1. *wisdom.*

Sapio, ĕre, īvi, ii, *and* ui, n. 3. *to be wise.*

Sarmentum, i, (obsol. sarpo, *to prune,*) n. 2. *a fagot; a twig or branch.*

Satăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (sat & ago,) n. 3. *to satisfy.*

Satelles, ĭtis, c. 3. *a lifeguard; an attendant; an accomplice.*

Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, (satis,) a. 1. *to satisfy; to saturate; to satiate.*

Satis, adv. *enough; sufficient:* comp. satius, *rather:* it is also used as an adj *preferable; better.*

Satisfacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (satis & facio,) a. 3. *to satisfy.*

Saucius, a, um, adj. *wounded.*

Saxum, i, n. 2. *a rock.*

Scapha, æ, f. 1. *a skiff; a boat.*

Scelerātè, (scelerātus,) adv. *wickedly.*

Scelerātus, a, um, part. *of* scelĕro: also adj. *polluted; infamous.*

Scelestè, (scelestus,) adv. *wickedly; unjustly.*

Scelus, ĕris, n. 3. *a crime.*

Schola, æ, f. 1. *a school.*

Scientia, æ, (sciens,) f. 1. *knowledge.*

Scilĭcet, (*for* scire licet,) adv. *truly; namely.*

Scindo, ĕre, scidi, scissum, a. 3. *to separate or divide; to split.*

Scio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to know; to understand.*

Scipio, ōnis, m. 3. *a staff.*

Sciscĭtor, āri, ātus sum, (scisco,) dep. 1. *to ask; to interrogate.*

Scriba, æ, (scribo,) m. 1. *a scribe; a secretary.*

Scribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write; to engrave; to mark.*

Scriptus, a, um, part. *of* scribo.

Scurra, æ, m. 1. *a buffoon; a jester.*

Scutum, i, n. 2. *a shield.*

Secēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (se & cedo,) n. 3. *to separate; to withdraw; to retreat.*

Secerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (se & cerno,) a. 3. *to distinguish.*

Secessus, us, (secēdo,) m. 4. *a retreat; a departure.*

Seco, āre, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut; to cut off.*

Secrētò, (secrētus,) adv. *secretly; privately.*

Secrētum, i, (secrētus,) n. 2. *a solitary or retired place.*

Secrētus, a, um, (secerno,) adj. *retired; secret.*

Secum, *same as* cum se.

Secundarius, a, um, (secundus,) adj. *inferior; secondary.*

Secundus, a, um, (sequor,) adj. *prosperous; second.*

Secūris, is, (seco,) f. 3. *an axe or hatchet.*

Secūrus, a, um, (se & cura,) *secure; quiet.*

Secùs, (sequor,) adv. *otherwise; not so:* haud secùs, *just as or so.*

Secutūrus, a, um, *and*

Secūtus, a, um, part. *of* sequor.

Sed, adv. *but:* enim is often joined with it, and increases its signification.

Sedeo, ēre, edi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit.*

Sedes, is, (sedeo,) f. 3. *a seat; a settlement; a residence.*

Sedile, is, (sedeo,) n. 3. *a seat.*

Seditio, ōnis, (sedeo,) f. 3. *sedition.*

Sedulĭtas, ātis, (sedŭlus,) f. 3. *zeal; diligence.*

Segnis, e, (se, *h. e.* sine, & ignis,) adj. *inactive; lazy.*

Segnĭter, (segnis,) adv. *slowly; sluggishly:* comp. segniŭs, sup. segnissĭmè.

Segnĭtia, æ, f. 1. *and* Segnities, ēi, f. 5. *slowness; laziness.*

Selibra, æ, (*for* semilibra,) f. 1. *the half of a pound or as; six ounces.*

Sella, æ, (cont. *for* sedēla, *from* sedeo,) f. 1. *a seat; a chair.*

Semel, (*perhaps from* simul,) adv. *once.*

Semen, ĭnis, (*for* segmen, *belongs to a root* seco,) n. 3. *seed; a cause; an origin; offspring.*

Semper, (*for* semel per,) adv. *always.*

Sempiternus, a, um, (semper,) adj. *perpetual; continual.*

Semuncia, æ, (*for* semiuncia,) f. 1. *half of an ounce.*

Senātor, ōris, (senex,) m. 3. *a senator.*

Senatōrius, a, um, (senātor,) adj. *senatorial.*

Senātus, us, (senex,) m. 4. *the senate.*

Senatusconsultum, i, (senātus & consultum,) n. 2. *a decree of the senate.*

Senecta, æ, (senex,) f. 1. *and*

Senectus, ūtis, f. 3. *old age.*

Senesco, ĕre, senui, (seneo,) n. 3. *to grow old.*

Senex, senis, adj. *old:* comp. senior, Gr. § 126. 4: also subs. c. 3. *an old man or woman.*

Senīlis, e, (senex,) adj. *of or pertaining to old men or women.*

Senium, ii, (senex,) n. 2. *old age.*

Sensim, (sentio,) adv. *by little and little; imperceptibly.*

Sensus, us, (sentio,) m. 4. *sense; feeling.*

Sententia, æ, (sentio,) f. 1. *an opinion; a signification.*

Sentio, īre, nsi, nsum, a. 4. *to perceive; to think; to feel.*

Separātim, (separātus,) adv. *separately.*

Sepelio, īre, pelīvi *and* pelii, pultum, a. 4. *to bury.*

Sepio, īre, psi, ptum, (sepes,) a. 4. *to surround; to secure.*

Septem, ind. adj. *seven.*

Septemdĕcim, (septem & decem,) ind. adj. *seventeen.*

Septēni, æ, a, (septem,) adj. *seven,* distributively.

Septĭmus, a, um, (septem,) adj. *the seventh.*

Septuagesĭmus, a, um, (septuaginta,) adj. *the seventieth.*

Septuaginta, (septem,) ind. adj. *seventy.*

Septus, a, um, part. *of* sepio.

Sepulcrum, i, (sepelio,) n. 2. *a grave; a sepulchre.*

Sepultūra, æ, (sepelio,) f. 1. *a burial; funeral rites.*

Sequor, qui, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to pursue; to follow.*

Seriò, (serius,) adv. *in earnest; seriously.*

Serius, a, um, (se, *or* sine, & risus,) adj. *grave:* pl. seria, *serious affairs.*

Sermo, ōnis, (sero, ui,) m. 3. *a speech; conversation.*

Serò, (serus,) adv. *late; too late.*

Sero, ĕre, sevi, satum, a. 3. *to plant; to sow.*

Serpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep.*

Sertum, i, n. 2. *and* Serta, æ, f. 1. (sero, ui,) *a garland; a festoon.*

Serva, æ, (servus,) f. 1. *a female slave; a maid-servant.*

Servio, īre, īvi, ītum, (servus,) n. 4. *to serve; to be a slave; to have regard to.*

Servĭtus, ūtis, (servus,) f. 3. *slavery.*

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to observe; to preserve.*

Servus, i, (servo,) m. 2. *a slave; a servant.*

Sessor, ōris, (sedeo,) m. 3. *a sitter.*

Sessūrus, a, um, part. *of* sedeo.

Sestertium, ii, (semi & tertius,) n. 2. *a sum of money, of the value of* 1000 *sestertii.* Gr. § 327.

Sestertius, ii, (semis & tertius,) m. 2. *a sesterce, a Roman silver coin, (properly the value of two asses*

and a half,) *four of which made a denarius.*

Seu, (sive,) conj. *or;* sive *or* seu — seu, *whether — or, either — or.*

Sevērè, (sevērus,) adv. *gravely; severely.*

Sevērus, a, um, (se & verus,) adj. *strict; harsh; rigorous.*

Sex, ind. adj. *six.*

Sexaginta, ind. adj. *sixty.*

Sexcenti, æ, a, (sex & centum,) adj. *six hundred.*

Sexdĕcim, (sex & decem,) ind. *sixteen.*

Sextus, a, um, (sex,) adj. *the sixth.*

Sexus, us, m. 4. *a sex, male or female.*

Si, conj. *if; since; because:* si minùs, *if not.*

Sic, adv. *so; thus; in this (or such a) way.*

Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry.*

Sicut, *and* Sicŭti, (sic & ut, *or* uti,) conj. *so as; just as; as.*

Sidus, ĕris, n. 3. *a planet; a star.*

Signifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (signum & facio,) a. 1. *to signify; to indicate.*

Signum, i, n. 2. *a seal; a mark; a signal; a banner; an image.*

Silentium, ii, (sileo,) n. 2. *silence.*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. and a. 2. *to be silent.*

Silva, *or* Sylva, æ, f. 1. *a wood or forest.*

Simia, æ, (simus,) f. 1. *an ape.*

Simĭlis, e, adj. *like; resembling:* comp. similior, sup. simillĭmus.

Similĭter, (simĭlis,) adv. *in like manner; similarly.*

Similitūdo, ĭnis, (simĭlis,) f. 3. *similarity.*

Simplex, ĭcis, (semel & plico,) adj. *upright; candid; simple.*

Simpliciter,(simplex, *simply; plainly:* comp. simpliciùs, sup. simplicissĭmè.

Simul, (*for* simĭle, h. e. similĭter,) adv. *together; at the same time.*

Simulacrum, i, (simŭlo,) n. 2. *an image; a statue; a likeness or representation.*

Simulātio, ōnis, (simŭlo,) f. 3. *insincerity; hypocrisy.*

Simŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (simĭlis,) a. 1. *to feign; to dissemble.*

Simultas, ātis, (*for* similītas,) f. 3. *a grudge or hatred; rivalry.*

Sine, (*perhaps from* sino,) prep. *without.*

Singulāris, e, (singŭlus,) adj. *one only; single; singular; excellent.*

Singŭlus, a, um, *oftener* pl. singŭli, æ, a, adj. *single; one on each side.*

Sinister, tra, trum, (sino,) adj. *left; on the left.*

Sino, ĕre, sivi, situm, a. 3. *to permit; to place.*

Sinus, us, m. 4. *a bosom; a fold; the bosom or full part of a garment; a bay; a gulf.*

Siquis, qua, quod *or* quid, (si & quis,) adj. pro. *if any one; more properly written* si quis.

Sisto, ĕre, stiti *and* steti, statum, a. and n. 3. *to place:* sistĕre gradum, *to stand still.*

Sitis, is, f. 3. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, part. *of* sino, *situated.*

Subŏles, *and more correctly* Subōles, is, (subolesco,) f. 3. *a child, offspring.*

Socer, ĕri, m. 2. *a father-in-law.*

Sociālis, e, (socius,) adj. *sociable; of or pertaining to allies.*

Sociĕtas, ātis, (socius,) f. 3. *union, society; participation.*

Socius, ii, m. 2. *a companion; an ally.*

Socordia, æ, (socors,) f. 1. *folly; indolence.*

Sodālis, e, adj. *social; companionable:* also subs. c. 3. *a companion; an accomplice.*

Sol, solis, m. 3. *the sun.*

Solatiŏlum, i, (dim. *of* solatium,) n. 2. *a little comfort.*

Solemnis, *or* Solennis, e, (sollus, h. e. totus, & annus,) adj. *solemn; performed every year; customary.*

Soleo, ēre, ĭtus sum, n. p. *to use; to be accustomed.*

Solers, tis, (sollus, h. e. totus, & ars,) adj. *sagacious; skilful.*

Solertia, æ, (solers,) f. 1. *ingenuity; skill.*

Solĭdus, a, um, adj. *substantial; solid.*

Solitarius, a, um, (solus,) adj. *lonely; solitary.*

Sollicitūdo, *and* Solicitūdo, ĭnis, (sollicĭtus,) f. 3. *care; anxiety.*

Sollicĭtus, *and* Solicĭtus, a, um, (solus & cieo,) adj. *watchful; anxious.*

Solitūdo, ĭnis, (solus,) f. 3. *solitude; a wilderness.*

Solĭtus, a um, part. *of* soleo: also adj. *usual; customary.*

Solùm, (solus,) adj. *only; alone.*

Solum, i, n. 2. *the lowest part of any thing; the ground; country.*

Solummŏdŏ, (solum & modo,) adv. *only.*

Solus, a, um, gen. solius, dat. soli, adj. *alone; only.*

Solvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to loose; to unbind; to pay; to sail away; to abandon.*

Somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, (somnium,) n. 1. *to dream.*

Somnium, ii, (somnŭs,) n. 2. *a dream.*

Somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep.*

Sonĭpes, ĕdis, (sonus & pes,) c. 3. *a horse.*

Sonĭtus, us, (sono,) m. 4. *a sound; a noise.*

Sono, āre, ui, ĭtum, *or* āvi, ātum, (sonus,) n. 1. *to sound; to extol; to signify.*

Sopio, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (*allied to* sopor,) a. 4. *to cast asleep; to lull to sleep; to render senseless.*

Sopītus, a, um, part. *of* sopio.

Sordidātus, a, um, (sordĭdus,) adj. *meanly or shabbily dressed.*

Sordĭdè, (sordĭdus,) adv. *meanly.*

Sordĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sordĭdus,) a. 1. *to foul; to pollute; to make dirty.*

Sordĭdus, a, um, (sordes,) adj. *mean; soiled; filthy.*

Soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister.*

Sororius, a, um, (soror,) adj. *of or belonging to a sister.*

Sors, tis, (sero,) f. 3. *any thing used to determine chances; a lot; fate:* pl. sortes, *an oracle.*

Sortior, īri, ītus sum (sors,) dep. 4. *to receive or obtain by lot; to draw lots.*

Sortītus, a, um, part. *of* sortior.

Sospes, ĭtis, adj. *safe; unhurt.*

Spargo, ĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to scatter; to strew.*

Sparsus, a, um, part. *of* spargo.

Spatium, ii, (pateo, *in the sense of* patŭlus locus,) n. 2. *a space or distance; course; time.*

Species, ēi, (specio,) f. 5. *an appearance; a pretence; an image; a species.*

Speciōsus, a, um, (species,) adj. *honorable; beautiful.*

Spectacŭlum, i, (specto,) n. 2. *a sight; a spectacle; a theatre.*

Spectātor, ōris, (specto,) m. 3. *a beholder.*

Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* specio,) a. 1. *to observe; to tend; to lead.*

Speculātor, ōris, (specŭlor,) m. 3. *a spy; a messenger.*

Specŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (specŭla,) dep. 1. *to watch; to explore; to pry into.*

Specŭlum, i, (specio,) n. 2. *a looking-glass; a mirror.*

Sperno, ĕre, sprevi, spretum, a. 3. *to despise; to spurn.*

Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hope; to trust.*

Spes, spēi, (cont. *from* speres,) f. 5. *hope; expectation.*

Spirĭtus, us, (spiro,) m. 4. *breath; air; spirit; disposition; inspiration.*

Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to breathe; to blow.*

Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. 2. *to be bright; to shine.*

Splendĭdus, a, um, (splendeo,) adj. *bright.*

Splendor, ōris, (splendeo,) m. 3. *dignity; splendor.*

Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, (spolium,) a. 1. *to strip; to rob.*

Spolium, ii, n. 2. *spoil; pillage.*

Spondeo, ēre, spopondi, sponsum, a 2. *to promise.*

Spons, tis, (spondeo,) f. 3. *a voluntary contributor; free will; will* It usually occurs only in the gen *and* abl. sing. Gr. § 94.

Sponsio, ōnis, (spondeo,) f. 3. *a solemn promise or engagement.*

Sponsus, i, (spondeo,) m. 2. *a lover or suitor; a bridegroom.*
Spretus, a, um, part. *of* sperno.
Spumo, āre, āvi, ātum, (spuma,) n. 1. *to foam.*
Squalĭdus, a, um, (squales,) adj. *dirty; clothed in soiled garments.*
Squama, æ, f. 1. *the scale of a fish or serpent.*
Stadĭum, ii, n. 2. *a Grecian measure of distance; a distance of* 125 *paces or* 625 *feet; a race-course.*
Statim, (sto,) adv. *immediately:* statim atque, *as soon as.*
Statio, ōnis, (sto,) f. 3. *a station; a post.*
Statua, æ, (statuo,) f. 1. *a statue.*
Statuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (statum, *the supine of* sisto,) a. 3. *to determine; to pitch; to establish.*
Statūra, æ, (sto,) f. 1. *stature; size.*
Status, us, (sto,) m. 4. *a condition; a station.*
Status, a, um, part. *of* sisto, *fixed; stated.*
Stella, æ, f. 1. *a star; a planet.*
Stercus, ŏris, n. 3. *manure.*
Stimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (stimŭlus,) a. 1. *to goad; to torment.*
Stimŭlus, i, m. 2. *any sharp-pointed thing; a prickle.*
Stipendium, ii, (*for* stipipendium, *from* stips & pendo,) n. 2. *the pay of soldiers; a campaign:* stipendia facĕre, *or* merēre, *or* merēri, *to serve as a soldier.*
Stipātus, a, um, part. *of* stipo: *also* adj. *surrounded; encompassed.*
Stipo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stuff; to crowd; to surround.*
Stirps, stirpis, f. 3. *a stock; family; race.*
Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. 1. *to stand; to maintain one's ground.*
Stolĭdē, (stolĭdus,) adv. *foolishly.*
Stomăchus, i, m. 2. *the stomach; anger; passion.*
Strages, is, (sterno,) f. 3. *a slaughter; ruin; overthrow.*
Stragŭlum, i, (stragŭlus,) n. 2. *a coverlet for a bed.*
Stragŭlus, a, um, (sterno,) adj. *that with which any thing is covered:* vestis stragŭla, *a coverlet or blanket.*
Strenuus, a, um, adj. *valiant; strenuous.*
Strepĭtus, us, (strepo,) m. 4. *a confused noise; a din.*
Strictus, a, um, part. *of* stringo.
Stridor, ōris, (strido,) m. 3. *a roaring; any noise or sound.*
Strigōsus, a, um, adj. *lean; thin.*
Stringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to touch lightly; to draw.*
Studeo, ēre, ui, n. 2. *to apply the mind to; to desire; to study; to pursue.*
Studiōsē, (studiōsus,) *attentively; studiously; eagerly:* comp. studiōsĭus, sup. studiosissĭmè.
Studiōsus, a, um, (studium,) adj. *fond; zealous.*
Studium, ii, n. 2. *a desire; a pursuit; favor; attachment.*
Stultitia, æ, (stultus,) f. 1. *folly; imprudence.*
Stultus, a, um, adj. *infatuated; foolish.*
Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. 2. *to be stupefied; to be amazed.*
Stupesco, ĕre, pui, (stupeo,) n. 3. *to become astonished.*
Suadeo, ēre, si, sum, n. and a. 2. *to advise; to exhort.*
Suavis, e, adj. *sweet; pleasant:* comp. suavior, sup. suavissĭmus.
Sub, prep. *under.*
Subdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to withdraw; to take away secretly.*
Subeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ītum, (sub & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to encounter; to enter; to attack; to bear; to go under.*
Suber, ĕris, n. 3. *the cork-tree.*
Subĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (sub & ago,) a. 3. *to subdue; to conquer.*
Subĭtò, (subĭtus,) adv. *suddenly; quickly.*
Subĭtus, a, um, (subeo,) adj. *sudden; unexpected.*
Subjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (sub & jacio,) a. 3. *to lay or set under:* hastæ subjicĕre, *to sell by auction.*
Sublātus, a, um, part. *of* tollo, *raised.*
Sublĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub &

vo,) a. 1. *to raise or hold up; to relieve.*

Sublicius, a, um, (sublica,) adj. *consisting of beams, or resting on piles.*

Sublīmis, e, adj. *lofty; on high.*

Sublustris, e, (sub & lux,) adj. *glimmering; somewhat clear.*

Submitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (sub & mitto,) a. 3. *to submit.*

Submoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (sub & moveo,) a. 2. *to remove; to drive back.*

Subrectus, a, um, part. *of* subrĭgo.

Subrideo, ēre, īsi, īsum, (sub & rideo,) a. 2. *to smile.*

Subrĭgo, *and* Surrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, (sub & rego,) a. 3. *to lift or raise up; to set up.*

Subripio, *and* Surripĭo, ĕre, ipui, reptum, (sub & rapio,) a. 3. *to snatch or take away secretly; to steal.*

Subrōgo, *or* Surrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub & rogo,) a. 1. *to substitute.*

Subscrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (sub & scrībo,) a. 3. *to write under or below.*

Subsidium, ii, (subsideo,) n. 2. *assistance; relief.*

Substĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (sub & statuo,) a. 3. *to substitute; to put in the place of another.*

Subter, (sub,) prep. *below; beneath.*

Subvectus, a, um, part. *of*

Subvĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (sub & veho,) a. 3. *to carry or bring up:* pass. subvĕhi, *to be brought up the stream; to sail up a river.*

Subvenio, īre, ēni, entum, (sub & venio,) n. 4. *to aid; to relieve.*

Succēdo, ĕre, essi, essum, (sub & cedo,) n. 3. *to enter; to succeed.*

Successor, ōris, (succēdo,) m. 3. *a successor.*

Successus, us, (succēdo,) m. 4. *success; prosperity.*

Succinctus, a, um, part. *of* succingo.

Succingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, (sub & cingo,) a. 3. *to gird; to equip.*

Succlāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub & clamo,) a. 1. *to call out; to exclaim.*

Sudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drop; to distil.*

Sudor, ōris, m. 3. *sweat; any moisture.*

Suffectus, a, um, part. *of* sufficio.

Suffĕro, *and* Subfĕro, ferre, sustŭli, sublātum, (sub & fero,) irr. a. *to bear; to endure; to sustain.*

Sufficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (sub & facio,) a. and n. 3. *to be sufficient; to substitute; to afford.*

Suffīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, (sub & figo,) a. 3. *to fix or fasten to any thing.*

Suffixus, a, um, part. *of* suffīgo.

Suffŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub & faux,) a. 1. *to choke; to strangle.*

Suffŏdio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (sub & fodio,) a. 3. *to dig under; to undermine.*

Suffossus, a, um, part. *of* suffodio.

Suffragium, ii, (sub & frango,) n. 2. *a vote or suffrage; opinion; consent.*

Sui, sibi, se, pro. *of himself, herself, itself, one's self, themselves.* Met *is frequently joined to it, as* suĭmet.

Suimetipsius, (sui, met, & ipsius,) gen. adj. *of himself; of herself; of itself.*

Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. *to be.*

Summa, æ, (summus, a, um,) f. 1. *the sum or aggregate of any thing; superintendence or government.*

Summus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* supĕrus; summa aqua, *the surface of the water.*

Sumo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, (sub & emo,) a. 3. *to begin; to take.*

Sumptus, a, um, part. *of* sumo.

Sumptus, us, (sumo,) m. 4. *expense; cost.*

Supellex, lectĭlis, f. 3. *household furniture.*

Super, prep. *above; over; in addition to.*

Superadsto, *or* Superasto, āre, stĭti, (super & sto,) n. 1. *to stand above or over.*

Superbē, (superbus, a, um,) adv. *proudly; haughtily.*

Superbia, æ, f. 1. *arrogance; pride.*

Supercilium, ii, (super & cilium,) n. 2. *an eyebrow.*

Superjacio, ĕre, jēci, jactum *and* jectum, (super & jacio,) a. 3. *to throw over or upon.*

Superjectus, a, um, part. *of* superjacio.

Supernāto, āre, āvi, ātum, (super & nato,) n. 1. *to swim above; to float.*

Supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (super,) a. 1. *to surpass; to excel; to conquer.*

Superstitio, ōnis, (superstes,) f. 3. *superst tion.*

Superstо, āre, (super & sto,) n. 1. *to stand over or upon.*

Supersum, esse, fui, (super & sum,) irr. n. *to survive; to remain.*

Supĕrus, a, um, (super,) adj. *that is above; higher; upper:* comp. superior; sup. superrĭmus, suprēmus, *and* summus.

Supervenio, īre, ēni, entum, (super & venio,) n. 4. *to come upon suddenly.*

Supervŏlo, āre, (super & volo,) n. 1. *fly over.*

Suppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (sub & pleo,) a. 2. *to supply; to fill up.*

Supplex, ĭcis, (sub & plico,) adj. *suppliant; humble.*

Supplicĭter, (supplex,) adv. *humbly; submissively.*

Supplicium, ii, (supplĭco,) n. 2. *a punishment; a supplication.*

Supplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub & plico,) a. 1. *to beseech; to humble one's self before.*

Supra, (*for* supĕra, *sc.* parte,) prep. *beyond; above.*

Suprēmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* supĕrus.

Surgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, (sub & rego,) a. 3. *to lift or raise up; to rise.*

Surreptus, a, um, part. *of*

Surripio, ĕre, ipui, reptum, (sub & rapio,) a. 3. *to snatch or take away secretly.*

Sus, suis, c. 3. *a pig; a swine.*

Susceptus, a, um, part. *of*

Suscipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (sus, *for* susum, sursum, & capio,) a. 3. *to undertake; to accomplish; to suffer; to receive; to maintain.*

Suspendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*from* sus, i. e. sursum, & pendo,) a. 3. *to hold or hang up.*

Suspicio, ōnis, (suspicio, ĕre,) f. 3. *suspicion; mistrust.*

Suspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (suspicio, ĕre,) dep. 1. *to suspect.*

Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* sustineo,) a. 1. *to support; to maintain.*

Sustineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (sus, *for* susum, h. e. sursum, & teneo,) a. 2. *to sustain; to support.*

Sustollo, ĕre, tŭli, (sublātum,) (sus, i. e. sursum, & tollo,) a. 3. *to raise or lift up; to erect; to remove.*

Sutor, ōris, (suo,) m. 3. *a shoemaker; a cobbler.*

Suus, a, um, adj. *his; her; its; their own.*

Syllatūrio, īre, (desiderat. *from* Sylla,) n. 4. *to desire to imitate* Sylla.

T.

Tabella, æ, (dim. *from* tabŭla,) f. 1. *a tablet; a letter; a picture.*

Tabernacŭlum, i, (taberna,) n. 2. *a tent.*

Tabes, is, (tabeo,) f. 3. *a consumption; a disease.*

Tabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a table or tablet upon which any thing is written; a picture;* pl. *accounts; records.*

Tabulātum, i, (tabŭlo,) n. 2. *a boarded floor; any thing boarded or planked.*

Tăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 2. *to be silent.*

Tacĭtus, a, um, (taceo,) adj. *silent; secret.*

Tactus, us, (tango,) m. 4. *the sense of feeling; a touching.*

Tædium, ii, (tædet,) n. 2. *a weariness; disgust.*

Talentum, i, n. 2. *a balance; that which is weighed; a sum of money and a weight; a talent.* Gr. § 327.

Talis, e, adj. *such; of such a nature.*

Talpa, æ, (talus & pes,) f. *and with poets, also* m. 1. *a mole.*

Talus, i, m. 2. *a die; the ankle.*

Tam, adv. *so; so very.*

Tamdiù, (tam & diù,) adv. *so long; a long time.*
Tamen, conj *nevertheless; yet.*
Tandem, (tum & demum,) adv. *at length; finally.*
Tango, ĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch.*
Tanquàm, *or* Tamquàm, (tam & quam,) adv. *as; as it were.*
Tantopĕre, (tanto & opĕre,) adv. *so much; so earnestly.*
Tantùm, (tantus,) adv. *so much; only.*
Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; so much.*
Tardè, (tardus,) adv. *slowly; sluggishly:* comp. tardiùs, sup. tardissĭmè.
Tardĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *and*
Tardities, ēi, f. 5. *and*
Tarditūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (tardus,) *dulness; slowness.*
Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; sluggish.*
Taurus, i, m. 2. *a bull; an ox.*
Tectorium, ii, (tector,) n. 2. *a cover; plaster.*
Tectum, i, (tego,) n. 2. *a roof; a house.*
Tecum, *the same as* cum te.
Tego, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover; to conceal.*
Tegŭla, æ, (tego,) f. 1. *a tile.*
Tellus, ūris, f. 3. *the earth.*
Telum, i, n. 2. *a weapon.*
Temerarius, a, um, (temĕrè,) adj. *imprudent; rash.*
Temĕrè, adv. *rashly; foolishly.*
Temerĭtas, ātis, (temĕrè,) f. 3. *chance; rashness.*
Tempĕrans, tis, part. *of* tempĕro; *also* adj. *moderate; temperate.*
Temperantia, æ, (tempĕrans,) f. 1. *moderation; temperance.*
Tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (tempus,) a. 1. *to restrain; to refrain from.*
Tempestas, ātis, (tempus,) f. 3. *time; a season; a tempest.*
Templum, i, n. 2. *a temple.*
Tempus, ŏris, n. 2. *time; a season; peril; the temple of the head.*
Tenax, ācis, (teneo,) adj. *holding fast; tenacious; steadfast:* comp. tenacior, sup. tenacissĭmus.
Tendo, ĕre, tetendi, tensum *and* tentum, a. 3. *to extend; to direct; to aim at.*
Tenebricōsus, a, um, (tenebræ,) adj. *full of darkness; dark.*
Teneo, ēre, tenui, tentum, (tendo,) a. and n. 2. *to hold; to continue; to bind; to occupy.*
Tener, ĕra, ĕrum, (teneo,) adj. *tender; delicate.*
Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *of* tendo *or* teneo,) a. 1. *to attempt; to try.*
Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; fine; feeble.*
Tenus, prep. *as far as; up or down to.*
Ter, (tres,) adv. *three times.*
Tergiversor, āri, ātus sum, (tergum & verto,) dep. 1. *to hesitate; to turn his back to.*
Tergum, i, n. 2. *the back:* a tergo, *from behind.*
Terni, æ, a, (ter,) adj. *three; three each.*
Tero, ĕre, trivi, tritum, a. 3. *to consume; to wear away.*
Terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth.*
Terreo, ēre, rui, rĭtum, a. 2. *to affright; to alarm.*
Terrester, stris, stre, (terra.) adj. *on the earth; pertaining to the earth.*
Terribĭlis, e, (terreo,) adj. *terrible; frightful.*
Territus, a, um, part. *of* terreo.
Terror, ōris, (terreo,) m. 3. *terror.*
Tertiò, (tertius.) adv. *for the third time; thirdly.*
Tertius, a, um, (ter,) adj. *the third.*
Testimonium, ii, n. 2. (testis,) *testimony; evidence.*
Testis, is, c. 3. *a witness.*
Testūdo, ĭnis, (testa,) f. 3. *a tortoise.*
Theatrum, i, n. 2. *a theatre.*
Thesaurus, i, m. 2. *a treasure; a treasury.*
Thus, *or* Tus, ūris, n. 3. *incense.*
Tibīcen, ĭnis, (tibia & cano,) m. 3. *a player on the flute; a piper.*
Tigillum, i, (dim. *from* tignum,) n. 2. *a little beam.*
Timeo, ēre, ui, a. 2. *to fear.*
Timĭdus, a, um, (timeo,) adj. *timid.*
Timor, ōris, (timeo,) m. 3. *fear; apprehension.*

Tiro, ōnis, m. 3. *a young or raw soldier.*
Tirocinium, ii, (tiro,) n. 2. *the first service of a soldier.*
Titŭlus, i, m. 2. *a title; an inscription.*
Toga, æ, (tego,) f. 1. *the outer garment of the Romans, the toga.*
Togātus, a, um, (toga,) adj. *clothed in the toga; gowned.*
Tolĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to endure.*
Tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. 3. *to take away; to raise; to cheer up.*
Tondeo, ēre, totondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to shear; to shave.*
Tonitrus, us, (tono,) m. 4. *thunder.*
Tono, āre, ui, n. 1. *to resound; to thunder.*
Tonsor, ōris, (tondeo,) m. 3. *a barber.*
Tonsorius, a, um, (tonsor,) adj. *of or pertaining to a barber.*
Torquātus, a, um, (torquis,) adj. *furnished with a chain for the neck.* Manlius was called *Torquatus*, because he slew a Gaul in single combat, and took his golden chain from him.
Torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, a. 2. *to harass; to tarn; to trouble; to wrench.*
Torquis, *and* Torques, is, (torqueo,) m. and f. 3. *a collar or chain worn round the neck.*
Torrens, tis, (*sc.* amnis, *from* torreo,) m. 3. *a torrent.*
Torreo, ēre, torrui, tostum, (torrus *or* torus,) a. 2. *to bake; to dry.*
Torvus, a, um, adj. *frightful; stern.*
Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
Totĭdem, (*for* tot itidem,) ind. adj. *just so many; just as many.*
Toties, (tot,) adv. *so often; just as many times.*
Totus, a, um, gen. totius, dat. toti, adj. *the whole; all.*
Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* traho,) a. 1. *to treat; to manage; to drag; to touch.*

Traditus, a, um, part. *of*
Trado, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (trans & do,) a. 3. *to give over; to consign; to record; to relate; to commit.*
Tradūco, *or* Transdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (trans & duco,) a. 3. *to bring or carry over; to pass; to transport.*
Tragœdia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*
Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to attract; to spin out; to protract; to detain; to draw.*
Trajicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (trans & jacio,) a. 3. *to carry across; to throw over; to thrust or pierce through; to pass over.*
Tranquillĭtas, ātis, (tranquillus,) f. 3. *tranquillity.*
Trans, prep. *over; beyond.*
Transcendo, ĕre, di, sum, (trans & scando,) a. 3. *to cross; to climb over.*
Transcurro, ĕre, curri *and* cucurri, cursum, (trans & curro,) n. and a. 3. *to run over.*
Transeo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (trans & eo,) irr. n. and a. 4. *to go or pass over or beyond.*
Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (trans & fero,) irr. a. *to carry or bring over; to transfer.*
Transfīgo, ĕre, xi, ixum, (trans & figo,) a. 3. *to pierce.*
Transfixūrus, a, um, *and*
Transfixus, a, um, part. *of* transfīgo.
Transfodiendus, a, um, part. *of*
Transfodio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (trans & fodio,) a. 3. *to pierce through; to stab.*
Transfŭga, æ, (transfugio,) m. 1. *a deserter; a runaway.*
Tranfugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (trans & fugio,) n. 3. *to go over; to desert.*
Transgredior, di, gressus sum, (trans & gradior,) dep. 3. *to go or pass over.*
Transgressus, a, um, part. *of* transgredior.
Transiens, euntis, part. *of* transeo.
Transīgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (trans &

ago, a. 3. *to accomplish; to drive right through.*

Transilio, īre, īvi *and* ii *or* ui, (trans & salio,) n. and a. 4. *to leap or pass over.*

Transitūrus, a, um, part. *of* transeo.

Transĭtus, us, (transeo,) m. 4. *a passage; a crossing.*

Transmitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (trans & mitto,) a. 3. *to lay across; to transmit.*

Transno, āre, āvi, ātum, (trans & no,) a. and n. 1. *to swim over.*

Transvehendus, a, um, part. *of*

Transvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (trans & veho,) a. 3. *to carry from one place to another:* transvĕhor, *as a* dep. *to ride or pass by in solemn review.*

Transversus, a, um, part. *of* transverto: also adj. *transverse, oblique:* transversum iter, *a cross-way.*

Trecentesĭmus, a, um, (trecenti,) adj. *the three hundredth.*

Trecenti, æ, a, (tres & centum,) adj. *three hundred.*

Tredĕcim, (tres & decem,) ind. adj. *thirteen.*

Tremo, ĕre, ui, n. and a. 3. *to tremble; to quake.*

Tremŭlus, a, um, (tremo,) adj. *trembling; shaking.*

Trepidatio, ōnis, (trepĭdo.) f. 3. *consternation; terror.*

Trepĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, (trepĭdus,) n. 1. *to be in confusion; to hurry with alarm.*

Tres, tria, adj. *three.*

Tribūnal, ālis, (*for* tribunāle, *sc.* suggestum,) n. 3. *a tribunal; a judgment seat.*

Tribunātus, us, (tribunāle,) m. 4. *the office of tribune.*

Tribunĭtius, *or* -cius, (tribūnus,) adj. *of or belonging to the tribunes.*

Tribūnus, i, (tribus,) m. 2. *a tribune; a chief of a tribe.*

Tribuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (*perhaps from* tribus,) a. 3. *to give; to ascribe; to bestow; to impute.*

Tribus, us, (tres,) f. 4. *a tribe; a division of the Roman people.*

Tribūtum, i, (tribuo,) n. 2. *a tax; a tribute.*

Triduum, i, (*i. e.* trium diērum spatium,) n. 2. *the space of three days.*

Trigemĭnus, a, um, (ter & gemĭnus,) adj. *triple:* pl. *three brothers of the same age.*

Triginta, ind. adj. *thirty.*

Tristĭcŭlus, a, um, (dim. *from* tristis,) adj. *somewhat sad.*

Tristis, e, adj. *sad; sorrowful.*

Triumphālis, e, (triumphus,) adj. *triumphal; pertaining to a triumph.*

Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, (triumphus,) n. and a. 1. *to triumph.*

Triumphus, i, m. 2. *a triumph.*

Trucīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, (trux & cædo,) a. 1. *to cut in pieces; to slay cruelly.*

Truncus, i, m. 2. *the trunk of a tree, or of the human body.*

Trux, trucis, adj. *terrible to behold; fierce; violent.*

Tu, tui, pro. *thou.*

Tuba, æ, (tubus,) f. 1. *a trumpet.*

Tueor, ēri, tuĭtus *and* tutus sum, dep. 2. *to defend; to look upon; to preserve.*

Tugurium, ii, (*for* tegurium, *from* tego,) n. 2. *a cottage; a hut.*

Tum, adv. *then.*

Tumultuor, āri, ātus sum, (tumultus,) dep. 1. *to raise a tumult.*

Tumultus, us, (tumeo *or* tumor,) m. 4. *a tumult; a commotion.*

Tumŭlus, i, (tumeo,) m. 2. *a hill; a mound; a sepulchre.*

Tunc, adv. *then; at that time.*

Tundo, ĕre, tutŭdi, tunsum *and* tusum, a. 3. *to strike repeatedly; to bruise; to bray or pound.*

Tune, *same as* tu *and the interrogative* ne.

Tunĭca, æ, f. 1. *a tunic; a vest made to fit close to the body, and worn under the toga.*

Turba, æ, f. 1. *a crowd.*

Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (turba,) a. and n. 1. *to make a disturbance; to throw into disorder.*

Turbulentus, a, um, (turba,) adj. *factious; turbulent.*
Turdus, i, m. 2. *a thrush; also a fish.*
Turma, æ, f. 1. *a division of the Roman cavalry consisting of thirty men; a troop.*
Turmātim, (turma,) adv. *by turmæ; by troops or squadrons.*
Turpis, e, adj. *base; disgraceful.*
Turris, is, f. 3. *any tower or high building.*
Tute, pro. *for* tu.
Tutēla, æ, (tueor,) f. 1. *care; management.*
Tutō, (tutus,) adv. *safely; securely.*
Tutor, ōris, (cont. *for* tuĭtor, *from* tueor,) m. 3. *a guardian.*
Tutus, a, um, part. *of* tueor: also adj. *safe; secure.*
Tuus, a, um, (tu,) adj. pro. *thy; your.*
Tyrannis, ĭdis, f. 3. *supreme power; tyranny.*
Tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a tyrant; a sovereign.*

U.

Uber, ĕris, n. 3. *a teat.*
Ubi, adv. *where; when.*
Ubīquĕ, adv. *every where.*
Ulciscor, ci, ultus sum, dep. 3. *to revenge; to avenge.*
Ullus, a, um, gen. ullius, dat. ulli, (dim. *from* unus, *for* unŭlus,) adj. *any; any one.*
Ulterior, us, adj. (comp. *of* ulter, not used,) *farther; beyond:* Gr. § 126. 1.
Ultĭmō, (ultĭmus,) adv. *at last; for the last time.*
Ultĭmum, i, (ultĭmus,) n. 2. *the extreme.*
Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. *of* ulterior, *the last.*
Ultio, ōnis, (ulciscor,) f. 3. *a revenging; revenge.*
Ultra, (*sc.* parte; *from* ulter,) prep. *and* adv. *on the other side; beyond.*
Ululātus, us, (ulŭlo,) m. 4. *a warshout; a shrieking.*
Umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shadow or shade.*
Unà, (unus,) adv. *together; in company.*
Unda, æ, f. 1. *a wave; water.*
Unde, adv. *where; whence.*
Undĕcim, (unus & decem,) ind. adj. *eleven.*
Undetriginta, (unus, de, & triginta,) ind. adj. *twenty-nine.*
Undīquè, adv. *on all sides.*
Unguis, is, m. 3. *the claw or talon of a bird; a nail of the finger.*
Unĭcè, (unĭcus,) adv. *singly; in an extraordinary degree.*
Unĭcus, a, um, (unus,) adj. *only; single.*
Universus, a, um, (unus & versus,) adj. *whole; all together.*
Unquàm, adv. *ever; at any time.*
Unus, a, um, gen. unius, dat. uni, adj. *one.*
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque *or* quidque, (unus, quis, & que,) pro. *each one.*
Urbānus, a, um, (urbs,) adj. *of or pertaining to a city.*
Urbs, urbis, (orbis,) f. 3. *a city.*
Urgeo, *or* Urgueo, ēre, ursi, a. 2. *to press hard; to distress; to urge.*
Urinātor, ōris, (urīnor,) m. 3. *a diver.*
Urna, æ, f. 1. *a pitcher; an urn.*
Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn.*
Usquàm, adv. *any where.*
Usquè, adv. *even; as far as:* usque dum *or* ad, *until.*
Usūra, æ, (utor,) f. 1. *the temporary use or enjoyment of a thing; interest; usury.*
Usurpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* usu rapio,) a. 1. *to make use of; to assume.*
Usus, us, (utor,) m. 4. *use; occasion; experience; practice; advantage.*
Ut, adv. *and* conj. *that; as; although.*
Uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, dat. utri, adj. *which or whether of the two.*
Uter, utris, (*allied to* utĕrus,) m. 3. *a skin for wine, &c.*

Utercunque *or* cumque, utracunque, utrumcunque, (uter, cum, & que,) adj. *whichsoever of the two.*

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, (uter & que,) adj. *both:* Gr. § 107.

Utilis, e, (*for* utibilis, *from* utor,) adj. *useful.*

Utilitas, ātis, (utilis,) f. 3. *interest; service; advantage.*

Utinam, (uti & nam,) adv. *O that! I wish that.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. 3. *to use; to have; to enjoy; to associate with.*

Utpŏtè, (ut,) adv. *namely; as:* utpŏtè solus, *because he was alone.*

Utrinquè, *and* Utrimquè, (uter & the termination inque,) adv. *on or from both sides or parts.*

Uva, æ, f. 1. *a bunch or cluster of grapes.*

Uxor, ōris, f. 3. *a wife.*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to be without; to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, (vaco,) adj. *empty; free from; unoccupied.*

Væ, int. *oh! ah!*

Vagītus, us, (vagio,) m. 4. *a crying.*

Valdè, (*for* validè,) adv. *vehemently; strongly.*

Valeo, ēre, lui, lĭtum, n. 2. *to have effect; to be strong; to prevail; to be well.*

Valetūdo, ĭnis, (valeo,) f. 3. *health.*

Valĭdus, a, um, (valeo,) adj. *strong; in good health.*

Vallis, *and* Valles, is, f. 3. *a valley.*

Vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, (vallus *or* vallum,) a. 1. *to protect; to fortify with palisades.*

Vallum, i, (vallus,) n. 2. *a rampart.*

Vallus, i, m. 2. *a stake; a palisade for fortifying a camp.*

Vanĭtas, ātis, (vanus,) f. 3. *vanity; falsehood.*

Vanus, a, um, adj. *vain; without effect*

Vapor, ōris, m. 3. *a vapor; an exhalation.*

Variĕtas, ātis, (varius,) f. 3. *variety; change.*

Varius, a, um, (*perhaps* varus,) adj. *various; different.*

Varix, ĭcis, (varus, a, um,) m. and f. 3. *a varix; a swollen or dilated vein.*

Vas, vasis, n. 3. pl. vasa, ōrum, *a vessel, as a plate, dish, &c.; baggage; utensils.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, (vastus,) a. 1 *to lay waste.*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *immense; vast; huge.*

Ve, conj. *or:* it is always affixed to some word.

Vecordia, æ. (vecors,) f. 1. *folly; madness.*

Vectigal, ālis, (*for* vectigāle, *from* vectigālis,) n. 3. *a tax; a revenue.*

Vectigālis, e, (veho,) adj. *tributary; subject to tax.*

Vectus, a, um, part. *of* veho.

Vegetus, a, um, (vegeo,) adj. *lively; vigorous.*

Vehĕmens, tis, (ve & mens,) adj. *impetuous*; *violent.*

Vehementer, (vehĕmens,) adv. *strongly; vehemently:* comp. vehementiŭs, sup. vehementissĭmè.

Vehicŭlum, i, (veho,) n. 2. *any carriage.*

Veho, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to convey; to bear:* vehor, dep. *to go; to proceed.*

Velāmen, ĭnis, (velo,) n. 3. *and* Velamentum, i, n. 2. *a covering; a veil; a garment.*

Vellĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* vello,) a. 1. *to pinch; to twitch.*

Vello, ĕre, velli *and* vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. *to pluck or pull out.*

Velo, āre, āvi, ātum, (velum,) a. 1. *to veil; to cover.*

Velocĭtas, ātis, (velox,) f. 3. *swiftness.*

Velox, ōcis, (volo, āre,) adj. *swift:* comp. velocior, sup. velocissĭmus.

Velum, i, (veho,) n. 2. *a sail; a cover; a vail.*

Velut, *or* Velŭti, (velut & ut *or* uti,) adv. *as it were; as if.*
Vena, æ, f. 1. *a vein.*
Venabŭlum, i, (venor,) n. 2. *a hunting-spear.*
Venditio, ōnis, (vendo,) f. 3. *a selling; a public sale.*
Venditor, ōris, (vendo,) m. 3. *a seller.*
Venditus, a, um, part. *of*
Vendo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (cont. *from* venumdo,) a. 3. *to sell.*
Venēnum, i, n. 2. *poison.*
Veneo, īre, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, (*for* venum eo, *from* venus, us, & eo,) irr. n. 4. *to go to sale*, h. e. *to be sold.*
Veneratio, ōnis, (venĕror,) f. 3. *respect; veneration.*
Venĕror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to worship.*
Venia, æ, f. 1. *a permission; a pardon; a favor.*
Venio, īre, veni, ventum, n. 4. *to come; to arrive at.*
Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to hunt.*
Venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly.*
Ventĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* venio,) n. 1. *to come often.*
Ventūrus, a, um, part. *of* venio.
Ventus, i, m. 2. *the wind.*
Ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring.*
Verber, ĕris, n. 3. *a stroke; a lash; a whip:* Gr. § 94.
Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to whip; to scourge.*
Verbum, i, n. 2. *a word.*
Verè, (verus,) adv. *truly; correctly.*
Verecundia, æ, (verecundus,) f. 1. *respect; modesty.*
Verecundus, a, um, (vereor,) adj. *modest; respectful.*
Verendus, a, um, part. *of*
Vereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to fear; to respect.*
Verĭtas, ātis, (verus,) f. 3. *truth.*
Verĭtus, a, um, part. *of* vereor.
Verò, (verus,) adv. *truly; indeed; but.*
Verrūca, æ, f. 1. *a wart.*
Versiculus, i, (dim. *of* versus,) m. 2. *a little verse.*
Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* verto,) a. 1. *to turn often; to turn about:* versāri, *to be any where; to frequent any place; to abide.*
Versus, a, um, part. *of* verto.
Versus, us, (verto,) m. 4. *a line in writing; a verse.*
Versus, (versus, a, um,) adv. *ward or wards*, as in the expression, *to us-ward:* also prep. *towards.*
Vertex, ĭcis, (verto,) m. 3. *the top; the summit.*
Verto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn; to convert.*
Veru, u, n. 4. *a spit; a brooch:* Gr. § 89. 5.
Verum, i, (verus,) n. 2. *the truth.*
Verùm, (verus,) conj. *but; however.*
Verus, a, um, adj. *true.*
Vescor, ci, (esca,) dep. 3. *to eat or drink; to feed upon.*
Vesper, ĕris, 3. *and* Vespĕrus, *or* Vesper, ĕri, 2. m. *the evening:* Gr. § 94.
Vespĕra, æ, f. 1. *the evening.* Gr. § 94.
Vester, tra, trum, (vos,) adj. *your; yours.*
Vestibŭlum, i, n. 2. *a porch; the vestibule of a house.*
Vestigium, ii, n. 2. *a trace; a footstep.*
Vestimentum, i, (vestio,) n. 2. *a garment; clothes.*
Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, (vestis,) a. 4. *to clothe; to deck.*
Vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment.*
Veterānus, a, um, (vetus,) adj. *old:* veterānus, *sc.* miles, *a veteran soldier.*
Veto, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to forbid; to dissuade.*
Vetus, ĕris, adj. *old.* Gr. § 126. 3.
Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to agitate; to harass.*
Via, æ, f. 1. *a way; a road; a journey; a march.*
Viātor, ōris, (vio, āre,) m. 3. *a traveller.*
Vicarius, a, um, (vicis,) adj. *that is instead or supplies the place of another:* vicarius, ii, m. 2. *a substitute; a deputy.*

Vicesīmus, a, um, (viginti,) *the twentieth.*
Vicinus, a, um, (vicus,) adj. *neighboring; near.*
Vicis, *or* Vix, vicis, f. 3. *change; vicissitude; misfortune; place; office.*
Victīma, æ, (vinco,) f. 1. *a victim.*
Victor, ōris, (vinco,) m. 3. *a conqueror.*
Victoria, æ, (victor,) f. 1. *a victory.*
Victus, a, um, part. *of* vinco.
Victus, us, (vivo,) m. 4. *food.*
Vicus, i, m. 2. *a street; a village.*
Videlīcet, (videre & licet,) adv. *namely; that is to say.*
Video, ēre, idi, īsum, a. 2. *to see:* videor, dep. *to seem.*
Viduo, āre, āvi, ātum, (viduus,) a. 1. *to deprive or bereave of any thing.*
Vigeo, ēre, ui, n. 2. *to be in vogue; to flourish.*
Vigil, ilis, (vigeo,) c. 3. *a sentinel; a watchman.*
Vigilantia, æ, (vigilans,) f. 1. *watchfulness; vigilance.*
Vigilia, æ, (vigil,) f. 1. *unwearied zeal; a watching.*
Viginti, ind. adj. *twenty.*
Vigor, ōris, (vigeo,) m. 3. *life; liveliness; vigor.*
Vilis, e, adj. *mean; common; vile.*
Villa, æ, (veho,) f. 1. *a villa; a country-seat.*
Villicus, i, (villa,) m. 2. *the overseer of a farm; a farmer.*
Vincio, īre, nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind.*
Vinco, ĕre, vici, victum, a. 3. *to conquer; to exceed; to excel.*
Vinctus, a, um, part. *of* vincio.
Vinculum, i, (vincio,) n. 2. *a bond; a noose; a halter.*
Vindex, icis, (vindīco,) adj. *and* subs. c. 3. *one that lays claim to something; an asserter; a defender.*
Vindīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*for* venum dico,) a. 1. *to punish; to avenge; to claim; to secure.*
Vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*
Viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (vis,) a. 1. *to injure.*
Vir, viri, m. 2. *a man; a husband.*
Virga, æ, (vireo,) f. 1. *a rod; a switch.*
Virgo, ĭnis, (vireo,) f. 3. *a virgin.*
Viridis, e, (vireo,) adj. *green; fresh.*
Virilis, e, (vir,) adj. *of or belonging to a man; manly.*
Viritim, (vir,) adv. *man by man; separately.*
Virtus, ūtis, (vir,) f. 3. *virtue; bravery.*
Virus, i, n. 2. *poison.*
Vis, vis, f. 3. *strength; power; quantity; number.* Gr. § 85.
Viso, ĕre, si, sum, (freq. *from* video,) a. 3. *to see; to visit.*
Visūrus, a, um, *and*
Visus, a, um, part. *of* video.
Visus, us, (video,) m. 4. *the sight.*
Vita, æ, f. 1. *life.*
Vitabundus, a, um, (vito,) verbal adj. *anxiously avoiding.*
Vitis, is, (vieo,) f. 3. *a vine.*
Vitium, ii, n. 2. *a vice; injury.*
Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shun or avoid.*
Vitta, æ, f. 1. *a band; a chaplet or fillet for the head.*
Vituperatio, ōnis, (vitupĕro,) f. 3. *a reproving; a censure.*
Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (vitium,) a. 1. *to blame; to reprove.*
Vivo, ĕre, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to live.*
Vivus, a, um, (vivo,) adj. *alive; living.*
Vix, adv. *scarcely; with difficulty.*
Vociféror, āri, ātus sum, (vox & fero,) dep. 1. *to cry aloud; to vociferate.*
Vocīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* voco,) a. 1. *to call or name frequently.*
Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, (vox,) a. 1. *to call; to name.*
Volīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *from* volo, āre,) n. 1. *to fly after; to fly to and fro.*
Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly.*
Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. and n. *to will or wish; to choose.*

Volucris, is, (volo,) c. 3. *a bird.*
Volūmen, ĭnis, (volvo,) n. 3. *a volume; a book.*
Voluntārius, a, um, (voluntas,) adj. *voluntary; acting from choice.*
Voluntas, ātis, (volo, velle,) f. 3. *the will; inclination.*
Voluptas, ātis, (*for* volupĭtas, *from* volŭpis,) f. 3. *inclination; pleasure.*
Votum, i, (voveo,) n. 2. *a wish; a vow; a promise.*
Voveo, ēre, vovi, votum, a. 2. *to vow; to promise sacredly.*
Vox, vocis, f. 3. *the voice; that which is said; speech.*
Vulgāris, e, (vulgus,) adj. *common; ordinary.*
Vulgŏ, (vulgus,) adv. *among the people; commonly.*
Vulgus, i, n. *and sometimes* m. 2. *the common people; the rabble.*
Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (vulnus,) a. 1. *to wound.*
Vulnus, ĕris, n. 3. *a wound.*
Vultur, ŭris, (volo, āre,) m. 3. *a vulture.*
Vultus, us, (volo,) m. 4. *the countenance; expression.*

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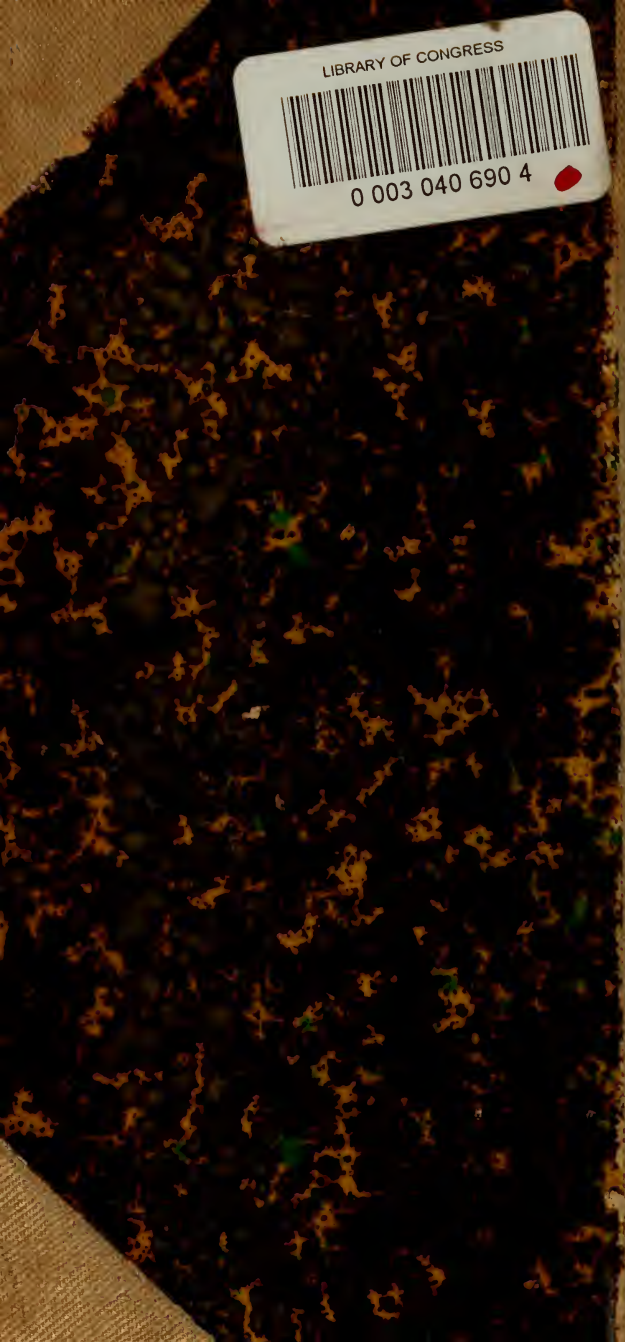
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